

VOL. 4, NO. 8

ENTRIES 12471-14177

AUGUST, 1932

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

An Abstracting and Indexing Journal of
the World's Periodical Literature
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

EDITORIAL ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Clark Wissler, President
American Anthropological Association

Isaiah Bowman
American Geographical Society

Frederic A. Ogg
American Political Science Association

Frank A. Ross, Sec'y-Treas.
American Statistical Association

Ellsworth Faris
American Sociological Society

Davis R. Dewey
American Economic Association

William L. Langer
American Historical Association

ADVISORY EDITORS

Léon Bernard, Paris
W. G. Bogoras-Tan, Leningrad
A. Demangeon, Paris
G.-L. Duprat, Geneva
Luigi Einaudi, Turin
Ragnar Frisch, Oslo
Manuel Gamio, Mexico City
Corrado Gini, Rome

Bernard Harms, Kiel
Albrecht Haushofer, Berlin
D. Caradog Jones, Liverpool
D. K. Lieu, Shanghai
William Miller, Athens
S. Nasu, Tokyo
Inazo Nitobe, Tokyo
Alan E. Ogilvie, Edinburgh

T. F. T. Plucknett, London
Lionel C. Robbins, London
K. H. Roth-Lutra, Kaiserslautern
Alfred Rühl, Berlin
François Simiand, Paris
Richard Thurnwald, Berlin
Ernst Wagemann, Berlin
Florian Znaniecki, Poznań

William Anderson
K. Asakawa
O. E. Baker
Edward Berman
L. L. Bernard
Francis S. Betten
John D. Black
George W. Brown
J. Douglas Brown
Frank J. Bruno
Solon J. Buck
Ernest W. Burgess
Lawrence J. Burpee
Robert E. Chaddock
Francis W. Coker
George S. Counts
Verner W. Crane
Z. C. Dickinson
Walter F. Dodd
Walter L. Dorn
W. M. Duffus
Luther H. Evans
Mordecai Ezekiel
John A. Fairlie
Sidney B. Fay
Charles G. Fenwick

J. L. Gillin
Louis R. Gottschalk
Malbone W. Graham
J. A. C. Grant
Peter Guilday
Walton H. Hamilton
Max S. Handman
Hornell Hart
Edwin D. Harvey
J. Ralston Hayden
Emery R. Hayhurst
Philip K. Hitti
Arthur Norman Holcombe
Harold Hotelling
Floyd N. House
M. H. Hunter
Charles S. Hyneman
Harold A. Innis
Charles S. Johnson
Frank H. Knight
Edwin W. Kopf
Simon Kuznets
John A. Lapp
Robert S. Lynd
George Grant MacCurdy
T. F. McIlwraith

R. D. McKenzie
Edgar H. McNeal
John T. McNeill
Johannes Mattern
Royal Meeker
Frederick C. Mills
Parker Thomas Moon
Roy F. Nichols
Edwin G. Nourse
William F. Ogburn
A. T. Olmstead
John E. Orchard
Julius H. Parmelee
E. George Payne
Harold A. Phelps
Pitman B. Potter
H. S. Quigley
P. O. Ray
Henry L. Rietz
G. T. Robinson
William J. Rose
Henry Rottschaefer
Edward Sapir
Carl Sauer
Henry Schultz
Horace Secrist

Thorsten Sellin
Victor N. Sharenkoff
Frederic Siedenburg
Pitirim Sorokin
Matthew Spinka
E. H. Sutherland
Edgar Sydenstricker
H. F. Taggart
Willard L. Thorp
Harry R. Tosdal
Fred G. Tryon
Eugene Van Cleef
Amry Vandenbosch
Mary Van Kleeck
Jacob Viner
Stephen S. Visher
Warren C. Waite
Wilson D. Wallis
Ray B. Westerfield
Waldemar Westergaard
Derwent S. Whittlesey
John K. Wright
Walter L. Wright, Jr.
John H. Wuorinen
Avrahm Yarmolinsky

SOCIAL⁴⁹³ SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 4, No. 8

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

AUGUST, 1932

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, embodied in paragraph 4, Section 412, P.L.&R., authorized July 18, 1929.

Publication office, 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.

Claims for missing copies must be in the Editorial office not later than the 15th of the month following publication.

The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume including the Annual Index, \$6.50 outside of the United States. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

Back volumes from 1929 (Volume I), \$6.00 unbound; \$7.50 bound. *Postage extra.* These prices subject to change without notice.

Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

COPYRIGHT, 1932, BY SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS, INC.

CENTRAL EDITORIAL STAFF

F. Stuart Chapin, *Editor-in-Chief*

Robert M. Woodbury, *Associate Editor*

Assistant Editors

Laverne Burchfield
H. C. Engelbrecht

Harold R. Hosea
Lois Olson

EDITORIAL NOTICE

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS was established as one of the major enterprises of the Social Science Research Council. The Council is composed of three representatives from each of seven learned societies: The American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Sociological Society, and the American Statistical Association, and five other scholars chosen at large.

Number 1 of Vol. I for March, 1929, was issued in February, 1929. Since then monthly issues have appeared regularly. The number of abstracts printed by years has been: 11,093 in Vol. I for the year 1929; 16,981 in Vol. II for the year 1930; and 19,853 in Vol. III for the year 1931.

The bound volumes with their annual indexes, comprehensive and analytic, make the ABSTRACTS an indispensable tool for research in the social sciences and a valuable aid in teaching. The monthly subject index makes the detailed contents of each issue accessible; and the contents of the annual volumes are easily consulted by using the Classified Table of Contents, the Authors' Index, and the Subject Index.

The ABSTRACTS are widely distributed as is indicated by subscriptions from 46 countries outside of the United States and its possessions. Domestic subscribers represent a great variety of individual occupations and institutions. Among the latter are banks, telephone companies, laboratories, institutes, museums, government departments, research bureaus, newspapers, and school systems.

SUBJECT INDEX

A

Abyssinia, 12569, 12570, 12757, 13026
 Accident Insurance, 13389
 Accidents, 13325, 13473, 13474
 Accountant, 13314
 Accounting, 13231, 13307-13315, 13418, 13429, 13580
 Administration, Public, 13679, 13682, 13772-13786, 13840
 Administrative Law, 13625, 13628, 13629, 13631, 13634, 13645
 Africa, 12556, 12557, 13947
 Africa, French, 12561, 13329, 13701-13705, 13835
 Africa, Northern, 12561, 12625, 12786
 Africa, Western, 12624
 Agricultural Cooperation, 13524, 13529
 Agricultural Credit, 13203, 13211, 13423
 Agricultural Crisis, 13208, 13210
 Agricultural Extension, 13214, 13215
 Agricultural History, 13096
 Agricultural Labor, 13209, 13460, 13491, 14043
 Agricultural Machinery, 13234
 Agricultural Marketing, 13348, 13350, 13352-13354, 13356, 13360-13362, 13364, 13368
 Agricultural Policy, 13206, 13217, 13255-13256, 13293, 13713
 Agricultural Prices, 13369, 13440, 13442
 Agricultural Production, 12487, 13197, 13204
 Agricultural Products, 12525, 12564, 12575, 13249, 13252
 Agricultural Research, 12491
 Agriculture, 12475, 12499, 12501, 12507, 12536, 12539, 12548, 12552, 12563, 12580, 12586, 12591, 12593, 12594, 12602, 13726
 Air Transportation, 13332, 13333, 13870, 13883
 Alaska, 12575-12577, 12615
 Alcohol, 13851, 13857
 Alcoholism, 14089
 Algeria, 12560, 12562, 13704, 14003
 Alphabet, 12754
 Alps, 12655
 America, 12621
 American Indian, 12613, 12614, 12617, 12643-12646, 12650, 13042, 13142, 13161
 Anatomy, History of, 12806, 12820, 12821, 12976
 Annuities, 13372, 14138
 Anthropology, 12609, 12610
 Arabia, 12695, 12767
 Arabs, 12830, 12950
 Arbitration, Commercial, 13373, 13915, 13917, 13920, 13963
 Arbitration, Industrial, 13818
 Archaeological Surveys, 12613-12616, 12620, 12623
 Archaeology, 12683, 12691-12723, 12735, 12909, 14158-14160
 Architecture, 12713, 12741, 12837-12839, 12983, 12986, 12987
 Argentina, 12622, 12623, 13200, 13222
 Armenia, 12689, 12692, 12851, 13099, 13110, 13111, 13127, 14150
 Army, 13835
 Art, 12735-12743, 12745, 12833-12846, 12939, 12978-12988, 14003, 14104
 Asia, 12505, 12672
 Asia Minor, 12702, 12703, 12725
 Astronomy, 12727, 12817
 Attitudes, 13995
 Australia, 12330, 13774, 13879
 Austria, 12532, 12921, 13318, 13610, 13626, 13716, 13758,

13849, 13921, 13924, 13931, 13934
 Austria-Hungary, 13024, 13025, 13027, 13090-13096, 13168, 13171, 13173, 13572
 Aviation, 12472, 12506, 12566, 12601, 13332, 13333
 Aztecs, 12642

B

Babylonia-Assyria, 12690, 12693-12696, 12727, 12732, 12734, 12747-12751, 12764, 12766
 Balance of Payments, 13339
 Balance Sheet, 13312
 Balkans, 12520, 12521, 13025
 Baltic States, 13852
 Baluchistan, 12505
 Bank for International Settlements, 13401, 13409
 Banking, 13313, 13403-13421, 13432, 13445, 13446, 13565
 Bankruptcy, 13291, 13365, 13420, 13462
 Banks, 13406, 13416
 Barbers, 12781
 Behavior, 13982
 Belgian Congo, 12567, 12568
 Belgium, 12527, 12654, 12873, 13201, 13330, 13717, 13718, 14061, 14098
 Benedictines, 12854, 12870
 Bible, 13008
 Bibliography, 12542, 12856, 12861, 12887, 12929, 12931, 12961, 12964, 13039, 13063, 14177
 Biology, 12730, 12962, 12963, 12965, 12969
 Birth Control, 14033, 14039
 Birth Rates, 14015-14016, 14019-14021, 14024, 14038
 Black Sea, 13938
 Bohemia, 12889, 12890, 12900, 12903, 12906, 12928, 13023, 13089-13095, 13108
 Bolivia, 12603, 13965, 14056
 Bolshevism, 13604
 Bonds, 13434
 Boundaries, 12605, 13958, 13965
 Botany, 12828
 Brazil, 12604, 12605, 12652, 13164, 13247, 13251, 13355
 British Commonwealth of Nations, 13620, 13621
 British East Africa, 13947
 British Empire, 12476, 13249, 13252
 Buddhism, 12795, 13012
 Budgets, 13228, 13431, 13520
 Bulgaria, 12519, 14114
 Burial Customs, 12625, 12656, 12661
 Business, 13286, 13293, 13444
 Byzantine Empire, 12885-12887

C

Calendar, 12619, 12639, 12641, 12675, 12677, 13031
 Canada, 12573, 12574, 13002, 13011, 13038-13064, 13195, 13327, 13353, 13386, 13578, 13580, 13796, 13879, 13961, 14164
 Canon Law, 12848, 12862, 12864
 Capital, 13178
 Capitalism, 13581
 Cartels, 13284, 13306, 13877
 Catholic Church, 12686, 12810, 12847-12850, 12852, 12855, 12857, 12859, 12861-12873, 12876-12881, 12883, 12932, 12948, 12959, 12989, 12992, 12995-12997, 12999, 13001, 13002, 13004-13006, 13008-13011, 13013, 13014, 13016, 13017, 13019, 13096, 13102
 Cattle Industry, 12553, 13229, 13248, 13352
 Celt, 12718, 12907
 Censorship, 13144, 14048, 14053

Census, 13075, 13212, 13213, 13501, 14012, 14110, 14114
 Central America, 12597
 Cereals, 13344
 Ceremonies, 12629, 12631, 12645, 12656, 12665, 12671, 12720
 Ceylon, 12502
 Chain Stores, 13348
 Chemical Industry, 13276
 Chemistry, History, 12810
 Child Labor, 13463
 Child Study, 13979, 13988-13995, 14000, 14077, 14083, 14091
 Child Welfare, 14066, 14073, 14095
 China, 12492, 12493, 12496, 12674, 12678, 12724, 12794, 12798, 12956, 13114, 13115, 13455, 13529, 13605, 13719, 13819, 13842, 13926, 13937, 13954, 13956, 13960, 13964, 13967, 14028, 14031, 14110, 14113

Christianity, 12990, 13012
 Christianity, Early, 12761, 12787, 12803, 12804, 12852, 12869, 13589
 Christian Science, 14100
 Chronology, 12618, 12621, 12641
 Church, 13469, 13597
 Cities, 12592, 13041, 13453, 14020
 Citizenship, 12890, 13055
 City Manager Government, 13661
 City Planning, 13803, 13855, 13859
 Civil Service, 13625, 13779, 13788, 13789, 13791
 Climate, 12566, 12594, 12600
 Coal, 12512
 Coal Industry, 13264, 13266-13268
 Codification, 13903, 13910, 13914
 Coffee, 12571, 12604, 13247, 13251, 13355
 Collective Agreements, 13509
 Colombia, 12653
 Colonies, 13699-13715
 Colonization, 12494, 12495, 12895, 13113, 13741
 Commerce, 12478, 12485, 12911, 13023, 13043, 13056, 13073, 13120, 13130, 13142, 13172, 13334-13345, 13527, 13969, 14119
 Commerce, Theory, 13176, 13341
 Commercial Law, 12904, 13034, 13035, 13901
 Commercial Policy, 13335, 13337, 13338, 13341, 13922
 Communism, 13581, 13601, 13728, 13747, 13949
 Conciliation, International, 13915, 13918
 Conflict, 14069
 Conflict of Laws, 13649, 13897, 13898, 13900, 13901, 13909
 Constitutional Law, 13619-13625, 13627, 13630, 13632, 13633, 13635-13644, 13646-13676
 Constitutions, 13596, 13626, 13685, 13688, 13691, 13696
 Construction Industry, 13272, 14120
 Contracts, 13658
 Cooperation, 13439, 13523-13531
 Cooperative Marketing, 13354, 13367, 13871
 Cooperatives, 13527, 13531
 Copyright, 13841
 Corn, 12471
 Corporation Finance, 13294
 Corporation Law, 13290, 13295, 13299, 13304
 Corporations, 13289, 13292, 13295, 13298, 13300, 13436, 13521, 13795, 13817, 13873
 Correlation, 14122-14124
 Cost of Living, 13518, 13519
 Costs, 13176
 Cotton, 12479, 12558, 12572, 12606, 13250, 13255, 13369
 Cotton Industry, 13475

Courts, 13679, 13689, 13694, 13697, 13777, 13814
 Creation Stories, 12640
 Credit, 13403, 13407, 13422-13424, 13432, 13445
 Crime, 14075, 14076, 14078-14082, 14098, 14099
 Criminal Law, 12770, 12926, 13606, 13805, 13807, 13809-13812
 Criminology, 14084, 14107
 Cults, 12780, 14100
 Culture, 12498, 12507, 12508, 12510, 12517, 12543, 12603, 12617, 12621, 12622, 12626, 12633, 12635, 12636, 12643, 12654, 12659, 12664, 12672, 13977, 14047, 14103, 14152-14154
 Cultural Surveys, 12497, 12646, 12650, 12652, 12653, 12666, 12667, 12669, 12670, 12678
 Customary Law, 13617
 Cycles, Economic, 13201, 13261, 13338, 13443-13450, 13498
 Czechoslovakia, 12548, 12549, 12551, 13096, 13194, 13267, 13303, 13319, 13486, 13515, 13678, 13720-13725, 13759, 13859, 13848, 13940, 13958, 14026, 14047, 14062, 14133

D

Dairy Industry, 13230, 13238, 13254, 13345, 13360
 Death, 14017, 14036
 Death Rates, 14023
 Debts, International, 13572, 13574
 Debts, Public, 13570, 13911
 Defectives, 14037, 14066, 14089
 Defense, 13836
 Delinquency, 13814, 14077, 14083
 Demand, 13185, 14128
 Democracy, 13050, 13687
 Denmark, 12544, 12546, 12858, 12943, 13098, 13238
 Department Stores, 13351
 Dependency, 14042, 14074, 14096
 Depreciation, 13575
 Discoveries, 12933, 12952, 13047, 13058, 13064
 Disease, 12808, 12818, 12832, 12966, 12972, 12977, 13385, 13971, 14035, 14085, 14086, 14129, 14137, 14141
 Divorce, 12884, 12948, 13898, 13535
 Drama, 12659
 Dress, 12629, 12647
 Drugs, 13907, 13972, 14088, 14089
 Dutch East Indies, 12481, 12482, 12484-12486, 12488, 12675-12676, 12981, 14012

E

Economic Councils, 13600, 13677, 13680
 Economic Geography, 12477-12480, 12516, 13252
 Economic History, 12574, 12593, 12692, 12725, 12745, 12876, 12893, 12900, 12904, 12906, 12911, 12915, 12922, 12936, 12941, 12946, 13023, 13041, 13045, 13056, 13073, 13090, 13096, 13101, 13120, 13126, 13130, 13142, 13159, 13160, 13163, 13172, 13175, 13209, 13300, 13401, 13426, 14108, 14156
 Economic Theory, 13174-13186, 13302
 Economics, 13181, 14175
 Ecuador, 13861
 Education, 12922, 12957, 12959, 13009, 13051, 13092, 13094, 13135, 13162, 13568, 13703, 13750, 13840, 13842-13848, 13992, 14056-14067, 14167-14170, 14173, 14177
 Egypt, Ancient, 12691, 12692, 12744-12746

- Egypt, Modern, 12558, 12559, 12664, 12665, 13255, 13397, 13726
 Elections, 13140, 13758-13767
 Electric Power, 13577-13580
 Electrification, 13322
 Eminent Domain, 13619, 13632, 13636
 Emotion, 13987
 Employment, 13264, 13293, 13493, 13494, 13504, 13508, 13516
 Employment Exchanges, 13500
 England, 12716, 12717, 12806, 12814, 12817, 12837, 12860, 12866, 12878, 12909, 12923, 12930, 12931, 12942, 12944, 12946, 12948, 13033, 13586
 Episcopians, 13007, 13018
 Error, 14121
 Eskimo, 12649
 Estonia, 13212, 13343, 13338, 13427, 13922, 13940, 13942, 13945, 13959, 14074
 Exchange, 13427, 13430
 Exchanges, 13428
 Exploration, 12570
 Family, 12669, 12674, 12680, 13485, 13799, 13821, 13997, 13999-14002
 Far East, 12960
 Farm Management, 12581, 13224-13237
 Fascism, 13727
 Federal Reserve System, U. S., 13403
 Fertilizer Industry, 13280
 Festivals, 12638, 12649
 Feudalism, 12798, 12954
 Finance, 13394, 13437
 Finance, Public, 12916, 12941, 12947, 13535-13537, 13567, 13570, 13726, 13751, 13778, 13792-13804
 Finland, 13727, 13728, 13915, 14102
 Fire Protection, 13896
 Fisheries, 12526, 12543, 12946, 13263, 13433
 Flanders, 12920
 Folklore, 12637, 12648, 12649, 12658, 12663, 12668, 12673, 12676, 12679, 12807, 12851, 14103, 14151
 Food, 13126
 Forecasting, 13286, 13444
 Forestry, 12482, 12483, 13257-13260, 13271, 13340, 13496, 13523, 13776, 13895, 13896
 Forests, 12477, 12515
 France
 Agriculture, 12525
 Colonial Policy, 13046, 13157, 13196, 13699, 13701-13706, 13835
 Commerce, 12911
 Communication, 14048
 Culture, 12656, 13081
 Defense, 13729, 13835
 Economic Conditions, 13201, 13518
 Education, 12957, 14059
 Finance, 12916, 12947, 13402, 13425, 13793
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 13028, 13029, 13940, 13948, 13951, 13955, 13957, 13959, 13966, 13968
 Geography, 12522-12524
 Government and Administration, 12903, 13600, 13771
 History, 12910, 12920, 12934, 12937, 12941, 12970, 13065-13068
 Industry, 13299
 Justice, 12926, 12960
 Labor, 13516
 Political Parties and Politics, 13729
 Population, 14015, 14041
 Religion, 12849, 12850, 12859, 12932, 12997, 13019, 13066
 Research, 14151
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 13850
 Transportation, 12513
 World War, 13170
 French Indo-China, 12489-12491, 12680, 13518
 French West Africa, 12566, 13326
 Fruits, 13240, 13350
 G
 Games, 12700
 Gardening, 13216
 Gas, 12589, 12590
 Geography, 12473-12475, 12588, 12765, 12952, 13070, 13165, 14145, 14147, 14149
 Georgia, Transcaucasia, 12988
 Germans, Early, 12782, 12784, 12901, 12910
 Germany
 Administrative Law, 13625
 Agriculture, 12536, 12539, 13216, 13218, 13231, 13239, 13354, 13360
 Banking, 13417
 Commerce, 13345, 13366, 14119
 Constitutional Law, 13622-13624, 13627
 Crime and Delinquency, 14081
 Culture, 12658, 12833, 12834, 12839, 12845, 12972
 Economic Conditions, 13073, 13199, 13202, 13368
 Education, 12957, 13845, 14155, 14165
 Finance, 13434, 13798
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 13028, 13104, 13921, 13924, 13931, 13933, 13934, 13940, 13957, 13958, 13966
 Forestry, 13523
 Geography, 12530, 12533, 12534, 12537, 12538, 14148
 Government and Administration, 13533, 13596, 13626, 13679-13683, 13692-13698, 13775, 13778-13782, 13784, 13787, 13788
 Health, 13854, 13860
 History, 12807, 12824, 12895, 12917, 12938, 13098, 13072-13089, 13584, 13587, 13590, 13592, 14156
 Industry, 12535, 13275, 13276, 13299, 13306, 13433, 13867
 Insurance, 13377-13388, 13390-13392
 Jews, 12968, 13023
 Justice, 12960, 13083, 13820, 13824, 13828
 Labor, 13452, 13478, 13493, 13500, 13506, 13511, 13519
 Migration, 12924, 13084, 13101, 13105
 Mining, 13264
 Political Parties and Politics, 13768-13770, 14045, 14046
 Population, 13075, 13078, 14016, 14020
 Race, 12662
 Religion, 12855, 12858, 12880, 12882, 12993, 13003
 Research, 12611, 13978
 Reparations, 13574
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 13853, 13855, 13863, 14011, 14097
 Taxation, 13549, 13799, 13883
 Transportation, 12513, 12531, 13883
 Utilities, 13277
 World War, 13169, 13171
 Gold, 13402, 13472
 Gold Standard, 13398, 13441, 13442
 Government, 13585, 13586
 Government, Colonial, 13046, 13116, 13123, 13699-13715
 Government, Local, 12908, 13570, 13697, 13698, 13840
 Government, Municipal, 12914, 12942, 13632, 13634, 13752, 13782, 13794
 Government, National, 13677-13691
 Government, State, 13669, 13692-13696
 Government Enterprise, 13142, 13532-13534
 Government Regulation, 12946, 13159, 13642, 13673, 13866-13883, 14048
 Grain, 12480, 12560, 13342
 Great Britain
 Administrative Law, 13628
 Agriculture, 13175, 13205, 13225, 13227, 13234, 13235, 13237, 13364, 13442, 13876
 Colonial Policy, 13053, 13116, 13123, 13699, 13707-13712
 Commerce, 13172, 13337, 13339, 13953
 Cooperation, 13531
 Culture, 12659, 13085
 Defense, 13838
 Education, 13847, 14162, 14167, 14169, 14175
 Finance, 13394, 13430, 13792
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 13943, 13947, 13953, 13970
 Geography, 12541, 12542
 Government and Administration, 13032, 13772, 13773, 13778, 13783, 13837
 History, 13030, 13036, 13037, 13588
 Industry, 13300, 13315, 13879
 Jews, 13031
 Justice, 13034, 13035, 13783
 Labor, 13461, 13468, 13490
 Mining, 13264
 Political Parties and Politics, 13601, 13756, 13760-13762
 Population, 12540
 Religion, 12999, 13007, 13018
 Social Problems and Adjustments, 13851, 13865, 14094
 Transportation, 13870
 World War, 13167, 13172
 Greece, Ancient, 12704-12708, 12725, 12727-12730, 12735, 12737-12739, 12742, 12743, 12749, 12768-12773, 12827
 Greece, Modern, 12518, 12519, 12659, 13106, 13190, 13962
 Groups, Social, 14069
 Guatemala, 12596, 12620, 13166
 Guilds, 12942, 13090
 Gypsies, 12657
 H
 Harbors, 12493, 12579, 12584, 12598
 Hawaiian Islands, 13456
 Health, 12500, 13701, 13854, 13856, 13860, 13864, 14044, 14101, 14102
 Heredity, 13980, 14034-14037, 14040
 Hindus, 14071
 Historical Geography, 12522, 12530, 12592, 12767, 12796, 12811
 Historiography, 12681-12690, 12765, 12776, 12871, 12875, 12878, 12918, 12923, 12944, 12945, 12947, 12956, 12958, 13004, 13010, 13032, 13040, 13049, 13050, 13054, 13061, 13093, 14108
 History, Interpretation, 12687
 History, Research, 12682, 14158-14160
 History, Teaching, 14155-14157, 14161-14165
 Hittites, 12702
 Horses, 13239
 Hospitals, 12731
 Hours of Labor, 13492, 13498, 13514
 Housing, 13262, 13502, 13849, 14074, 14120
 Humanists, 12903
 Hungary, 12550, 12551, 12660, 12688, 12914, 12918, 12927, 13268, 13487, 13528, 13684, 13732, 13785, 13877, 13942, 14112
 Hunting, 13065
 Hymnology, 12854
 I
 Iconography, 12740, 12844
 Imperialism, 13952
 Incas, 12651
 Index Numbers, 13519, 14130
 India, 12498-12501, 12503, 12626, 12723, 12726, 12731, 12793, 12796, 12797, 12799-12801, 12951-12953, 12984, 13011, 13116-13129, 13223, 13413, 13414, 13447, 13536, 13707, 13710-13712, 14071
 Individual Differences, 13980, 13983, 13984, 14118
 Industry, 12527, 12535, 12789, 13159, 13269, 13270, 13274, 13275, 13278, 13279, 13284, 13287, 13305, 13375, 13492, 13551, 14156
 Injunctions, 13637, 13676, 13824, 13831, 13833
 Insurance, 13370-13393, 13614, 13832
 Intelligence, 13985, 13986
 Interest, 13179
 International Law, 13599, 13618, 13897-13920
 International Organization, 13921-13939
 International Relations, 13024-13029, 13100, 13115, 13427, 13940-13972
 Invention, 12633, 12812, 12819
 Investment Trusts, 13425, 13429
 Investments, 13434, 13438
 Iraq, 12667, 13709
 Ireland, 12719, 12872, 12876, 12880, 12881, 13004, 13011, 13067
 Irish Free State, 13213, 13395, 13685, 13733, 13763
 Irrigation, 12499, 13223
 Italy
 Agriculture, 13207, 13242, 13244
 Crime and Delinquency, 14083
 Culture, 12835, 12912, 12913, 12925, 12929
 Economic Conditions, 13181, 13187, 13192
 Foreign Policy and Relations, 13066, 13940, 13942
 Geography, 12517
 Government and Administration, 13593, 13602, 13686
 History, 12809, 12815, 12823, 12826, 12885, 12940
 Industry, 13270, 13273, 13278, 13280
 Justice, 12960, 13606, 13810, 13812
 Population, 14023, 14025, 14141
 Religion, 12853, 12857
 Transportation, 13328
 World War, 13168
 J
 Japan, 12673, 12679, 12874, 12954, 12955, 13008, 13112, 13113, 13115, 13197, 13221, 13455, 13503, 13556, 13687, 13734, 13937, 13954, 13956, 13960, 13964, 13967, 14004, 14030, 14038, 14106, 14161
 Jesuits, 12863, 12874, 12970, 13630
 Jews, 12802, 12814, 12884, 12968, 13020-13023, 13031, 14026
 Judicial Review, 13633
 Jurisprudence, 13606-13618
 Jury, 13825, 13830
 Justice, 12813, 13083, 13607, 13638, 13644, 13655, 13664, 13670, 13672, 13674, 13783, 13805-13834, 13900, 13929
 K
 Korea, 12495, 13114
 L
 Labor, 13451-13520, 14074, 14116
 Labor Disputes, 13150, 13637, 13676
 Labor Legislation, 13653, 13666, 13861, 13862
 Labor Organizations, 13467
 Labor Productivity, 13209
 Labor Relations, 13469, 13878
 Land, 13218, 13219
 Land Economics, 13220, 13261
 Land Utilization, 12595, 13229

Land Values, 13221, 13222, 13232, 13547
 Language, 12534, 12654, 13003, 13718, 13721, 13842, 13985, 14148
 Latin America, 12960, 13163-13166, 13379, 13930
 Latvia, 13451, 14010, 14018
 Law, 13587, 13607, 13609-13616, 13618, 13714, 13902, 14171-14173
 Law, History of, 12770, 12864, 12891, 12892, 12899
 Law of Nature, 13588, 13591, 13592
 Leadership, 13989, 14055
 League of Nations, 13584, 13815, 13919, 13923, 13926, 13927, 13930, 13933, 13935, 13937, 13938, 13941, 13944, 13964, 13967
 Legislation, 13643, 13686, 13693, 13771
 Legislatures, 13690
 Libraries, 13132, 13839, 14053
 Libya, 12564
 Life Insurance, 13376, 13383, 13385, 14023, 14135-14137, 14139
 Literature, 12673, 12679, 14050, 14053
 Lithuania, 13735
 Livestock Industry, 12478, 12508, 12510, 13231, 13236, 13352, 13356
 Loans, 13435, 13438
 Longevity, 14036, 14040
 Lumber Industry, 13271

M

Magic, 12628, 12644, 12813, 12818, 12950
 Malay Archipelago, 12607
 Malta, 13708
 Management, 13285, 13287, 13288, 13296, 13301, 13534
 Manchuria, 12492, 12494, 12495, 12678, 13960, 13967
 Mandates, 13709, 13923
 Manufactures, 13269-13283
 Maps, 12477, 12486, 12506, 12524, 12532, 12541, 12562, 12582, 12597
 Marketing, 13285, 13303, 13346-13368, 13879
 Marriage, 12656, 12665, 12671, 13037, 13476, 13998, 13999
 Mathematics, 12726, 12732, 12734, 12829, 12831, 12975
 Matriarchy, 12674, 12680
 Maya, 12618, 12619, 12639-12641
 Meat, 13368
 Medicine, 12728, 12729, 12733, 12805, 12807, 12808, 12814-12816, 12823, 12824, 12826, 12827, 12830, 12832, 12966-12968, 12970-12972, 12974, 12977, 12994, 13095, 13836, 14093, 14100, 14101, 14157
 Medicine, Primitive, 12642, 12663
 Mediterranean Region, 13196
 Mental Disease, 14034, 14076, 14090, 14092
 Methodist Church, 13135
 Mexico, 12640-12642, 12681, 12982, 13458, 13805, 13809, 13927, 13944
 Middle Ages, 12919
 Migration, 12556, 12924, 13099, 13101, 13103, 13105, 13108, 13127, 13153, 13483, 14030, 14062, 14079
 Milk, 13348
 Mineral Resources, 12509, 12573
 Mineralogy, 12825
 Mining and Mining Industry, 12474, 12475, 12577, 12608, 12906, 13160, 13197, 13472
 Minorities, 13678, 13718, 13720-13724, 13732, 13733, 13739, 13740, 13742, 13759, 13839, 13848
 Missions, 12994, 13006, 13008, 13016
 Monasticism, 12991, 13000, 13002
 Money, 13394-13402
 Money Theory, 13400

Mongolia, 13908
 Monopolies, 13342, 13343, 13532
 Monroe Doctrine, 13944
 Morality, 13973
 Morocco, 12563, 13189, 14003
 Moslems, 12684, 12950, 12994, 13109, 13128
 Motion Pictures, 13995, 14143
 Motor Transportation, 12505, 12565, 13116, 13325, 13326
 Motor Vehicle Industry, 13311
 Motor Vehicle Insurance, 13371, 13382
 Motor Vehicles, 13551
 Mountains, 12474, 12569
 Music, 12634, 12978, 12984
 Mysticism, 12861
 Mythology, 12640, 12679

N

Nationalism, 12687, 13724, 13734
 Nationality, 13910, 14008
 Naturalization, 13654
 Navy, 13838
 Negro, 12636, 12648, 13036, 13143, 13162, 13466, 13979, 14007, 14057, 14072, 14078, 14086, 14087
 Netherlands, 12513, 12526, 12811, 12987, 13333, 13857, 14024
 Neutrality, 13916, 13919
 New Caledonia, 12606-12608
 New Testament, 12802, 12803, 12877
 New Zealand, 13879
 Newspapers, 14048, 14049, 14052, 14060
 North America, 12579, 12647, 14086
 Norway, 13198, 13524, 14010
 Numismatics, 12725, 12893, 12907

O

Occupation, 13493, 13516, 14004, 14021, 14166
 Oceania, 12504, 12668
 Old Catholics, 13007
 Old Testament, 12752, 12753, 12755-12762, 13031
 Orthodox Eastern Church, 12851, 12868, 12989, 12991, 12998, 13000

P

Pacifism, 13603
 Painting, 12737, 12738, 12833-12835, 12842, 12844-12846, 12982, 12985
 Paleogeography, 12918, 12934
 Palestine, Ancient, 12697-12701, 12752, 12758, 12792
 Palestine, Modern, 12506
 Papacy, 12683, 12855, 12868, 12873, 12995, 13017
 Paraguay, 13862, 13965
 Peace, 13656
 Pensions, 13393
 Permanent Court of International Justice, 13921, 13924, 13928, 13929, 13931, 13932, 13934, 13936
 Persia, Ancient, 12724, 12763-12766
 Persia, Modern, 13331
 Personality, 12627, 13994
 Personnel Administration, 13457, 13471, 13787-13791
 Peru, 12601, 12602, 12651
 Petroleum, 12590, 13265, 13650, 13970
 Petroleum Industry, 13282, 13709
 Philippine Islands, 12483, 12487, 13714, 13715, 14017
 Physics, 12831
 Pioneer Regions, 12495
 Place Names, 12529, 12557, 12758, 12894, 12898, 12901, 13164
 Planning, 13297, 13302, 13581
 Poland, 12547, 12552, 12663, 12836, 12838, 12843, 12884, 12891, 12893-12895, 12902, 12904, 12905, 12924, 12986, 13078, 13102-13104, 13210, 13211, 13259, 13263, 13527, 13562, 13629, 13736-13740, 13948, 13950, 13951, 13963, 13976, 14060, 14091, 14163

Police, 13781, 13784, 13824
 Police Power, 13663
 Political Geography, 12496, 12514, 12533, 12551, 12605, 14146,
 Political Science, Teaching, 14174, 14175
 Political Theory, 13154, 13584-13605
 Politics, 13716-13770
 Population, 12475, 12540, 12546, 12549, 13286, 13735, 14009, 14010, 14012-14016, 14018, 14019, 14022, 14025, 14027-14031, 14038, 14041, 14092
 Portugal, 13713
 Postal System, 13785
 Poultry, 13205
 Power, 13278
 Prediction, 14022, 14027, 14065
 Press, 13062, 13091, 13119, 13146-13147, 13152, 13768-13770, 13841, 14047
 Prices, 13246, 13439-13442, 13450, 13879
 Primitive Society, 12635
 Printing, 12939, 13137, 13146, 13147
 Prisons, 13815, 14098-14099, 14107
 Probability, 14121, 14125-14127
 Production, 13186, 13274, 13283
 Profits, 13436
 Prohibition, 13807, 13816, 14102
 Propaganda, 13950
 Property, 13522, 13619, 13624
 Proportional Representation, 13758
 Protection, 13334
 Protestant Church, 12860, 12989, 12993, 12996, 13008
 Psychiatry, 12973, 14084
 Psychoanalysis, 12610
 Public Opinion, 14051
 Public Works, 13891
 Pueblo, 12612, 12616, 12618
 Punishment, 14081

R

Race, 12492, 12627, 12636, 12662, 13979, 13981, 13995, 14005-14007, 14032, 14085
 Radio, 13623, 13662, 13874, 13875
 Railroad Law, 13324, 13510, 13520
 Railroad Operation, 13318
 Railroads and Railways, 12503, 12504, 13024, 13316-13324, 13668, 13868
 Railways, Street, 13575
 Rates, 13319, 13320, 13575-13577
 Real Estate, 13261
 Recognition, 13899, 13946
 Referendum, 13695
 Reformation, 12858, 12882
 Rehabilitation, 14098
 Relief, 13461, 13652, 13853, 13858, 13863, 13865, 14096, 14097
 Religion, 12624, 12632, 12746, 12747, 12749, 12750, 12773, 12778, 12780, 12791, 12794, 13015, 14039, 14067, 14090
 Renaissance, 12685, 12929, 12931
 Reparations, 13571, 13573, 13574
 Research, 14104
 Retail Trade, 13346, 13357-13359, 13365, 13366
 Revolutions, 12930, 13744, 13745, 13749, 13755
 Rhodesia, 12571
 Rice, 12488, 12489, 12502
 Rivers, 13906
 Roads, 12520, 12521, 12559, 12583, 13325
 Roman Law, 12774, 12775, 12786, 12791, 12886, 12923, 12960
 Romanticism, 12972
 Rome, Ancient, 12708-12716, 12722, 12725, 12733, 12740, 12741, 12774-12792, 12804, 12945
 Rubber, 12491
 Rumania, 12722, 13203, 13290, 13741, 13742, 13872, 14010
 Rural Community, 12520, 12522, 12523, 12528, 12588, 12655,

13453, 14020, 14041-14044, 14064, 14106
 Russia, 12846, 12879, 12904, 12905, 12985, 13099-13102, 13173, 14157

S

Safety, Industrial, 13472, 13473
 Safety, Public, 13837
 Sahara, 12565, 13326
 Sardinia, 12714
 Scandinavia, 12720, 13074, 13905
 Scholasticism, 12865
 Science, 12726-12734, 12807-12832, 12962-12977, 13087
 Scotland, 13029, 13235
 Sculpture, 12714, 12736, 12739, 12795
 Securities, 13294, 13437
 Serbia, 12661, 12721, 12892, 12899, 12904, 13024, 13027, 13105, 13108, 13173
 Settlements, 12537
 Sex, 12628, 12630, 13992, 13996, 13998, 14076
 Sheep, 12585
 Shipping, 12692, 13381, 13433
 Siberia, 12507-12512
 Sigillography, 12703
 Silk, 12476, 13273
 Slavery, 13036
 Slavs, 12896-12898, 12901, 12902, 12917, 13075
 Social Classes, 14004, 14021, 14038
 Social Evolution, 12611, 14046, 14153
 Social Insurance, 13386-13393, 13865
 Social Legislation, 13030, 13852
 Social Organization, 14046, 14054, 14068-14070
 Social Psychology, 14105
 Social Science, 14142, 14166
 Social Studies, Teaching, 14143, 14144
 Social Survey, 14106
 Social Theory, 12853, 12990, 13974, 13978
 Social Work, 14093, 14094, 14097
 Socialism, 13111, 13582, 13583, 13730, 13756, 14170
 Society, 13974
 Sociology, 12473, 13598, 13973, 13975-13977, 14096, 14176, 14177
 Somaliland, 12570
 South Africa, Union of, 13193, 13245, 13320, 13336, 13412, 13453, 13460, 13466, 13483, 13502
 South America, 12650, 13279, 13419
 Sovereignty, 13923
 Spain, 12830, 12861, 12911, 12935, 12936, 12960, 12978-12980, 12983, 13058, 13069-13071, 13149, 13163, 13321, 13630, 13688, 13743-13745
 Speculation, 13369
 Stabilization, 13293
 Standard of Living, 13517, 13520, 14043
 Standardization, 13303
 State, 13589, 13593-13595, 13597, 13598, 14054
 State Succession, 13904, 13911, 13912
 Statistical Method, 13372, 14014, 14114, 14119-14121, 14123, 14128, 14130-14140
 Statistics, 12992, 14109, 14111-14113, 14115, 14116, 14119
 Stock Exchange, 13881
 Stocks, 13294, 13295, 13298, 13299, 13426, 13434, 13450, 13521, 13866, 13873
 Stoicism, 12790
 Strikes, 13468
 Sugar Industry, 13281, 13876
 Suicide, 14011, 14091
 Sumer, 12693, 12696, 12748
 Sweden, 12543, 12545, 12928, 13097, 13153, 13274, 13324, 13499, 13501, 13503
 Switzerland, 12513, 12528, 12529, 12875, 13084, 13269, 13389, 13421, 13454, 13459, 13504, 13537, 13543, 13764

Syndicalism, 13600
 Syria, 12669, 12697, 12698, 12754

T

Tariff, 13217, 13336, 13337,
 13935, 13945, 13953
 Taxation, 12855, 12876, 13308,
 13538-13599, 13636, 13639,
 13640, 13646, 13648, 13665,
 13795, 13796, 13798-13801,
 13888
 Teachers, 13393, 13515
 Telegraph, 13331, 13785
 Telephone, 13785
 Territorial Waters, 13897, 13905
 Tests, 13457, 13471, 13985,
 14049, 14118
 Theatre, 12713, 12771, 13129
 Tibet, 12497, 12498
 Tobacco and Tobacco Industry,
 12481, 13800
 Totemism, 12674
 Towns, 12915
 Trade Associations, 13882
 Trade Marks, 13647, 13872
 Traffic, 13325
 Transportation, 12574, 13316-
 13333
 Transylvania, 12807
 Treaties, 13666, 13904, 14003
 Trust, Fiduciary, 13307, 13309
 Trusts, 13292, 13641, 13834,
 13879, 13880
 Tunis, 13703, 13705
 Turkey, 12504, 12519, 12689,
 12888, 12927, 13025, 13100,
 13107, 13109, 13962
 Turkestan, 12496, 12724

U

Uganda, 12572, 12666
 Ukraine, 13951, 14022
 Unemployment, 13386, 13461,
 13493, 13495-13499, 13501-
 13503, 13505-13509, 13511-
 13513, 13652, 13850, 13891-
 13894
 Unemployment Insurance, 13387
 Union of Socialist Soviet Repub-
 lics (USSR)
 Administrative Law, 13631
 Agriculture, 12507, 12508,
 12553, 13250
 Banking, 13411
 Commerce, 13335, 13341
 Communication, 13874, 13875,
 14052
 Culture, 12670, 12671, 14050

Economic Conditions, 12509
 Education, 13844, 13846,
 14058
 Finance, 13399
 Foreign Policy and Relations,
 13899, 13949, 13951, 13963
 Geography, 12511, 12554,
 12555
 Government and Administra-
 tion, 13789
 Industry, 13271
 Justice, 13811
 Labor, 13470, 13484
 Political Parties and Politics,
 13604, 13746-13749
 Religion, 13014, 13015
 Social Problems and Adjust-
 ments, 13746, 14068
 Transportation, 12510, 13332
 Unions, 13466, 13467, 13488,
 13509
 United States of America
 Administrative Law, 13634,
 13645
 Agriculture, 12580, 12581,
 12585, 12586, 12591, 12593,
 12594, 13209, 13215, 13217,
 13220, 13226, 13230, 13240,
 13253, 13254, 13256, 13350,
 13356, 13361, 13362, 13367,
 13423, 13440, 13491, 13517
 Archaeology, 12612-12614,
 12616, 12618
 Banking, 13403, 13405-13407,
 13415, 13420
 Colonial Policy, 13714, 13715
 Commerce, 13130, 13142,
 13191, 13347, 13357-13359,
 13647, 13668, 13871, 13881
 Communication, 13146, 13147,
 13152, 13841
 Constitutional Law, 13565,
 13632, 13633, 13635-13644,
 13646-13676, 13767, 13772,
 13873, 13881, 13882
 Crime and Delinquency, 14075,
 14077-14080
 Culture, 12643, 12646, 12648
 Disease and Death Rates,
 14087
 Economic Conditions, 12512,
 12589, 13188, 13262, 13351,
 13443, 13520
 Education, 13009, 13132,
 13135, 13162, 13750, 13840,
 13843, 14053, 14057, 14063,
 14171-14174
 Finance, 13396, 13423, 13424,
 13429, 13435-13437, 13794,
 13797, 13804
 Foreign Policy and Relations,

13026, 13106, 13149, 13899,
 13904, 13932, 13941, 13946,
 13952, 13954, 13955, 13961,
 13968, 13970
 Forestry, 13260, 13776, 13895,
 13896
 Geography, 12582, 12587,
 12588, 12592, 12595
 Government and Administra-
 tion, 13219, 13522, 13661,
 13666, 13669, 13689, 13690,
 13776, 13786, 13790, 13791,
 13837
 Health, 14100, 14101
 History, 12971, 12973, 13043,
 13050, 13130-13162, 13426,
 13588
 Industry, 13159, 13283, 13293,
 13295, 13426, 13579, 13641,
 13642, 13650, 13651, 13673,
 13866, 13869, 13873, 13880,
 13882
 Insurance, 13832
 Jews, 13020
 Justice, 13150, 13638, 13644,
 13655, 13664, 13670, 13672,
 13674, 13694, 13807, 13813,
 13814, 13816, 13818, 13822,
 13823, 13825, 13827, 13830-
 13834, 13897, 13900
 Labor, 13209, 13462, 13464,
 13469, 13473-13475, 13479,
 13485, 13488, 13491, 13492,
 13494-13497, 13507-13510,
 13512, 13517, 13637, 13649,
 13652, 13653, 13659, 13676,
 13878
 Law, 13614, 14033
 Mining, 12590, 13160, 13266,
 13472
 Political Parties and Politics,
 13694, 13730, 13731, 13750-
 13752, 13757, 13765-13767
 Population, 14001, 14010,
 14027
 Public Works, 13891-13894
 Race, 13143, 14007
 Religion, 12992, 12996, 13001,
 13003, 13006, 13009, 13011,
 13016, 13135, 13144, 14072
 Rural Community, 14044
 Social Problems and Adjust-
 ments, 13858, 13898
 Taxation, 13538, 13540, 13544-
 13548, 13551-13553, 13555,
 13557, 13558, 13560, 13561,
 13563-13566, 13568, 13569,
 13636, 13639, 13640, 13646,
 13648, 13665, 13795, 13800,
 13801, 13888
 Transportation, 12578, 12583,

12584, 13316, 13317, 13323,
 13327, 13510, 13575, 13868,
 13870
 Utilities, 13671, 13884-13890
 World War, 13170
 Universities, 12922
 Uruguay, 14095
 Utilities, 13277, 13575-13580,
 13671, 13884-13890

V

Vacations, 13482
 Vegetables, 13253, 13361, 13362,
 13364
 Vegetation, 14152
 Venereal Disease, 14087
 Venezuela, 13970
 Vital Statistics, 12788, 14012,
 14129, 14141
 Vocational Guidance, 13451,
 13454, 13471

W

Wage Policy, 13490, 14094,
 Wage Theory and Practice,
 13481-13489
 Wages, 13389, 13455, 13480,
 13491, 13492
 Wales, 12657
 War, 13919, 13925
 Water Supply, 12595
 Water Transportation, 12513,
 12531, 12578, 12745, 12819,
 13048, 13327-13330
 Wealth, 12598
 Weaving, 12643
 West Indies, 12599, 12600
 Wheat, 13243, 13245, 13349,
 13353
 Wine, 13246
 Women in Industry, 13475-13479
 Wool, 13241
 Workmen's Compensation, 13389,
 13649, 13659
 World Politics, 13603, 13955,
 13969-13972
 World War, 13167-13173
 Writing, 13112

Y

Young Plan, 13622
 Youth, 14008, 14045, 14046
 Yugoslavia, 12517, 13248, 13342,
 13416, 13570, 13571, 13691,
 13753, 13754, 13909

Z

Zoning, 13657

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Systematic Human Geography (Maps, Population, Economic, Political, Social and Cultural).....	12471-12480
Regional Studies	
The Eastern Hemisphere	
East Indies, Philippines, and New Guinea.....	12481-12488
Asia (by regions).....	12489-12512
Europe (by countries and regions) ..	12513-12555
Africa (by regions).....	12556-12572
The Western Hemisphere	
North America	
Canada.....	12573-12574
Alaska.....	12575-12577
United States (by regions).....	12578-12595
Central America.....	12596-12597
West Indies.....	12598-12600
South America	
Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil ..	12601-12605
The Pacific World.....	12606-12608

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

General.....	12609-12611
Archaeology.....	12612-12626
Ethnology.....	12627-12680

HISTORY

Historiography.....	12681-12690
Archaeology.....	12691-12724
The World to 383 A.D.....	12725-12804
The World, 383 to 1648.....	12805-12956
The World, 1648 to 1920.....	12957-13173

ECONOMICS

Economic Theory and its History.....	13174-13186
Economic History. (Follows No. 13186)	
Economic Conditions and Resources....	13187-13202
Land and Agricultural Economics.....	13203-13263
Extractive Industries.....	13264-13268
Manufactures.....	13269-13283
Business Organization, Methods, Management.....	13284-13306
Accounting.....	13307-13315
Transportation and Communication....	13316-13333
Commerce: Domestic and Foreign.....	13334-13345
Marketing.....	13346-13368
Stock and Produce Exchanges: Speculation.....	13369
Insurance, Private and Social.....	13370-13393
Money, Banking, and Credit.....	13394-13424
Finance and Financial Organization ..	13425-13438
Prices.....	13439-13442
Economic Cycles.....	13443-13450

Labor and Wages.....	13451-13520
Wealth, Property, and Income.....	13521-13522
Cooperation.....	13523-13531
State Industries and Subsidies.....	13532-13534
Public Finance.....	13535-13574
Public Utilities.....	13575-13580
Criticism of Economic System.....	13581-13583
Population. (See Sociology 14009-14044)	
Poverty and Relief Measures. (See Sociology 14073-14092)	

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Theory.....	13584-13605
Jurisprudence.....	13606-13618
Municipal Public Law: Constitutional and Administrative.....	13619-13676
Government: Historical and Descriptive.....	13677-13715
Political Parties and Politics.....	13716-13770
Governmental Processes (Legislation, Public Administration, Justice).....	13771-13834
The Public Services.....	13835-13896
International Law.....	13897-13920
International Organization.....	13921-13939
International Relations since 1920.....	13940-13972

SOCIOLOGY

Social Theory and its History.....	13973-13978
Human Nature and Personality.....	13979-13995
The Family.....	13996-14002
Peoples and Cultural Groups.....	14003
Conflict and Accommodation Groups....	14004-14008
Population and Territorial Groups.....	14009-14044
Collective Behavior and Social Control. 14045-14067	
Social Organization, Social Institutions, and Culture.....	14068-14072
Social Problems and Social Pathology... 14073-14092	
Social Adjustments and Social Agencies. 14093-14102	

RESEARCH METHODS

Miscellaneous Methods.....	14103-14107
Statistical Method.....	14108
Statistical Techniques	
Work of Statistical Agencies.....	14109-14117
Units, Scales, Tests, and Ratings; Collection of Data.....	14118-14120
Averages, Dispersion and Skewness; Correlation and Probability.....	14121-14127
Forecasting Technique.....	14128
Rates and Ratios.....	14129
Index Numbers.....	14130
Graphic Presentation, Mechanical Aids and Labor Saving Devices.. 14131-14133	
Actuarial Mathematics.....	14134-14141
Teaching and Research.....	14142-14177

SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 4

AUGUST, 1932
Entries 12471-14177

NUMBER 8

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 14145, 14149)

12471. MEUNISSIER, M. A. *Le premier Congrès International du Maïs.* [The first International Corn Congress.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (9) Mar. 1931: 210-229.

12472. MUISCHNEH, H. N. *Über die Genauigkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit der Aerophotographie.* [The accuracy and economic value of aerial photography.] *Publ. Inst. Univ. Tartuensis Geog.* (18) 1930: pp. 18.

12473. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. The processes of regional balance. *Sociol. Rev.* 23 (3) Oct. 1931: 173-181.—There are slow changes in climate and topography which govern the succession of plant and animal communities, while the hand of man sets in motion still greater changes. The social and cultural development of man involves changes in economic methods and transforms the region on account of his preference of certain plant and animal resources. Thus there is increasing interdependence of the living and the non-living world. Social progress lies in the discovery of a balance between man's cooperation and exploitation of the ecological forces of the region. There are two far-reaching sociological implications of this view: (1) the living organism belongs to its region just as much as its parts belong to one another; and (2) man's kinship with the lower forms suggests a new orientation in ethics, a pantheistic morality. Social life represents a balance among the individual, the institutions, and the region.—*F. N. House.*

12474. SCHULTZE, JOACHIM HEINRICH. Die landschaftlichen Wirkungen des Bergbaues. [The effect of mining on the landscape.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (9) 1931: 257-271.—The author has undertaken a characterization and classification of mining districts and analyzes the conditions which give rise to such cultural landscapes. This development is dependent upon the type of product mined, whether valuable, whether favorably situated as regards the region of consumption, whether the climate or elevation makes mining possible, and whether sufficient capital is available for development. The influences which are exerted on other types of landscape are then studied—on the forest, which must first furnish fuel, then mining timbers, and therefore appears to be in danger; on the hydrography, water as the means of extracting the ore, as the source of industrial power, as ground water, the surface of which is lowered by the mining industry. Also the settled region is extensively transformed through the sudden growth or systematic organization of mining localities through the association of different economic zones—the agricultural as a region of supply and the industrial as a consuming area. The following types of mining regions are called to attention: (1) open cut mining, which devastates the surface by excavation and leaves a scenic ruin (brown coal, diluvial ore); (2) tunnel mining, which is developed less on the surface, yet through cave-ins and the lowering of the ground water level also changes the surface con-

figuration; (3) shaft mining, with punctiform yet deeply penetrating excavation, which calls for lasting construction for the working of the mine, settlement, and commerce.—*P. Vosseler.*

12475. THOMPSON, EDGAR T. Mines and plantations and the movements of peoples. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (4) Jan. 1932: 603-611.—Owing to the permanent location of mineral resources, the high cost of their production, and man's desire for them, the mine is a fixed point in the structure of the community, population movements being made with reference to its location. The mine functions as a more or less fixed division of labor. The plantation depends more closely for its location upon environmental conditions. Within the limits of these conditions plant life, unlike mineral resources, can be distributed by human agencies to suit the convenience of consuming populations. The plantation, therefore, affords more opportunity for competition. While the plantation is characterized by specialization, its division of labor is not as determined as that of the mine. Under conditions of necessity it may diversify its products.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 13223, 13229, 13247, 13249, 13252, 13258, 13265, 13970)

12476. BRETON, NORTON. Sericulture in the British empire. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 80 (4127) Dec. 25, 1931: 156-167.—The author was chairman of the Imperial Institute's Committee on Sericulture. Silk is produced in lands between 20° and 42°N. Lat., where the mulberry tree can flourish. The known world production is about 48,000 t. per year, of which 65% is from Japan, 20% from China, and only 0.3% from the British Empire in Cyprus and Kashmir. Cyprus silk is first grade; but Kashmir silk is lower because of lack of skilled supervision. Elsewhere in India there is considerable production of inferior silk for local use, and attempts are being made to develop better breeds of worms. There are notes on conditions in Malta, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt, East and South Africa, and Jamaica. Sericulture is a sideline rural occupation in which the returns are too low to attract the workers of high-wage countries, and its establishment in any new area is a slow process.—*C. B. Fawcett.*

12477. ILVESSALO, LAURI, and JALAVA, MATTI. *Maapallon metsävarst.* [Forest resources of the world.] *Metsätietellisen Tutkimuslaitoksen Julkaisuja.* 16 1931: pp. 407.—Resources of the following regions are discussed and the character of the forests is shown by maps: Australia, Oceania, Africa, South America, West Indian archipelago, Central America and Mexico, United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, East Indies, British India, Siam, Indo-China, Philippine islands, China, Japan, Asiatic Russia, central Europe, the northern Balkan countries, Poland and the Baltic States, USSR, Norway, and Sweden. (English summary.)—*M. Warthin.*

12478. RITTER, KURT. Międzynarodowy handel produktami hodowli trzody chlewnej. [International trade in the products of pig husbandry.] *Rolnictwo*. 1 (3) Dec. 1931: 5-52.—Due to the statistical shortcomings and territorial changes the volume of the trade in live pigs cannot be figured out for recent years. The World War has entirely changed its distribution and the participation of different countries in it. Poland is now by far the most important exporter of live pigs, with the Irish Free State and Yugoslavia next; the largest importers being Austria, Czechoslovakia, and the British Isles. Statistical tables are included, presenting by countries the development and specialization of the trade in particular kinds of pork and its products.—*A. Gazel*.

12479. TODD, J. A. Classification of the world's cotton crop. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 9 (1) Jan. 1932: 46-52.—The author on the basis of official and trade statistical and other information classifies the world's cotton crop of the 1930-31 season. Changes in the nature of the crop in some important producing countries have necessitated a new system of classification. Thus there had been between 1925 and 1930 considerable de-

terioration of the quality of much of the American crop, and at the same time great improvement of the Russian and Indian crops, while Sea island cotton had practically died out. The new classification is on the basis solely of length of staple, and gives four grades. In many cases the allocation of quantities between grades can be little more than guesswork owing to lack of statistical information, but substantial accuracy is believed to have been achieved. Group 1.: Staple above $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches, 2.3% of the world crop. Group 2.: Staple above $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, 9.1%. Group 3.: Staple above $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, 60.4%. Group 4.: Staple under $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, 28.2%. U. S. A. provided 70% of group 3, and 25% of group 4, but the improvement in the 1931-32 American crop would cause considerable alteration of those proportions. (Statistics.)—*R. Ogilvie Buchanan*.

12480. UPHOF, J. C. TH. De verbreiding en het gebruik der sorghums. [The geographic distribution and the utilization of the sorghums.] *Tijdsch. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (12) Dec. 15, 1931: 442-448. (A discussion of the grain sorghums, especially of the varieties grown in the U. S.)—*Wm. Van Royen*.

REGIONAL STUDIES

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES AND NEW GUINEA

12481. BAUER, A. W. Der Tabakbau in Deli (Sumatra). [Tobacco culture in Deli.] *Tropenpflanzer*. 34 (4) Apr. 1931: 153-160.

12482. BROERSMA, R. Waarom gaat de damarwinning in de Molukken achteruit? [Why is the production of damar in the Moluccas decreasing?] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 21 (1) Jan. 1932: 37-53.—The principal export products of the Moluccas are copra and damar. Damar includes a variety of gums and resins. It is gathered either by natives individually or a damar concession is given to a company which sends natives to gather the product. One of the principal islands is Batjan but destructive exploitation has decreased the production. In 1912, 42,000 picols of damar were produced; the present yearly production is about 5,000 picols. The export from Halmahera amounts to about 1,300 t. of damar, and that of Ambon to 1,200 t. Rich damar woods are found along the southwest coast as well as on the north coast of New Guinea. Government regulation of damar gathering is necessary in order to prevent deterioration.—*Cecile Rothe*.

12483. DACANAY, PLACIDO. Reforestation in the Philippines. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929*. 4 1930: 459-470.—The Philippines were once covered by unbroken forest but destructive practices of primitive agriculture have created 115,000 sq. mi. of open land and the consequent flood and erosion problems. Reforestation has but recently started. Educational propaganda is creating a gradual appreciation and support on the part of the public. Experiments have determined many species that can be successfully grown for reforestation and as plantation crops. Use of aerial photographs and obliques is eliminating actual field inspection and extensive planting is beginning. Grazing on forest lands is closely regulated. (Map.)—*William Glenn Cunningham*.

12484. LEEUW, HENDRIK de. Sumatra, economic and geographic. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 28 (1) Jan. 1930: 16-35.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

12485. LIGTHART, TH. In- en uitvoerhandel van Nederlandsch-Indië. [Import and export trade of the Dutch East Indies.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (2) Feb. 15, 1932: 41-51.—In the balance of trade of the Dutch East Indies, goods and services received must be paid for almost exclusively in goods, since the services that can be rendered are of a very limited character, neither carrying trade, nor tourist trade being of importance. The value of the exports began a downward trend in 1926, because of declining prices for agricultural products. The imports continued to increase until 1929. The first sharp drop occurred in 1930, when the value of imported goods declined from 1,112,000,000 florins in 1929, to 889,000,000. A more serious drop occurred in 1931. The decline is especially noticeable for the luxuries, as wines, cigars, cigarettes, cocoa, biscuits, etc. The group of chemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceutical products, paints, etc., shows less of a decline. For some articles, e.g. soap, the decline in imports is due to a tendency to substitute cheaper native products, or to introduce local manufacturing. Statistics show that the standard of living has been lowered, and that projects for expansion have been discontinued. Estate agriculture will experience smaller profits and a slower rate of expansion. However, the country no longer depends on a few export products. But of the 16 principal products, sugar, petroleum, and rubber still account for more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the exports, and sugar alone for more than $\frac{1}{3}$. Real improvements can be expected only after world tariffs have been lowered.—*Wm. Van Royen*.

12486. PATOT, A. TISSON van. De kaartteering van Nederlandsch-Indië. Overzicht over het tijdvak 1920 t/m 1929. [The mapping of the Dutch East Indies. A review of the work during 1920-1929.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 48 (5) Sep. 1931: 887-904. (English summary, map.)

12487. ROXAS, MANUEL L. The present status of staple-crop production in the Philippines. *Philippine J. Agric.* 1 (3) 1930: 233-246.—(Maps, tables.)

12488. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. H. Rice production on Java and Madura. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929*. 4 1930: 285-299.—An analysis of rice production in Java and Madura accompanied by a new map (1:1,500,000) showing the average yields in quintals of irrigated rice.—*M. Warthin*.

ASIA

(See also Entry 12672)

Farther India

(See also Entry 11550)

12489. BRAEMER, P. Quelques aspects de la riziculture au Tonkin. [Rice culture in Tongking.] *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 529-559.—Whatever the season of his visit the traveller to the Tongking plain may see rice in some stage of development. However, in the mountainous region it is not cultivated in the rainy season from May to November. Two crops a year are harvested but it is not always possible to harvest from the same field twice in one year. This is so in the southern part of the delta where the crop is gathered in June and is known as rice of the fifth month. Where the rains are insufficient during the dry season and there are no means of irrigation the crop is gathered in November. This is done particularly in the north and central sections. Between these two one finds the fields yielding two crops and they are particularly abundant in the eastern part of the delta. Problems of outstanding importance are primarily: irrigation, drainage, dikes, improvement of soil, investigation of fertilizers, the improvement of the varieties of rice grown, and the control of pests.—*E. T. Platt.*

12490. GROSlier, GEORGES. Eaux et lumières. *Journal de route sur le Mékong cambodgien.* [Water and light. Journal of a trip on the Cambodian Mekong.] *Terre Air Mer.* 56(1) Sep. 1931: 31-51; (2) Oct. 1931: 141-165; (3) Nov. 1931: 235-258.

12491. KREIG, HENRI. L'organisation du travail dans les explorations agricoles coloniales—application à la culture du caoutchouc en Indochine. [The organization of colonial agricultural research—application to the rubber culture in Indo-China.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 9(11) Nov. 15, 1930: 659-670.—*M. Warthin.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 12496, 14110)

12492. ESTERER, MAXIMILIAN. Rassenspannung in Nordasien. [Tension between the races in northern Asia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 3(10) Oct. 1931: 757-760.—When the last machine is imported and exports made unnecessary, Bolshevism in Russia will begin. Good connections to the east (via Siberia to Vladivostok) are part of the economic development. Bangkok's population has become 60% Chinese, who control 70% of the rice industry and export trade. In Manchuria the Chinese population increased from 3 to 30 millions. China does not need industry. In the ports industry has spread, less in order to supply the hinterland than to keep away freight ships. Japan will eventually sink back into her former insignificance, and in about a hundred years China will extend to the Ural mountains.—*Werner Neuse.*

12493. INSO, JAIME DO. Macau. [Macao.] *Bol. de Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 48(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 157-171.

12494. LATTIMORE, OWEN. Chinese colonization in Manchuria. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 177-195.—Manchuria, with its complicated history and culture, is a frontier that possesses peculiar colonization features. The frontiersman faces, not toward edge of settlement, but toward his homeland to the south; he regards the frontier as a means of gaining wealth. Whether he be a member of a garrison, a seasonal worker from Shantung, a refugee under the control of a relief organization, or an opium farmer, his interests are centered in China. If he is a descendant of Shantung laborers, or a roving bandit, he may possess the true pioneering spirit, but usually it is lacking in this region. "A positive expansion does not build limiting walls."—*H. F. Raup.*

12495. LEE, HOON K. Korean migrants in Manchuria. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 196-204.—The advance of Koreans into Manchuria is primarily an economic phenomenon, since Korea is already an overpopulated country. The majority of them are anti-Japanese. The migrants are principally rice growers and, with the exception of those in the Kando district, do not own the land upon which they live, but rather rent it from the Chinese owners. (Maps showing pioneer belts in Manchuria, distribution of population, etc.)—*J. W. Reid.*

Mongolia, Eastern Turkestan, Tibet

(See also Entries 10128, 10604, 12724)

12496. BRADSHAW, ELOISE. Sino-Russian relations in Sinkiang. *J. Geog.* 31(2) Feb. 1932: 59-67.—Though Sinkiang was held by China for 2,000 years, it has never been colonized by China. Its capital is 75 days distant from Peiping if the journey is over Chinese territory. Over Russian territory the journey by motor or rail takes 13 days. Use of either route necessitates a permit from the Soviet Government, difficult for Chinese to obtain. The completion of the Turksib Railway which parallels western Sinkiang, and the economic development along this route is stimulating Russia's interest in Sinkiang. This railway now carries most of Sinkiang's trade which is routed by motor over the passes of the Tien Shan mountains. The region is rich in gold, coal, and other minerals. Further development of irrigation would increase crop production, especially cotton. Russia's advantages overbalance the handicaps that China has of holding a remote area, separated by wide arid stretches lacking modern transportation, and inhabited by a population racially, linguistically, and culturally like that of the Soviet republics adjoining its western and northern borders.—*Cora P. Sletten.*

12497. CUTTING, C. SUYDAM. Among the nomads of Tibet. *Natural Hist.* 31(6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 615-626.—The natives live principally on their herds of yaks, sheep, horses, and goats, the first being best adapted to the rigorous climate. The Tibetan nomads range over a great plateau more than 15,000 feet above sea level. The region is treeless, grass and moss furnishing the provender for the herds. Yak butter mixed with tea is the staple food and the natives make very little use of meat. Although cold and windy, the plateau is dry and apparently healthful. Tents of yak skins are used for shelter, the sides being weighted with stones to hold the tent against the violent gales which are a daily occurrence. Polyandry is frequent and the government is in the hands of a hierarchy of priests.—*Forrest Clements.*

12498. MORDEN, WILLIAM J. Beyond the Vale of Kashmir. *Natur. Hist.* 32(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 4-21.—Ladakh, a wind-swept principality on the western edge of the Tibetan plateau, is politically attached to Kashmir, though vastly different religiously, culturally, and racially. The country is a high rocky desert. Water is led from snowfields to irrigate the few oases. The people are hardy. Polyandry prevents any increase in the population, while the absorption of much of the male stock into the lameries contributes to the backwardness of the country. A description is given of the religious life of the country, and especially of the famous devil dances.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

India

(See also Entries 12498, 12723, 12952, 13221, 13223)

12499. AYYAR, A. SWAMINATHA. Field irrigation in Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 129-133.—The Malabar district receives benefit from both the southwest and the northeast monsoons, the chief rain bearer being the southwest

monsoon, from the end of June to the end of September. The prevailing soil of the district is a red loam, with browners on the slopes of the Ghats, and other types on the hills and the plateau. The best cultivation is found in the inland villages, which receive deposition from the hills. Beyond the paddy fields there are gardens often reaching to the top of the hill slopes. There is no need for any important irrigation works. Two crops requiring heavy rainfall are commonly grown. Kanni is sown in April and May and harvested in August and September. Makram is sown in September and October, and harvested in January and February. On better lands a third crop is often raised. Rice, the staple food grain, covers 60% of the cultivated area. In the better fields it is transplanted, elsewhere it is sown broadcast.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

12500. HESTERLOW, A. M. V. Public health in Malabar in relation to environment. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 179-183.—Because of its isolated geographical position the Malabar district offers special problems in public health. Epidemics do not migrate easily to or from it. The absence of many large towns or villages makes for a healthful distribution of population and lessening of epidemic incidence. Nevertheless, public health is by no means satisfactory and improvement is hampered by many conditions, one of the most important being the lack of roads.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

12501. SOURIRAJAN, V. K. Agricultural geography of the Malabar district. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 122-128.—The Malabar district, comprising the western coastal strip from Surat south to Cape Comorin, is divided into three distinct physiographic provinces; a level sea plain, back of which are terraced lands, and further inland the foothills of the Western Ghats. The whole district is exposed to the southwest monsoon, and its rainfall is heavy. From the Ghats numerous small rivers have gouged long valleys to the coast. With the beginning of the monsoon rains the subsistence crop, paddy, is sown broadcast. A second crop, hand planted, is grown partly by inundation. The chief money crop is coconuts, for which the district is important. In the foothills other money crops exceed paddy in importance, these being chiefly millets, ragi, and ginger.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

12502. STOCKDALE, F. A. The rice position in Ceylon. *Proc. 4th Pacific Sci. Congr., Java, 1929.* 4 1930: 271-275.—Local production is not increasing as rapidly as is the population. A 25% increase in production could be obtained by the use of better seed and improved methods of cultivation. The area of cultivation may possibly be extended by irrigation. The solution of the food problem lies in the utilization of dry lands for such crops as maize, sorghums, and millet. (Graphs and statistics.)—*M. Warthin.*

12503. SUBRAHMANYAN, N. A note on the communications in Malabar. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6(3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 184-186.—(Emphasizing the almost unilateral nature of the railroads of the Malabar district. Map.)—*Wilfrid Webster.*

*Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria,
Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entries 12519, 12767)

12504. DIECKMANN, Im Taurus Express durch die neue Türkei. [By the Taurus express across modern Turkey.] *Zig. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (6) Feb. 11, 1932: 140-143.—The Taurus express running thrice a week from Haidar Pacha to Bagdad and to Cairo serves a most important intercontinental through traffic. The Simplon-Orient express and the Ostend-Vienna express connect with it at the Bosphorus. Thus a land route is established between Europe and

Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq, Persia, and India. The land route has the advantage of shorter travelling time and greater comforts over the sea route. The journey from London to Cairo requires 8½ days. (Map.)—*H. J. Donker.*

12505. SKRINE, C. P. From Baluchistan to the Mediterranean by car. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 68-86.—Mention is made of the Persian rug weaving center at Durukhsh, the subterranean passages of Chinisht, the famous subterranean aqueduct of Gunabad, and of the startling climatic, scenic, and cultural changes encountered in leaving the bare Persian plains for the alpine-like gorges of Mazandarin.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

12506. THOMSEN, PETER. Das Stadtbild Jerusalems auf der Mosaikkarte von Madeba. [The city plan of Jerusalem from the mosaic map of Madeba.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 52(2) 1929: 149-174.

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 12492, 12496)

12507. ALEKSANOV, V. АЛЕКСАНОВ, В. Современное хозяйство байшенского остьяка Тазовской тундры Туруханского Края. [Modern farming of the Baishen Ostiaks of Taz tundra, region of Turukhansk.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 7-8 1931: 63-74.—This is a detailed economic description of the middle class farming among the Ostiaks. (Statistical tables.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

12508. KERTSELLI, S. V. КЕРЦЕЛЛИ, С. В. К вопросу об Анадырко-Камчатском ездовом собаководстве. [Concerning the breeding of driving dogs of Anadir-Kamchatka.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 7-8 1931: 189-202.—The author describes the breeding of dogs and recommends a preliminary study in each case of substitution of dogs by reindeer. Attached to the work is the first sample program for the study of breeding of driving dogs.—*G. Vasilevich.*

12509. KHRUSHCHOV, N. A. ХРУЩОВ, Н. А. Материалы по изучению полезных ископаемых Северо-Восточного Забайкалья (район р. Кары-р. Амазара). [Materials for the study of the mineral resources of northeastern Transbaikalia (region of the Kara and Amazar rivers).] *Труды Главного Геологического Разведочного Управления В.С.Н.Х. С.С.С.Р. (Trudy Glavnogo Geologicheskogo Razvedochnogo Upravleniia V.S.N.Kh. S.S.S.R.)* (90) 1931: pp. 69.

12510. SAPRYGIN, N. САПРЫГИН, Н. Оленеводческий совхоз (советское хозяйство) и оленеколхозы (оленьеводческие коллективные хозяйства) в Ненецком (самоедском) округе. [Reindeer breeding sovkhos (soviet farms) and reindeer kolkhoz (collective farms) in the Nenets (Samoyed) district.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* (9) 1931: 21-41.—The reindeer breeding sovkhos (Soviet farm) was organized in 1930, and the first Samoyed kolkhoz (collective farm), Pnok, was established in 1929 in Malo-Zemel'skaya tundra. In 1930 were organized six other Samoyed reindeer breeding collective farms. (Statistical tables.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

12511. SOSUNOV, P. I. СОСУНОВ, П. И. Тазовский район к третьему году пятилетки. [Regions of the Taz in the third year of the five year plan.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 10 1931: 28-72.—The author gives a detailed economic review of the Taz region, which is situated in the northeastern part of the Tobol'sk district. The territory is divided into four parts according to type of agriculture and economic power: (1) basin of the Taz river, (2) basin of the Pur river, (3) Gidafam peninsula, and (4) Taz bay and Bezmyannyi peninsula. The description of each sub-region includes: a brief geographical description, population, mode of life, economic activity, transportation, and communication.—*G. Vasilevich.*

12512. URVANTZEV, N. N. УРВАНЦЕВ, Н. Н. Норильское каменноугольное месторождение. [The Norilsk coal deposit.] Труды Главного Геологического Разведочного Управления В.С.Н.Б. С.С.С.Р. (*Trudy Glavnogo Geologo-Razvedochnogo Upravleniia V.S.N.K.H. S.S.S.R.*) (95) 1931: pp. 68.—The Norilsk coal deposit lies near the mouth of the Yenisei river, 95 to 100 km. from Dudinskoie, and its exploitation depended upon the opening of the northern sea route after the Revolution. Coal bases were created at Ust and Novij ports. Of the three coal veins discovered but two can be exploited profitably. The quality is bituminous. In order to overcome climatic difficulties inherent in a region far beyond the Arctic Circle, an intensive meteorological study was made. The region supplies all the wood necessary for the mines; fish is abundant, but meat must be imported. Summer transportation is difficult because of the swampy tundra; in winter reindeer transport proves more satisfactory. The river also seems to be navigable as far south as the coal measures and a narrow gauge railway is projected which will connect Norilsk with Ust port. (English summary.)—*M. Warthin.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 12551)

12513. DELMER, A. Le Rhin. [The Rhine.] *Bull. du Cercle d. Géog. Liégeois*. 2 (2) 1931: 36-46.—In the upper Rhine zone navigation is impossible, but hydroelectric development has made substantial progress. In the near future, water power will supply about 1,000,000 hp., while the storage capacity of the regulating reservoirs will have been increased to over 1,000,000,000 cu. m. In the middle section, power production is an important item (present output about 500,000 hp.), but it has been proposed to canalize the Rhine between Basle and Lake Constance, thus making navigation possible for ships gauging up to 1,350 t.; and Switzerland is endeavoring to move the head of permanent navigation from Strasbourg to Basle. France has almost completed the construction of the first section of its Grand Canal d'Alsace; and, since both projects cannot be realized at the same time on account of the water supply, there is a question as to which shall finally be carried through. The French canal would supply 800,000 additional hp. In the lower part of the river conditions for navigation are best. The cities most concerned with the Rhine traffic are Strasbourg (6 million t.), Karlsruhe (2 to 3), Mannheim (10), Mainz (2 to 3), Wesseling (2), and Cologne (3). The greater part of the traffic goes to Rotterdam with Vlaardingen and Dordrecht (80%), 5% to Amsterdam, 12 to 13% to Antwerp, 3% to Ghent. The coal traffic is by far the most important: 30 out of 76 million t. in 1927. (Map.)—*L. G. Polspoel.*

12514. HAUPTMANN, LUDMIL. Geographische Tatsachen und politische Möglichkeiten in Mitteleuropa. [Geographical facts and political possibilities in central Europe.] *Hrvatski Geog. Glasnik*. 2 1930: 153-159.

12515. STREYFFERT, TH. Europas virkesförsörjning. [Timber resources of Europe.] *Svenska Skogsförädlingsföreningens Tidskr.* 28 (4) 1930: 460-495.—Recent forest surveys carried out in the Scandinavian countries have added considerably to our knowledge of the stocking, rate of production, and exploitation of that important timber-producing region. The writer makes a critical analysis of European statistics bearing on the question of timber supplies. Consumption of timber, excluding firewood, is greatest per capita in Finland and the other Scandinavian countries, and least in the Mediterranean region. The question of whether or not the cut exceeds the yield is carefully considered, and it is stated that the possible sustained yield of softwood timber for Europe as a whole would be 6,530,000,000 cu.

ft. as against a total cut of 6,248,000,000 cu. ft. In Russia, there is an excess of growth over cut amounting 953,000,000 cu. ft., which excess is probably not utilized, so that for the rest of Europe the deficit of growth compared with cut amounted to 671,000,000 cu. ft. for the period 1925-1927. This over-cutting seems to have risen to 847,000,000 and 777,000,000 cu. ft. in 1928 and 1929, respectively.—*Scol. Forestry J.*

12516. UNSIGNED. Wirtschaftskarten. [Economic maps.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5 (1) Apr. 1931: 24-30.—The following maps are reproduced: forest resources of Sweden, distribution of coniferous forests according to age in Sweden, grain regions of Norway, agricultural regions of Norway, the agricultural intensity in Norway, and Germany's most important imports and exports in 1930-31.

Southeastern Europe

12517. HOCHHOLZER, HANS. Kulturgeographische Grundzüge des julischen Kulturbereichs. [Cultural geography of the Julian area.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (9-10) 1931: 373-387.—The region of the Julian Alps is one which has invited a great mixture of peoples owing both to its location and its topography. One of the principal roads out of the region follows from the north end of the Adriatic sea in the vicinity of Venice and Aquileja through Pettau to the valley of the Danube. This was an important amber trade route from early Roman times, connecting with the Baltic sea via the March and Vistula rivers. In this region contact with the Germans was made through the Alpine passes on the north while on the east Slovenes, Croats, and Hungarians met. Here is a boundary contact zone among those groups whose distribution even today forms a mosaic pattern, giving rise to numerous critical local and international problems.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

12518. LEHMANN, H. Zur Kulturgeographie der Ebene von Argos. [The cultural geography of the plain of Argos.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (1-2) 1931: 38-60.—The plain of Argos in southeastern Greece with an area of only 220 sq. km. was at the height of its glory at the time of the Mycenaean civilization. Argos became the center of the plain only at the end of this period. Nauplia, under the rule of the Venetians, developed as the most important port. After the Greek wars of liberation, Nauplia became for a short time the capital of the kingdom. Since ancient times the plain has been the center of irrigation. Over 2,000 wells take care of almost 4,000 ha. of gardens. The population lives by the cultivation of vegetables, grapes, tobacco, and olives. The author adds a map of the plain from his own surveys, on a scale of 1:50,000.—*H. Lehmann.*

12519. SALANAR, HANS. Bulgarien und Türkei. [Bulgaria and Turkey.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien*. 74 (7-9) 1931: 194-213.—Description of a journey including the physiographic features and settlements. Bulgarian settlements described are: Sofia (sketch map), Rila, Trnovo, and Plovdiv. In Turkey, Istanbul (sketch map) and environs including Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and Brussa are discussed, and Saloniki in Greece. (8 pictures.)—*W. Maas.*

12520. UNSIGNED. Roads and rural life in the Balkans. *Near East & India*. 40 (1076) Dec. 31, 1931: 721-723, 729.—The Balkan village of today is to a large extent isolated and the peasant ideal is family self-sufficiency. Industry is limited by lack of transportation. Sawmills, for example, parallel roads and waterways. Forest exploitation is impossible in Montenegro where road construction is expensive, involving elaborate excavations. Recent famines in Yugoslavia also emphasize the need for roads. The general backwardness of the rural population is attributed to lack of

roads. At present they are more important than railroads.—*M. Warthin.*

12521. UNSIGNED. Roads in the Balkans. *Near East & India.* 40 (1076) Dec. 31, 1931: 731-734.—Except in the Danube basin, the Balkan peninsula is largely divided into isolated natural regions. A few natural routes exist such as the Morava-Maritza-Vardar route which is followed by an old Roman road. The old cattle roads of Yugoslavia are among the worst of Europe. French and Austrian roads in Slovenia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia-Hercegovina were better laid but are too narrow and winding for present needs. In 1919 a road program was adopted. The road construction program of Rumania is unsatisfactory. The best roads are found in the old Austro-Hungarian provinces of Transylvania and Bukovina.—*M. Warthin.*

France

(See also Entries 12513, 14041)

12522. FONCIN, M. L'habitat dans les Maures. [Rural habitat in the Maures.] *Union Géog. Internat., 2me Rapp. de la Comm. de l'Habitat Rural.* 1930: 14-23.—Maures is a picturesque hilly region of southeastern France, 300 to 800 m. high, and stretching along the Mediterranean coast. Two sharply contrasting types of rural habitat exist; strictly agglomerated villages and isolated and widely scattered farms. The oldest settlements were built at strategically situated places for protection against invasions from the sea, or depredations from the part of passing troops. The pattern of these villages may vary according to the site, but the houses are always concentrated around a castle or within walls. When at the beginning of the 16th century security increased, settlements sprang up in the better lands of the coastal plain and around small fishing ports. These new communities developed along the traditional pattern. However, pioneers established isolated farms. The buildings were long and low. House, barn, and stable were under a single roof and situated amidst the fields. Because of better situation in relation to economic activities and transportation, these newer settlements prospered more than did the older. Some of the older villages have assumed a new importance based on artistic interest.—*L. G. Polspoel.*

12523. GEORGE, PIERRE. Le Tricastin. *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (222) Nov. 15, 1930: 579-596.—Tricastin, a name retained since the days of the Roman occupation, is applied to that region of southeastern France which comprises the plains of the Rhône and those of its pre-alpine affluents. The economy of the area is determined (1) by its transitional situation, and (2) by the contrasts between the two plains regions. In the Rhône area, the production of cereals, sugar beets, and flower and vegetable seeds is dominant. In the pre-alpine area, tree and vine culture is characteristic. Continued repartition of property since the period of earliest occupation has resulted in small land holdings by poverty stricken peasants. The rural habitat presents regional architectural characteristics. Certain towns as Nyons and Valréas play a local role only; others like Bollène and Orange are regional and industrial centers. The latter town has maintained its importance as a center of exchange since 1470. Bollène ceased to be important as a commercial center with the construction, four km. away, of a railway to Marseilles. Its present importance depends on the exploitation of deposits of refractory earths which are at hand. Exhaustion of these is imminent, and a further decline is expected.—*Leo J. Zuber.*

12524. GÉROCK, J.-E. Notice sur l'histoire de la cartographie d'Alsace antérieure à la carte de Cassini. [A note on the history of the cartography of Alsace prior to the map by Cassini.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 79 (516) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 13-26.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12525. LETONNELIER, G. Les origines de la culture intensive du noyer dans le Bas-Grésivaudan. [The beginnings of the intensive culture of the walnut tree in the lower Grésivaudan.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 18 (2) 1930: 303-325.—Walnut plantations cover the valley of the Isère from Moirans to St. Lattier, the greatest concentration being found on the strip of land lying between Tullins and Vinay. Climate and soil are especially favorable. Other factors related to the culture of the walnut tree are: (1) the small amount of labor required as compared with that needed in other industries, (2) the decline in the sericulture industry due to disease of the silk-worm, and (3) the decline in grape culture as a result of a phylloxera invasion (1870-1885). Surveys conducted in two sections of the region at various intervals of time between the sixteenth and the nineteenth centuries show the gradual increase in the utilization of the land for walnut culture. Walnut culture has displaced the less remunerative grape cultivation and is now about the sole source of revenue in the region. England and America are the leading importers.—*F. J. Gladwin.*

Low Countries

(See also Entry 12513)

12526. DORJEE, JAN. De economische betekenis van IJmuiden als visscherijcentrum. [The economic importance of IJmuiden as a fishing center.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23 (1) Jan. 15, 1932: 15-27.—IJmuiden is favorably located as a center for fishing industries and trade, since it lies close to the North sea fishing grounds and possesses good markets in a densely populated hinterland. The entire equipment of the port is adapted to fishing and fish trade. Rail connections with the rest of the Netherlands, the Ruhr district, the Rhine region, and with Belgium; and road connections with the centers of population in the neighborhood are excellent. The waterways are of little importance. IJmuiden's location on the coast and on the North sea canal, enables it to receive cheaply the coal needed for the fishing fleet. IJmuiden is never inaccessible on account of ice, and the difference in tide level is not large, a bounteous supply of fresh water is available in the coastal dune area, which is exceptionally wide here. IJmuiden takes part in the herring fisheries only during October and November, when herring is caught off Yarmouth and Lowestoft. Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the catch is trawl fish, and only $\frac{1}{4}$ herring. Among the western European fishing centers, IJmuiden and Wesermünde, stands fourth and fifth. A large proportion of the fish is destined for export.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

12527. MICHOTTE, P. L. La localisation de la grande industrie en Belgique. [The localization of large scale industry in Belgium.] *Bull. de la Soc. Belge d'Études Géog.* 1 (2) Dec. 1931: 107-114.—Two sets of geographic factors affect the localization of industry: the regional bases, and local advantages of site. In Belgium, primary materials of industry are scarce; ores for the metallurgic establishments, and textile fibers are in very large part imported. The existence and development of these branches of industry are due to the existence in former times of local raw materials; iron ore, wool, and flax. More favorable at the present time is the source of abundant energy, in the form of coal. Labor is abundant and mobile. The market within the state absorbs but a fraction of the production. Aside from the extractive industries, the majority of the industrial activities in Belgium are not sharply localized; most nearly so are the iron and steel works, and textile enterprises. The former is a heritage of the past, since all the ore and the greater part of the coal used are imported. Only tradition binds the textile industry to Flanders. The only rational basis for the localization of the greater part of Belgian industry is the close network

of communication lines, which net is regionally differentiated only as between High and Low Belgium. "Without the testimony of history, the economic geography of Belgium cannot be understood."—*J. B. Lehighly.*

Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 9091, 10626, 11404-11405, 11494, 11592, 11605, 12513)

12528. BIERMANN, CH. Les formes de l'habitat rural en Suisse. [Forms of rural settlement in Switzerland.] *Globe, Spec. No., 25th Congr. et Cinquantenaire de l'Assn. d. Soc. Suisses de Geog., 10-12 avril 1931.* 70 1931: 74-80.—It was in response to a request of the International Congress at Cambridge (1928) that the author undertook to investigate the various forms of rural settlement in Switzerland. Two distinct types of settlement are shown on a map: concentration in more or less compact villages, and dispersion into farms and very small hamlets. Between the two are six intermediate forms. Ethnographical and geographical causes cannot claim to be the exclusive reasons for this variation. Among the more important causes are erosion, economic conditions, and the home industries. The area of concentration is probably the oldest inhabited section. Roman origin can be recognized in prefixes and suffixes ("curtis" and "villa") of various place names. The German colonization which followed was concentrated in the areas which today are densely populated. These places can be recognized by the suffix "-ingen." Between the 9th and 12th centuries the mountain regions were populated. From that time date names like "rüti," "schwändi," "brand," "esserts," "prises." Settlement in the Jura did not begin until the 14th and 15th centuries, when special privileges were granted to settlers by the bishops of Basle and the counts of Neuchâtel. In modern times the originally simple forms have become more complicated. The tendency is for settlements in the plains to disperse while in the mountain regions they seem to concentrate around roads and railroads.—*Rosa Ernst.*

12529. MEYLAN, RENÉ. Noms de pays et paysages du Canton de Vaud. [Country and regional names in the Canton of Vaud.] *Schweizer Geog.* 7 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-5; (2) Feb. 1930: 23-26; (3) Mar. 1930: 37-40.—In the Canton of Vaud the oldest place names go back to Gallic-Roman times. Later centuries replaced the old names with new ones, thus making difficult the tracing back of a name to its original source. According to the historian de Gingins, the name Vaud means forest; the Canton of Vaud means therefore a region of forests (Waldgau). A brief description is given of the geographical, economic, and cultural aspects of the main regions in the Canton of Vaud: Lavaux, Le Chablais, Le Pays-d'Enhaut, Le Jorat, Le Gros-de-Vaud, La Côte, La Vallée, and Le Vully.—*Rosa Ernst.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 12513, 13202, 13264, 13958, 14148)

12530. AUBIN, GUSTAV. Der deutsche Wirtschaftsraum im Osten vor 1918 und seine Zerstörung. [The economic unity of eastern Germany before 1918 and its destruction.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (7-8) 1931: 410-422.—The economic structure of pre-war eastern Germany was conditioned by the lack of mineral resources except in Silesia, the frequently poor quality of the soil, and the unfavorable climate. Cities had never been of as great economic importance as the rural districts. The industrial development of the 19th century had relatively weakened the position of the region in German economy. The economic relations with Russia and even with western Germany were far exceeded by intra-provincial exchange of goods, and between sea ports and

industrial and rural districts. The latter showed a high degree of division of labor. The post-war cessations of territory destroyed this economic unity. The present small border towns were cut off from their hinterland and often from all railroad communication. (Maps, statistics.)—*John B. Mason.*

12531. FISCHER, PAUL, and DESAUNAIS, A. Les voies navigables en Allemagne. [Navigable waterways of Germany.] *Études Rhodaniennes.* 7 (1) Mar. 1931: 51-81.

12532. HAMMER, WILHELM. Fortschritte der geologischen Kartierung Österreichs seit 1918. [The progress of geologic mapping in Austria since 1918.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (10-12) 1931: 308-328.

12533. KEYSER, ERICH. Raum und Geschichte im deutschen Nordosten II. [Geography and history in northeastern Germany.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (5) May 1931: 364-370.—The German people alone have established a link between northeastern and western Europe. Polish culture has had little influence. Northeastern Germany has always been a mixed territory racially and culturally, but German traditions have been predominant.—*Werner Neuse.*

12534. KIESER, OTTO. Laut- und wortgeographische Studien in Obersachsen. [Studies of sound and word geography in upper Saxony.] *Teuthonista.* 6 (3-4) Feb. 1931: 244-259.

12535. MEINEL, RICHARD ARNO. Die Industrie im sächsischen Vogtland und ihr Einfluss auf Landschaft und Siedelung. [The industry of Saxon Vogtland and its influence on landscape and settlement.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Erdkunde zu Dresden.* 1928 (pub. Apr. 1929): 1-68.—This highly industrialized region lies between the Fichtel mountains and the Franken and Thuringian forests and includes Auerbach, Ölsnitz, and Plauen. Low temperature and poor soil limit agriculture, forestry is important, and the region is rich in water power. Coal is easily available and water and railroads furnish excellent transportation. Industries using wood and stone utilize local resources. The manufacturing of musical instruments dates back to the 16th century. Textile manufacture is by far the most important industry. Others are the pearl shell, iron, and leather industries.—*Lois Olson.*

12536. MENG, ARMIN. Die Beziehung der landwirtschaftlichen Bodennutzung in Thüringen zu den natürlichen Verhältnissen. [Relations between agricultural cultivation and the natural conditions in Thuringia.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Jena.* 33 1931: 5-94.—(A detailed study in agricultural geography.) On the basis of official statistics, the author shows how the distribution of agriculture and horticulture depend upon the geological structure of the country. The distribution of meadows on the slopes of the mountains depends chiefly upon rainfall and humidity. Winter wheat is equally influenced by the topography and climate, barley depends upon the soil, rye upon the geological conditions, and oats show closer relation to climate. Modification by man is far less significant than is the geographical environment. (Maps.)—*Bruno Dietrich.*

12537. NAGEL, HELMUT. Die Siedlung des Hotzenwaldes. Ein Beitrag zur Siedlungsgeographie des südlichen Schwarzwaldes. [The settlement of the Hotzenwald. A contribution to the settlement geography of the southern Black forest.] *Badische Geog. Abhandl.* (5) 1929: pp. 108.—The region studied is a low plateau in the southern Black forest sloping on the south towards the Rhine river. Rivers are numerous; the climate is raw with a wide seasonal range of temperature and with an annual rainfall of over 1,000 mm. Distinction is made between four types of settlement—the Dorf, Weiler, Zinken, and Höfe types. Their struc-

ture is illustrated by individual maps and their distribution is plotted on a map of the entire region. The houses characteristically have sloping thatched roofs which extend almost to the ground. Agriculture is the chief industry and manufacturing is largely a home industry, but there is a trend towards factory development. Individual settlements are described. Maps show distribution of industry, population, roads and railways, linguistic differences, and types of place names.—*Lois Olson*.

12538. ZEISS, WINFRIED. Der Seesker Höhenzug. [The Seesker mountain range.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (6-7) 1931: 202-212.—In East Prussia, in the Baltic ridge region, lies this oval mountain range extending north and south and rising to a height of 309 m., isolated on the west and east by valleys eroded by water from melting glaciers and glacial lakes. It is built up of a terminal moraine whose argillaceous components furnish good though heavy plow and meadow land (chief products rye and potatoes) and whose layers of gravel and piles of boulders have great value in this stone-free region. Drained radially, the range descends to early-settled, broad valleys with fluvio-glacial terraces; but the summit was not cleared until comparatively recently, and the forest covered sections (3% of the area) now occupy only the highland moors and the river flood plains (e.g. alder swamps). The older two-street villages of the lowland, to which some cities were added in the 16th century, are more attractive than the heights because of their small-village and courtyard construction.—*P. Vosseler*.

12539. ZITZEWITZ-KOTTOW, F. C. von. Grenzlande Pommern und Brandenburg. Landwirtschaftliche Lebensfragen an den Grenzen des Korridors. [Border provinces Pomerania and Brandenburg. Vital agricultural questions on the border of the Polish Corridor.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (7-8) 1931: 457-463.—Agriculture in these regions is frequently dependent upon poor soil, an unfavorable climate, and uncertain markets. Since the cession of neighboring regions to Poland, the local market has been curtailed. The indebtedness of farmers is considerably higher than elsewhere in Germany. More intensive agricultural production would be of value to Germany. (statistics)—*John B. Mason*.

British Isles

(See also Entries 13172, 13225, 13264)

12540. FAWCETT, C. B. Distribution of the urban population in Great Britain, 1931. *Geog. J.* 79 (2) Feb. 1932: 100-116.—Reliable groupings of British "census towns" into "conurbations" can be made only after extensive field work with the use of large-scale maps. In Great Britain there are seven conurbations (continuous urban areas with enclaves of rural land): London, Manchester, Birmingham, West Yorkshire, Glasgow, Merseyside, and Tyneside. London, Glasgow, and Tyneside are sites of great natural nodality, each being a bridge-head town on an estuary, while Birmingham, in contrast, is on the Tret-Severn divide and owes its nodality to artificial conditions in recent times. Numerous shifts occur within conurbations, from the central dominant city to the suburbs, Nottingham being an example. Concentration of people in urban groups in Britain is now comparable with that of Australia. The greater part of the total population increase from 1921-31 (4.7%) occurred in the larger conurbations and in the English lowlands, especially in the midlands and the southeast of England which now contain $\frac{1}{4}$ of Britain's population in only $\frac{1}{8}$ the total area.—*Ralph H. Brown*.

12541. MATHIESON, JOHN. The new one-inch to a mile Ordnance survey map (popular edition). *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48 (2) Mar. 15, 1932: 98-103.—(Maps.)

12542. TAYLOR, E. G. R. Early literature on

natural calamities in Britain. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48 (2) Mar. 15, 1932: 83-89.—(Bibliography.)

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 13098, 13198)

12543. HASSLÖF, Olof. Kulturgränser i Bohuslän. [Cultural boundaries in Bohus.] *Göteborgs o. Bohusläns Fornminnesförenings Tidskr.* 1931: 42-60.—Bohus can be divided into four regions according to the various methods of fishing. In the northern region, stretching from the Norwegian frontier to Bottnafjord, sea fishing is not common, and no part has been taken in the most typical kind of sea fishing, the joint deep sea fishing. The population must be considered farmer-fishermen. South of this region, as far down as Skaftö, there is more sea fishing, and much less farming. In the third region, comprising Orust and Tjörn, the inhabitants live mainly by sea fishing. Net fishing is not as important as in the territories farther north or south, whereas angling predominates. In the region farthest south, the island near Göteborg, net fishing prevails. The distribution of fishing implements in the different regions is compared with linguistic differences, and the varying building types. (Illus.)—*Stig Rydén*.

12544. SONNE, CHR. Die dänische Landwirtschaft auf dem Weltmarkt. [Danish agriculture on the world market.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (2) 1931: 161-177.—Because of climate, topography, and character of the soil Denmark is predominantly an agricultural country. The position of Danish agriculture on the world market is due to its special line of development during the past 50 years. Its main products are butter, bacon and eggs. Livestock raising for their products came about because cereals could be imported cheaply. Denmark is attempting to standardize all its export products through unified production, manufacturing and sale on the world market. Rapid transportation to Germany and England makes these countries the most important. Other countries receiving Danish products are Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland. England takes all the bacon export, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the egg export.—*C. E. Cronmeyer*.

12545. TENGSTRÖM, C. G. Studier över sydbohusslänska inkolentamn. [A study of southern Bohus (Sweden).] *Göteborgs Högskolas Årsskr.* 37 (2) 1931: pp. 394.

12546. VAHL, M. The distribution of the population of Denmark. *Union Géog. Internat., 2e Rapport de la Commission de l'Habitat Rural.* 1930: 10-13.—Two maps based upon 1906 statistics show the density of agricultural population per sq. km. of cultivated land and the percentage of the population engaged in industry. Although the population has increased, trends have remained almost constant. Density of agricultural population increases towards the east where the soil is more fertile, but this is modified by the amount of forest land (always cultivated) and the size of the estates (the larger estates supporting a scantier population). In the most fertile regions where the agricultural population is the most dense, 10-40% of the population is industrial. In the least fertile regions less than 20% of the population is industrial.—*M. Warthin*.

East Central Europe

(See also Entries 13023, 13267-13268, 13948, 13958)

12547. GROSVENOR, MELVILLE BELL. Poland, land of the white eagle. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 61 (4) Apr. 1932: 435-444.—(Illustrated.)

12548. HARTMANN, WALTER. Slezské zemědělství. [Agriculture of Silesia.] *Časopis Svobodné školy Politických Nauk.* 3 (2) Nov. 1930: 91-96.—In 1930, 21.9% of the people of Silesia (22.7% in 1928 and 28.9% in 1918) were employed in agriculture, fisheries,

and forestry. Of 147,081 inhabitants, 56,869 (19.2%) are Czechs, 68,896 (27.3%) Germans, and 21,000 Polish. About 3/4 of the soil is utilized for grain raising; the rest for pasture. Forests cover nearly 35% of the territory. (A detailed analysis of the agricultural property follows.) Agriculture lacks an adequate labor supply due to emigration to German industrial centers, higher industrial pay, and the predominance of small farms. The average number of horses, goats, and pigs is greatest in Czechoslovakia. The interests of agriculture are promoted by the Silesian Agricultural Commission (created in 1919), and financial and nationalistic organizations. Since the war, the agricultural schools have been made state institutions; two new agricultural high schools, and other agricultural schools were created.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

12549. MOSCHELES, JULIE. L'urbanisme et la répartition des professions dans les différents pays de la République tchécoslovaque. [Urbanism and the distribution of occupations in the various provinces of Czechoslovakia.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 640-654.—The occupational structure of the urban population in towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants and of the remaining population in the different provinces of Czechoslovakia, and the contribution of each occupational group within and outside the cities to the mean density of each province are discussed. Though the western industrialized provinces have a higher percentage of city population and non-agricultural population than the eastern provinces, the density of the agricultural population is the same in all provinces. Manufacturing, highly developed in the western provinces, represents therefore an occupation for the surplus population. So far, it has not led to a desertion of the soil, and the agricultural basis of the occupational structure of Czechoslovakia has remained undisturbed.—*J. Moscheles.*

12550. RUNGALDIER, R. Kecskemét, Landschaft und Wirtschaft im Mittelpunkt der ungarischen Flugsandkultur. [Kecskemét, landscape and economic life in the center of the Hungarian drift-sand culture.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74 (4-6) 1931: 113-134.—Kecskemét is a typical Hungarian village. Of the inhabitants 60% are farmers, 59% of the town area is fields and gardens, 26% meadows and pastures, 9% woods. The chief crops are rye (9 q. per ha.), potatoes, fruits, and vines. There is considerable sheep breeding. To prevent the movement of the sand hedges, rows of trees such as poplars are planted. Five regions can be distinguished: the town, the gardens, the tanyas (scattered farms), and the Theiss marshlands. Of the houses 58% are built of loam. Local markets are important. (2 maps)—*W. Maas.*

12551. ŠTEFÁNEK, ANTONÍN. Čo je geopolitika? [What is geopolitics?] *Časopis Svobodné Skoly Politických Nauk.* 3 (5-6) Mar. 1931: 133-142.—Geopolitics is the study of the state as a geographical unit. In Czechoslovakia for every 100 sq. km. of area, there are 2.42 km. of border, while the proportion in Poland is 1.13, in Germany 1.16, in Austria 3.14, in Hungary 1.86, and 0.83 in Rumania. Long borders would be a disadvantage in the case of a war with Hungary or Germany. Czechoslovakia is geographically and ethnopolitically divided into Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia. The Hungarians claim that Czechoslovakia has no natural borders, and that Slovakia is geographically, economically, and historically a part of Hungary.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

12552. WESTERDIJK, J. Bs. Agrarisch Polen. [Agricultural Poland.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 47 (3) May 1930: 409-427.—(A general sketch of the national and political status of Poland, and of the natural basis of agriculture.) The principal Polish agrarian problems after the war were

the technical development of agriculture, the redistribution of land held both in small plots and in large estates, and the compensation for abolished rights to communal use of pastures and forests by enlargement of individual holdings. The reduction of large estates has not proceeded as drastically as in some of the new European states. Present tendencies are: an increase in the consumption of wheat as bread grain, at the expense of rye; development of commercial seed grain production; and increased use of artificial fertilizers. Difficulties in the way of improvement of agriculture include the backwardness of former Russian and Austrian Poland, damage done during the war, the tariff policies of the states to which products must be exported, and above all the lack of capital and credit. A large estate near Poznań, with a total area of over 7,000 ha., is described as an example of large scale farming. Prospects are described as hopeful.—*J. B. Leighly.*

Eastern Europe

(See also Entries 13250, 13271, 13332)

12553. BEDERKE, OTTO. Deutsches Zuchtvieh im Kaukasus. [German cattle raising in the Caucasus.] *Osteuropa.* 5 (11-12) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 782-798.—(A survey indicating the interdependence of Germany and Russia in the field of cattle raising; noting the development of finer breeds, especially since the Revolution, by crossbreeding the pedigreed German varieties with the local stock of the steppes.) A particular study is made of the two concessions, "Drusag" and "Manytsch-Krupp." The obstacles are manifold, variations in climate are important, and the struggle against disease has just begun.—*Samuel Kalish.*

12554. LANGLET, VALDEMAR. Krim. Halvön, som rymmer Rysslands riviera. En paradisisk natur, en mötesplats för många folk och kulturer. [Crimea. Halvön, its position on the Russian Riviera. A natural paradise, the cross roads of many peoples and cultures.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Aug. 1930: 497-512.

12555. PLEKHANOV, P. ИЛЕХАНОВ, П. Остров Моржовен. [The island of Morzhovets.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* (9) 1931: 89-110.—(A detailed geographical description of the island of Morzhovets on the White sea.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 13329)

12556. GUERNIER, E.-L. Les grands courants modernes des migrations humaines. [The modern currents of human migrations.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (7) Jul. 1931: 447-452.—Africa alone offers an unrestricted outlet to the surplus population of Europe. The two natural obstacles to emigration hitherto have been: (1) the inaccessibility to the continent from the sea except at its northern and southern extremities, and (2) an unhealthy climate. Africa's large equatorial and tropical areas provide a vast field for experimentation in the production of raw material. The future of Africa is in the hands of a few European powers.—*Pierre Winkler.*

12557. MARTONNE, Em de. Aspects de la toponymie africaine. [African place names.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occid. Française.* 13 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 400-423.—(A discussion of the form of native place names to be used on French maps.)

Egypt and the Nile Valley

(See also Entries 8835, 9596, 11580, 12420, 12664, 12691)

12558. BAKIR, MAHAMED SHOWKY. Agricultural efforts in the cultivation of the cotton plant in Egypt. *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 21 (5) Sep. 1930:

765-772.—The cotton plant was introduced into Egypt early in the 19th century as a garden plant, and was probably of American origin. The chief markets for Egyptian cotton are England, U. S., France, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Switzerland. After discounting other factors it has been found that every £2 increase in the annual value of cotton produced on a given area means an increase of population by one person on the area.—*Lois Olson.*

12559. UNSIGNED. Road construction in Egypt. *Near East & India.* 40 (1076) Dec. 31, 1931: 727-728.—The inhabitants of Egypt have always lived in a few well defined areas where water communications were ample. Ancient Egypt utilized the embankments of the Nile for land transportation. The first royal road decree was issued in 1890, in 1912 a special office for agricultural roads was established, and in 1919 the Roads and Bridges Department was formed. Roads now total 6,622 km. of which 345 are macadamized and special attention is being devoted to desert roads.—*M. Warthin.*

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 11597, 12214)

12560. DUCELLIÉ, L. Production des céréales en Algérie. [Cereal production in Algeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 36 (128) 1931: 464-485.—The area of cereal production in Algeria exceeded that of all other crops (3,300,000 ha. in 1930 in comparison with 600,000). It has increased little since the middle of the 19th century, but the areas cultivated have shifted from the north to the south and encroached upon land previously uncultivated or irregularly cultivated by the natives (e.g. the plateau of Sersou and the region between Annale and Boghari.) The application of fallow cultivation and alternation of crops makes possible the harvesting of sufficient crops. This should be made more general. Then follows a description of weeding, fertilization, the difficulty of maintaining the cultivated areas, progress of seed selection, and the varieties of grain cultivated in Algeria.—*M. Larnaudé.*

12561. NICCOLI, ENRICO. Raffronto economico fra la Libia e le colonie mediterranee francesi. [An economic comparison between Libya and the French colonies on the Mediterranean.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 585-600.—Although this is primarily a comparative study based upon statistics, each of the four colonies (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) is considered separately.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

12562. UNSIGNED. La carte d'Algérie 1830-1930. *France: Ministère de la Guerre; Mémorial du Service Géog. de l'Armée.* 5 1930: pp. 160.—During the first ten years of the French occupation of Algeria (1830-1840) plans for the mapping of the country were developed, centers of operation were decided upon (Algiers and Oran), and extensive travels were executed. From 1840-1856 occurred a period of struggle against Abd-el-Kader for lasting peace. Information acquired during the war was of great value. A period of pacification followed (1856-1930) during which the mapping of Algeria was systematically pursued. Triangulation was introduced (1852-1864) and extensive operations undertaken. In 1865 the construction of the first official maps was authorized. The original scale (1:160,000) was increased to 1:80,000 and in 1881 a scale of 1:50,000 was adopted. This scale is used in the present precise topographic maps of Algeria. Mapping of the Sahara has progressed rapidly, especially during the last ten years.—*M. Warthin.*

12563. VIATET, CHARLES. L'agriculture au Maroc. [Agriculture in Morocco.] *Nouv. Rev.* 118 (470) Mar. 1, 1932: 53-56.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entries 12561, 13326)

12564. PIANI, GIOVANNI. L'olivicoltura in Cirenaica. [Olive culture in Cyrenaica.] *Rassegna Econ. d. Colonie.* 19 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 86-115.

12565. ROTTIER. De la Méditerranée au centre Africain par la colonie du Niger. [From the Mediterranean to Central Africa via Nigeria.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseign. Coloniaux.* (7) Jul. 1931: 381-387.—(A detailed description of a direct and practicable automobile route through the populated area from Algiers to Banqui. Map and numerous photographs.)—*Pierre Winkler.*

12566. WELTER, L. Note sur l'organisation de la protection météorologique de la navigation aérienne en Afrique Occidentale Française. [The meteorological protection of air navigation in French West Africa.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* 13 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-8.—Aviation in western Africa is dangerous because of the capricious squalls which attain a great velocity along an extensive front. Protection must be based upon two fundamental conditions: squalls move from an easterly to a westerly quarter, and they attain a rate of not less than 60 km. per hour. The efficacy of this depends upon the number of meteorological stations issuing warnings. Two conditions must be met, (1) a flight at right angles to the general movement of the squalls when substations should be maintained to the east of the line of flight, and (2) a flight along the line of the squalls when fewer stations are necessary. The main stations located along the line of flight at distances of 300 to 400 km. are equipped to make meteorological observations, to take soundings of the high atmosphere, and to transmit the results of the observations. The substations should be equipped to make the usual observations of atmospheric changes, to transmit information concerning squalls, and to arrange automatic announcement of their passage during the night.—*Robert M. Brown.*

Angola and Belgian Congo

(See also Entries 10731-10732, 11392)

12567. DEBESSE, MAURICE. La mise en valeur du Congo belge. [The economic value of Belgian Congo.] *La Nature.* (2854) Apr. 1, 1931: 310-320.—The development of the Belgian Congo as a source of raw materials such as cabinet woods and copper has justified the hopes of Leopold II. Two conditions now hinder the further development of the country; the scarcity of labor and insufficient communication. The density of population is about four per sq. km. The climate is not favorable for white men, of whom there are about 25,000 in the colony. The native's work is worse than mediocre. The remedy lies in an improved condition of living and health for the natives. Colonial societies are using more and more machines. The increased exportation is generally believed to be only a temporary sign of prosperity which will diminish unless the well-being of the natives is conserved. The Belgian government is seeking to maintain a certain equilibrium between the indigenous and European cultures and between agricultural and industrial life. The country possesses a very limited coast line; a large river which is interrupted by rapids; a climate and a vegetation which hinder communication. The different parts of the colony are separated now by days of travel. Air service lines promise eventually to be of great importance.—*Robert M. Brown.*

12568. RINGOET, A. Pour le développement du Congo belge. [The development of Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 22 (2) Jun. 1931: 147-164.—Agricultural possibilities of Belgian Congo are very great, but in order to realize them in a most efficient

way, it is important to revise working methods. Efforts should concentrate on the following points: (1) a cheap and stable labor supply; (2) more abundant crops and products of superior quality through the improvement of agricultural methods and commercial preparation; and (3) a more important active participation of the native population in the development of the latent wealth of the colony, especially through a closer co-operation between the native planters and the European establishments.—*L. G. Polspoel.*

East Africa

12569. BAILEY, ALFRED M. The heights of the Simyen. *Natur. Hist.* 32 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 61-74.—The Simyen mountains form the northern border of Abyssinia and are carved from a dissected plateau which rises to 15,000 ft. and ends in a series of precipitous escarpments. The base of the cliffs at an elevation of 4,000 feet is covered with tropical vegetation, while the crests are crowned with alpine growths.—*George B. Cressey.*

12570. FILIPPI, FILIPPO de. La esplorazione dell'Uabi-Uebi Scebeli. [The exploration of the Uabi-Uebi Scebeli river from its source in southern Ethiopia to Italian Somaliland, 1928-29.] *Nuova Antologia.* 280 (1436) Jan. 16, 1932: 170-176.—(The expedition led by the Duke of Abruzzi, its importance to the Italian colony, and the book written on the subject of the scientific discoveries made on the trip.)—*W. R. Quynn.*

12571. MOFFAT, N. J. Some preliminary notes on coffee growing at Abercorn. *Agric. Dept. No. Rhodesia, Ann. Bull.* 1 1931: 31-39.

12572. NYE, C. W. A short account of the history and development of cotton in Uganda. *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 282-290.—*J. W. Reid.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

Canada

(See also Entries 12579, 13041, 13044, 13051, 13058, 13061, 13064, 13279, 13327, 13578)

12573. CAMSELL, CHARLES. Canada's position in the mineral situation of the British Empire. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 9 (1) Oct. 1931: 27-40.—Canada stands third in her contribution to the total mineral production of the entire empire, and she has a capacity to supply a greater variety of minerals than any other part of the empire.—*Alison Ewart.*

12574. INNIS, H. A. Transportation as a factor in Canadian economic history. *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 166-184.—Waterways, especially the St. Lawrence, have been of overwhelming significance in Canadian economic history. Cheap water transportation favored the rapid exploitation and export of staples, such as fur, lumber, wheat, pulp, paper, and minerals, and dependence on more highly industrialized countries for finished products. Water transportation and dependence on staples have been responsible for a variety of heavy overhead costs. The disappearance of the fur trade from the St. Lawrence was followed by the rise of the lumber trade. Pressure from upper Canada for improved upstream traffic led to the completion of the St. Lawrence canals by 1850. The St. Lawrence route, as improved by canals, was strengthened by the completion of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, and other railways. The deepening of the Sault Ste. Marie, the Welland, and the St. Lawrence canals, and the St. Lawrence ship channel paved the way for the opening of the west, and export of wheat, and the addition of two transcontinental railways. Canadian fiscal policy and the development of waterways and railways have been closely related.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

Alaska

(See also Entries 3-18091; 10697)

12575. ALBERTS, H. W. The potato in Alaska. *Alaska Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #9. Jul. 1931: pp. 19.—After the gold rush to the interior, potatoes became an important crop near Fairbanks, and the Alaska Railroad opened up the fertile Matanuska valley for potato culture. The south coast of Alaska is too wet and the topography too rough, but the Tanana and Susitna valleys are well adapted for potato growing.—*Lois Olson.*

12576. MERTIE, J. B., Jr. Notes on the geography and geology of Lituya bay, Alaska. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Geol. Survey, Bull.* #836-B. 1931: pp. 135.

12577. SMITH, PHILIP S. Mineral industry of Alaska in 1930. *U. S. Dept. Interior, Geol. Survey, Bull.* #836-A. 1931: pp. 115.—(Bibliography.)

United States

12578. ASHBURN, T. Q. Waterway transportation from the viewpoint of operation. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 862-876.—The navigable inland waterways of the U. S. fall, from an operating standpoint, into three distinct classes; the Great Lakes including the feeding canals, improved rivers, and canals. The operator is not specifically concerned with the costs of construction, nor the great expenditures of the government for channels and maintenance. A theoretically successful operation of traffic by the Lakes routes could be carried on with an operating income of 0.64 mill per ton-mile; on the lower Mississippi with one of 1.7 mill per ton-mile; and on the New York Barge canal with one of 3.0 mills per ton-mile. It is not correct to assume that the ultimate cost of operation by river is set by the costs on the Great Lakes. The utilization of navigable streams by private and contract carriers alone does not justify the expenditure of the money of all the people for their creation. The Inland Waterway Corporation is an agency set up by Congress to develop joint land and water common carriage; and while the Corporation showed a deficit of 3 mills on a dollar during 1927, it showed a net income of nearly 6 cents in 1928. The Corporation offers to the shipper a substantial saving over all rail rates.—*Robert M. Brown.*

12579. BÖTTCHER, WALTER. Hafenstudien in Nordamerika. [Port studies in North America.] *Amerika Post.* 3 (2) 1931: 56-64.

12580. CHILCOTT, E. C. The relations between crop yields and precipitation in the Great Plains area. *Suppl. 1.—Crop rotations and tillage methods. U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Circ.* #81. Oct. 1931: pp. 164.

12581. CIRIACY-WANTRUP, SIEGFRIED von. Die zweckmässigen Betriebsgrößen in der Landwirtschaft der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Suitable size of farms in the United States.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft. Sonderheft.* 51 1932: pp. 149.—A study in agriculture to show the relations between size of farms and intensity of farms work in relation to production, surplus, or failure of agricultural enterprise. The analysis of the size of farms, the location, and the types of farm management are considered as indexes for prices, wages, and the optimum size of the farms. The author found that for Illinois the optimum size varies from 60 to 380 acres. Financial and wage problems are discussed. (Maps and diagrams.)—*Bruno Dietrich.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 7666, 9476, 9612, 10250, 10255, 11289)

12582. GUTHE, OTTO E., and McMURRY, KENNETH C. Cover mapping in southern Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 14 1930: 343-350.—The Land Economic Survey of northern Michigan has

become the basis for land planning, recreation, and conservation. South of Saginaw bay wild life disappears and crop land becomes dominant, and farm methods have been the subject of intensive research. The management of the "game" crop could be improved in an analogous manner. Five areas were chosen as typical of larger sections of the state, and include outwash plains, till plains, and moraines. Of the area mapped, 24% is non-agricultural, 38% in crops, and 34% permanent pasture or abandoned land. Cover mapping, such as that of 1929, is essential to scientific development of game management.—*Lois Olson.*

12583. SYME, GEORGE F. Geodetic control for North Carolina highways. *Civil Engin.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 180-182.—A survey to secure complete triangulation of the state of North Carolina is in progress by the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, cooperating with the state. The State Highway Commission will supplement this survey with an extensive series of intermediate monuments. This project is of importance to the State Highway Commission because its roads projects are usually small projects, averaging eight miles, and when connection of two small sections is desired, levelling for the point of connection is very difficult because of lack of fixed bench-marks. Blue prints and field surveys serve only for construction purposes and are worthless in a very short time. With a comprehensive survey and monumentation, datum levels will be supplied for all engineering projects in the state. The expenditure is justifiable from the point of view of highway building alone, but will prove useful in all engineering work.—*R. R. Shaw.*

12584. UNSIGNED. The port of Detroit, Michigan. *War Dept., Corps Engin., U. S. Army & U. S. Shipping Board, Lake Ser. #2.* 1931: pp. 114.—This port extends from the head of the Detroit river to Trenton, Michigan, a distance of about 22 mi. It is divided into three sections. Section 1 extends from Windmill point to the Belle Isle bridge—3 3/4 mi. The Canadian channel is wide and deep and is the main shipping channel. The American (about 1,000 ft. wide with a minimum depth of 20 ft.) is used mainly for pleasure craft. Section 2 extends from Belle Isle bridge to Fighting island opposite the Rouge river—10 mi. (1,700 to 3,300 ft. wide with a minimum depth of 30 ft.). The greatest development is on the American side. Section 3 extends from Fighting island to Trenton, 8 1/4 mi. (about 1,800 ft. wide with a minimum depth of 20 ft.). The current is about one mi. per hour. The fluctuation in level is gradual and amounts to about two ft. per year, being highest in June. The administration of the port is municipal in nature. It has a total of approximately 91 water front facilities, 2/3 of which are privately owned, 77 are on the American side, and 14 are in the mouth of the Rouge tributary. This location includes the Ford plant. The port is served by 10 railways. The annual movement for 1929 was 11,300,000 t., 55+ % of which was done in the Rouge tributary and 44+ % in the Detroit river. Exports are largely sand and gravel, automobiles, pulpwood, lumber, and coke. The main receipts are iron, coal, and cement for the automobile industries, and make up 9/10 of the business of the port. The harbor has been well mapped and photographed from the air.—*Bert Hudgins.*

12585. WHITE, LANGDON, and COOPER, CLYDE E. Sheep industry of southeastern Ohio. *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 263-272.—Sheep husbandry has been one of the most prominent industries in SE Ohio since the first settlement of that region. Most of the sheep area is non-glaciated and is too rough for cultivation, because of mature stream dissection. The land is consequently cheap enough for grazing and sheep do better than cattle. A strain of pure-blooded merinos, known as delaines, that is good for both fine wool and mutton, has been developed. The region enjoys the

advantage of proximity to the eastern wool markets but suffers, especially in the coal mining sections, from sheep-killing dogs. While the industry varies with general economic conditions and especially with tariff changes, natural conditions are such that the region will probably remain the greatest fine-wool area in the country.—*L. C. Glenn.*

SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 9578, 9583, 9629, 9725, 11423, 11426, 11441, 12591)

12586. DUFRÉNOY, JEAN. L'évolution agricole de la Floride. [The agricultural evolution of Florida.] *Agric. Pratique d. Pays Chaud.* (13) Jul. 1931: 520-526.

12587. HITCH, MARGARET A. Life in a Blue Ridge hollow. *J. Geog.* 30(8) Nov. 1931: 309-322.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entry 13220)

12588. GLENDINNING, ROBERT. M. Spann: A community study in the Cumberland plateau of Kentucky. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts. & Lett.* 14 1930: 329-341.—The community occupies Spann ridge in the central section of the Cumberland plateau and owes its existence to roads, the offsprings of Indian hunting trails, leading back into the plateau. Isolation is extreme, the community lying 20 mi. from the nearest railroad. It is difficult of access by automobile, and has but one telephone connection and no radios. Narrow, rounded ridges, deep V-shaped valleys, and steep slopes are characteristic. The soils are poor, badly eroded, and leached. About 84% of the land is in forest. Pasture occupies 41% of the cleared land and corn 33%. Farm production could be improved by scientific methods and fertilizing, but the economic condition of the population precludes this. Oil wells and coal mining are of minor importance. Probably forestry is the best use of the region. On the basis of existing conditions, there is little probability of economic improvement of the population in the near future. (Relief, soil and slope, and land utilization maps.)—*Lois Olson.*

12589. JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. Natural gas in western Kentucky. *Kentucky Geol. Survey.* 38 (Ser. 6) 1931: pp. 190.—The developed gas area in western Kentucky covers from 750,000 to 1,000,000 a. The item of acreage yield ranges from two to four million cu. ft. The consuming market of Kentucky is not susceptible to great increase, so future development must depend upon outside markets and the construction of extensive systems of pipe lines. The important producing areas are discussed in detail.—*Lois Olson.*

12590. JILLSON, WILLARD ROUSE. Oil and gas in the Bluegrass region. *Kentucky Geol. Survey.* 40 (Ser. 6) 1931: pp. 123.—The area involved covers approximately 7,800 sq. mi. and occupies the low dome of the Cincinnati arch. To date, but one deep well has been drilled (Hoover well) which did not produce oil and gas in commercial quantities. However, geological investigation indicates that although possibilities of securing petroleum are remote, natural gas may be found in commercial quantities at moderate depths. (Detailed geologic descriptions.)—*M. Warthin.*

12591. UNSIGNED. The agricultural outlook for the southern states, 1931-32. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Misc. Publ.* #137. Dec. 1931: pp. 56.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 9585, 9616, 9623)

12592. BUCKLEY, WALLACE T. The historical geography of Spokane, an inland metropolis. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 30(1) Jan. 1932: 59-69.—

Spokane has developed from an Indian fishing camp to the metropolis of the Columbia plateau and the adjoining area of the Northwest. A sawmill, established in 1871, became the nucleus of the modern city. The nature of the topography in the vicinity was responsible for the inclusion of the urban community on the route of a transcontinental railway, subsequent to the building of which it became the focal point for railroads tapping the rich agricultural area of the plateau and the forest and mining wealth of the adjacent country.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

12593. GIESEKER, L. F. Soils of Chouteau county—Soil reconnaissance of Montana. *Montana State College Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #252. Oct. 1931: pp. 63.—Most of the county is covered by glacial drift of Wisconsin age. The climate is characterized by moderately low rainfall (12–15 in. annually), interrupted by drought years with 50–60% of the normal rainfall, a dry atmosphere, hot summers, cold winters, a large proportion of sunny days, and persistent winds. Nearly half the rainfall comes in May, June, and July which is favorable for crops. White settlement began in 1842 with the founding of a fur trading post at Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation on the Missouri. The first branch railroad was built in 1887. Stock raising was the chief industry until 1910. Most public range suitable for agriculture was taken for homesteads between 1908 and 1914. About 1915 population was estimated at 17,600. Drought (1917–1920) caused a loss of population and in 1925 around 8,500 remained, of whom 5,285 were farmers. The soils most used for farming are the Scobey and Joplin loams. Spring wheat is the most important cash crop with flax second. Other small grains, corn, and forage crops like alfalfa are grown to some extent. In 1920, 56% of the total area was in crops as against 46% in 1925 as a result of drought. The number of farms decreased from 2,573 to 1,649, and the average size increased from 586 to 712 a. Tenancy increased from 7.5% to 25.5%. In 1925, 59% of all farm lands carried mortgage indebtedness of \$7.14 per a. and was valued at only \$11.30 per a. Cattle increased from 26,466 in 1920 to 37,606 in 1925. Wheat yields fluctuate from 2.4 bu. per a. (1919) to 23 bu. per a. (1928) in proportion to the rainfall. Only by farming extensively and leaving land in summer fallow every two or three years can agriculture succeed. Dairying and diversification tends to increase. (Soil, physical, land utilization, and land classification maps.)—*O. W. Freeman.*

12594. JOHNSON, EDWARD C. The influence of climate on Washington agriculture. *Northw. Sci.* 6(1) Mar. 1932: 17–24.—Washington includes two climatic zones: one west of the Cascades, tempered by the ocean and characterized by abundant precipitation during the fall, winter, and spring, and a comparatively small variation in temperature; the other east of the Cascades with less rainfall and greater extremes of temperature. The zones are subdivided according to rainfall into the coastal area (60–138 in. per year), the Puget sound region (21–55 in.) and the western Cascade slopes (55 to over 100 in.); central Washington (about 6 in.), and the higher areas of the east and north (13–25 in.). Puget Sound and the coastal area enjoy a growing season of 200–250 days, while in eastern Washington the season generally varies from less than 100 days to over 175 in protected valleys like Walla Walla and Chelan. There are marked differences in crops between the east and west since soil characteristics also reflect the climate. Wheat is the chief money crop of eastern Washington. Much is grown with a rainfall of 8–15 in. by summer fallowing alternate years. In western Washington oats and grasses thrive. Seed peas are successful near the Idaho line. Fruit is grown in the low irrigated valleys of both regions. Over $\frac{1}{4}$ of the commercial apple crop of the U. S. is produced and the state ranks second in pear production. Potatoes, vegetables, and small fruits

are widely grown. Livestock production is less affected by the climate than crops.—*O. W. Freeman.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entry 13886)

12595. RAUP, H. F. Land use and water supply problems in southern California: The case of the Perris Valley. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 270–278.—A southern California basin, marginal to the citrus belt, has overtaxed its underground water resources by drawing too heavily upon them for the cultivation of water-demanding crops. Well levels have reached successively lower depths over a period of 25 years in spite of variations in rainfall. The situation has been complicated by intensive real estate speculation and development, with reduction in size of land holdings until, with the high cost of water and a lack of demand for grapes and figs, the ranchers are unable to compete with lands that have an abundance of cheap water.—*H. F. Raup.*

Central America

(See also Entry 11717)

12596. MORTON, FRIEDRICH. Eine Reise in Guatemala. [A journey in Guatemala.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 74(4–6) 1931: 135–148.—In 1928–1929, the author visited principally the Pacific states and the neighboring highlands. In his description he contrasts the rainy, hot coastal region with its perpetually green forests and extensive potreros (a savanna-like formation) with the cooler, drier highland, which contains large regions of still unexplored coniferous forests and stands of perpetually green oaks. The economic development of Guatemala is summarized. From ancient times an exchange of wares has taken place between the more densely populated highlands and the Pacific lowlands. In the time of the Spaniards the Pacific coast with its cacao cultivation was of much greater importance than the Atlantic in spite of the circumnavigation of South America. Not until modern times with the introduction of American capital (especially of the United Fruit Company) has a change occurred in the course of commerce: in 1926 the Atlantic harbor of Puerto Barrios held first place in regard to exports, according to the report of Sapper. At the same time sugar cane, banana, and coffee plantations were laid out on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic coast.—*L. Waibel.*

12597. SAPPER, KARL. Der gegenwärtige Stand der kartographischen Darstellung Mittelamerikas. [The present position of cartographic representation of Central America.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungs.* 209 1930: 65–73.

West Indies

12598. BAKKER, H. B. The harbour of Curaçao. *Bull. Permanent Internat. Assn. Navigation Congr.* 4(8) Jul. 1929: 80–88. Curaçao lies 75 km. north of the Venezuela coast. The north coast of this volcanic island is rocky and inaccessible because of violent breakers. The south coast has numerous bays and creeks. Most important of these is Sainte-Anna Bay with the Schottegat behind it and Willemstad at the mouth. The harbor was improved for use as a bunker station. However, the decline in Mexican oil production, the Dutch Shell activities at Lake Maracaibo, the lack of harbors on the Venezuela coast, and the expense of creating them, have made Curaçao the oil port for the Venezuela fields.—*Lois Olson.*

12599. CRONE, KENNEDY. Jamaica, island jewel of the Caribbean sea. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1932: 243–264.—Negroes are products of a climate where shelter and clothing are unimportant practically the year round, and where nature is lavish with foods. The relations between white and black seem to be very

friendly. "There are colored men who sit side by side with their white brethren on the judicial bench and attain to high rank in church, politics, medicine, law and commerce." Bananas bulk large in the foreign trade of Jamaica, followed by oranges, grapefruit, sugar, and coconuts. Excellent coffee is grown in the Blue mountains.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

12600. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT, and KENDALL, HENRY MADISON. The climates of the Republic of Haiti. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* 14 1930: 351-366.—(Analysis of the climate of Haiti, accompanied by maps and statistics.)

SOUTH AMERICA

Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

(See also Entry 13965)

12601. JOHNSON, GEORGE R. Peru from the air. (Text and notes by Raye R. Platt.) *Amer. Geog. Soc., Spec. Publ.* #12. 1930: pp. 159.—(Aerial photographs.)

12602. PLATT, ROBERT S. Six farms in the central Andes. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 245-259.—In southern Peru there is a notable contrast between the subsistence farming of the highlands, and the large scale commercial enterprises of the coastal zone. Six studies of unit farms bring out this contrast. The first study is located south of Lake Titicaca at an altitude of 13,000 ft., near the upper limits of agriculture. The only crop is potato. Twelve sheep provide a small surplus of wool wherewith to buy such supplies as sugar, coca, salt, and cotton cloth. A second farm in the Cuzco basin at 10,500 ft. also shows the dominance of subsistence farming. Corn is the chief crop, with scattered patches of haba beans, quinoa, barley, vegetables, and one small bit of alfalfa. Twelve sheep, four oxen, six cows, and six horses are pastured during the summer on the nearby mountain slopes. At 7,500 ft. near Arequipa corn is still the dominant crop and is grown mainly for sale. At 4,000 ft., corn and alfalfa dominate, but with some acreage of grapes and figs. In the Rimac valley, cotton is the dominant crop. On a single field, cotton is produced for three years or more consecutively, after which alfalfa is grown for about three years. Farm operations are carried on partly by machinery. In the valley of the Rio Chillon sugar cane is dominant because of the less dependable supply of water. A sugar central has been established on the parent estate, and narrow gauge railroad lines connect this with the surrounding area, the original nucleus made up of formerly independent estates. On both of the last two studies, operations are carried on on a large scale.—*Preston E. James.*

12603. POSNANSKY, ARTHUR. La remoción del círculo climatérico como factor del despueblo del altiplano y decadencia de su alta cultura. [The shift in the climatic cycles as a factor in the depopulation and the decline of ancient culture.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 235-246.—The decline of culture and depopulation of the high plateau is attributed to a change in climate. At the end of the last glaciation a large lake occupied the northeastern part of South America—Lago Tiahuanacu. A tilting of the continent resulted in its drainage. At the time the climate was favorable to development and no tierra calida existed, and the culture of this period was widespread.—*Lois Olson.*

Brazil

(See also Entries 13164, 13247)

12604. JAMES, PRESTON E. The coffee lands of southeastern Brazil. *Geog. Rev.* 22(2) Apr. 1932: 225-244.—Coffee was introduced in southeastern Brazil about 1774. It spread inland from Rio de Janeiro along the main highways. First it was produced on a large scale in the Parahyba valley, later around Campinas, then on the Terra Roxa areas of central São Paulo state, and more recently it has spread far to the west along the sandy tablelands of western São Paulo. During periods of expansion the patterns of coffee distribution relate most closely to the roads or railroads. As the industry becomes more intensive there is a tendency to coincide more closely with such physical features as surface, soils, and climate. Coffee is grown on the hilly areas and avoids lowlands and valleys. The reason seems to be chiefly traditional. The Terra Roxa soil (weathered diabase), is preeminent as a coffee soil. The beginnings of a concentration on Terra Roxa are apparent, and further concentration may be predicted. Coffee is limited on its coldward side by the isotherm of 71.6°F. for the warmest month; and on its warmward side by the isotherm of 64.4°F. for the coldest month. It is further limited toward the north by decreasing rainfall, toward the south by the lack of a dry season, and toward the southwest by the danger of frost. The industry has been artificially stimulated but is now entering a period of intensification. The probable areas of concentration are pointed out.—*Preston E. James.*

12605. OCTAFIANO PINTO SOARES, JOSÉ. A questão dos limites entre Paraná e Santa Catharina. [The boundary question between Paraná and Santa Catharina.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 11(3-4) 1931: 3-90.—The contested territory, which was given to the state of Santa Catharina by the Supreme Court of Brazil, comprises 47,880 sq. km. It is rich in lime, clay, crystal rock, granite, gold, iron, agate, mercury, copper, petroleum, tin, oil, manganese, and coal. Many foreign companies have obtained large concessions of land. Some even have their own armed forces for the alleged purpose of preserving order. There have been a number of government expeditions sent out to subdue roving bands.—*P. L. Green.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

12606. ANDRÉ, A. Le coton en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [Cotton in New Caledonia.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 10 (8) Aug. 15, 1931: 468-472.—Climatic and soil conditions on the western coast of New Caledonia favor cotton plantings. The 1929 tonnage exported from this district declined because of flood damage to the plantations, and the ravages of parasites. Funds to the extent of 300,000 francs are now available for cotton research and rehabilitation.—*H. F. Raup.*

12607. ARCHIMBAUD, LEON. La situation en Nouvelle-Calédonie et aux Nouvelles Hébrides. [Conditions in New Caledonia and New Hebrides.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 9(3) Mar. 15, 1930: 142-164; (4) Apr. 15, 1930: 200-214.

12608. REVERCE, L. La situation minière en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The mining situation in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française.* 28(123) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 7-9.

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

12609. COLE, FAY-COOPER. George Amos Dorsey. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 413-414.—(Biographical sketch.)—Robert Bennett Bean.

12610. GLOVER, E. Common problems in psychoanalysis and anthropology. *Man (London)*. 32 Apr. 1932: 94.

12611. QUADFLIEG, EBERHARD. Karl Vollgraff und sein klassifikatorisches System der Ethnologie. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Völkerkunde in Deutschland. [Karl Vollgraff and his system of classification in ethnology. A note on the history of ethnology in Ger-

many.] *Ethnologica*. 4 1930: 108-136.—Vollgraff was born in 1794, died in 1863. He divided the history of mankind into four stages of development: (1) the search for physical well-being; (2) psychic-moral well-being; (3) progressive improvement; (4) the march toward eternal beatitude. His scheme of classification assigns the lowest stage to savages without culture who live by sheer physical manipulation; the second stage is that of the half-cultured nomads; the third stage ushers in the agricultural-industrial folk; the fourth stage brings the highly cultivated humanitarian peoples. Each of these stages is, in turn, divided into four "classes."—W. D. Wallis.

ARCHAEOLOGY

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 12621)

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 13042)

12612. BARTLETT, KATHARINE. A unique Pueblo II bird fetish. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 315-319.—In 1930, while the Museum of Northern Arizona was excavating a small burned Pueblo II granary, north of the San Francisco Peaks, Arizona, an unusual bird fetish or pendant of charred wood was found. Only two similar fetishes have been recorded; the first was found at Pueblo Bonito (P. III) by Pepper and the second was reported by Cushing as being one of the modern Zuni fetishes. The three fetishes, all illustrated, are of a distinct type, and one which has persisted for over a thousand years of Pueblo history.—Katharine Bartlett.

12613. CLAFLIN, WILLIAM H., Jr. The Stalling's Island mound, Columbia County, Georgia. *Papers Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Harvard Univ.* 14 (1) 1931: pp. 46.—The site described occupies the major portion of Stalling's Island, which lies in the Savannah river some eight miles above Augusta, Georgia. This elliptical mound, 512 by 300 ft., was found to be a natural elevation of tough yellow clay covered by a cultural deposit from three to four ft. thick, containing charcoal, food bones, potsherds, hearths, burnt areas, fire and storage pits, burials, and quantities of shells. Although the mound was not completely excavated 110 storage pits and 84 burials were uncovered. The deposit is the result of a long period of occupation by one tribe who have been called Stalling's Island people. Their culture seems to be distinct, having characteristic pottery and chipped implements and lacking the celt and the pipe. Their known village sites, all in the immediate vicinity, are marked by shell deposits. The data obtained through stratification indicate that after this main period of occupation, other tribes lived on the mound. These later people, the makers of the paddle-stamped and other types of southeastern ware, did not stay sufficiently long to build up any cultural deposit of their own, although potsherds, a few artifacts, and several burials give proof of their presence. Three fragments of European glass were found at a depth precluding their having been left by white men long after Indian occupation. Two of these are from bottles used in the very early trade with the Indians of this region. (Illustrated.)—Carl E. Guthe.

12614. COLLINS, HENRY B. Excavations at a prehistoric Indian village site in Mississippi. *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.* 79 1932: 1-22.—Three house rings were excavated in Yazoo County, Mississippi, the work yield-

ing sherds, stone implements and animal bones. Post holes indicated the houses had a circular ground plan, the posts being set in holes in trenches rather than in the level surface. Sherds were found with cord marked exteriors and others with red and white painted, incised or punctate decorations. By far the greater number of the sherds found were undecorated. Nearly all were tempered with ground sherds although there was some shell tempering. Charred corncobs indicated the use of maize.—Forrest Clements.

12615. COLLINS, HENRY B., Jr. Archaeological investigations in northern Alaska. *Smithsonian Inst., Explorations & Field Work, 1931, Publ.* #3134. 1932: 103-112.—A burial cave on a small island near Unalaska yielded mummified bodies and a unique type of stone labret. At Gambell on St. Lawrence Island a site of the Old Bering Sea culture was discovered, which, with another old site, affords a basis for a reconstruction of the life and habits of the period when the rich Arctic culture existed along the coasts of Siberia and Alaska. The art of this culture is relatively high, there being carvings in graceful arrangement of curving, flowing lines. Centuries later this culture was supplanted by another and inferior one known from its type station as Punuk. It is an outgrowth of the older culture and possibly due to the introduction of iron from the Orient some hundreds of years before the arrival of the Russians. The relationship of the Thule and the old Bering Sea cultures was the object of the investigation of 1931.—Arthur C. Parker.

12616. HAURY, EMIL W., and HARGRAVE, LYNDON L. Recently dated Pueblo ruins in Arizona. *Smithsonian Miscell. Coll., Publ.* #3069. Aug. 1931: pp. 120.—Four Pueblo ruins, Kin Tiel and Kokopnyama north of the Little Colorado river and Pinedale and Showlow in the forested area to the south were dated and the chronology related to our own calendar. The dating was accomplished by the application of Douglass' tree ring technique to wooden beams in the ruins. Both Showlow and Pinedale reached their greatest size in the last half of the 14th century. At Showlow the latest beam found dated from 1382 A.D. but an early archaeological horizon indicates occupancy as early as 1204 A.D. Pottery of the first period is black-on-white and black-on-orange-red with white exterior designs. This phase probably originated in the Chaco canyon culture and persisted marginally at Showlow. Pottery of the second period, as found at Pinedale dates from the end of the 13th century. By 1290 A.D. black-on-white had been standardized as to form and decorated red ware with black exterior and white interior designs increased. The third period as found at Showlow is characterized by a practical absence of black-on-white and intensification of a polychrome decorated red ware

developed from the red ware of the second period. This third period is dated at about 1375 A.D. Corrugated ware occurred in all three periods. The buildings of Showlow were rarely more than one story and were constructed of large sandstone blocks set in clay mortar. The kiva was absent. The latest beam at Pinedale was cut in 1286 A.D. The buildings here were made of flat stone slabs chinked with spalls. Many of the structures were two stories high. A rectangular kiva was found. At Kin Tiel two kivas of the Hopi type were discovered and the date of construction determined as 1276 A.D. This Pueblo was undoubtedly related to the Hopi rather than Zuñi as has heretofore been assumed. New pottery types definitely associated with dated beams were secured from this ruin. Kokopnyama is also related to the Hopi as determined from pottery types and several kivas. The date of construction for the only kiva in which datable roof beams occurred was 1380 A.D. This ruin yielded stratigraphic confirmation of prehistoric Hopi pottery sequence previously determined by other means.—*Forrest Clements.*

12617. STRONG, WILLIAM DUNCAN. An archaeological reconnaissance in the Missouri valley. *Smithsonian Inst., Explorations & Field Work 1931, Publ.* #3134. 1932: 151-158.—Several pre-contact sites in Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota were examined. It appears that the prehistoric Pawnee culture may be traced through southern and central Nebraska, up the North Platte river and over the Missouri river in South Dakota where it borders the Nebraska culture. The Caddoan horizon in the north seems earlier than has generally been supposed.—*Arthur C. Parker.*

12618. UNSIGNED. Oldest tree ring record of ancient Pueblos. *Palacio.* 32 (7-8) Feb. 24, 1932: 108-110.—Miss Florence Hawley of the University of Arizona has reported the result of a study of tree ring specimens from Chetro Keti in the summer of 1931. One specimen dates back to 634 A.D. with such a clear and perfect record that it is added to Dr. Douglass' main chart thereby extending the chain 90 years farther back than ever before. The forests, therefore, from which the ancient inhabitants of Chaco canyon obtained their building timbers, were growing while the Mayas were still flourishing in Central America, and probably the buildings in the Chaco canyon were contemporaneous with those of the ancient Toltecs of the Mexican plateau.—*Melvin R. Gilmore.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

(See also Entry 8892)

12619. BEYER, HERMANN. The Maya day-signs Been and Kan. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 199-208.—A discussion of the development of these two hieroglyphs from their original component elements. Their convergence and eventual deliberate diversification, as well as numerous variants, are illustrated by 70 text figures.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

12620. TERMER, FRANZ. Zur Archäologie von Guatemala. [The archaeology of Guatemala.] *Büssler-Arch.* 14 (4) 1930: 167-191.—In the little-explored northwestern part of this republic, some smoke pots representing the god Tzultacá have been found. Likenesses to the still art of the Maya type in northern Guatemala, such as the arched construction of tombs, the animal figures, and paintings on pottery, point to the eastern Cuchumatanes as an off-shoot of the Usamacinta. In the regions of the Quiche and the Cakchiquel of central Guatemala relatively few remains are preserved.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12621. UHLE, MAX. Desarrollo y origen de las civilizaciones Americanas. [Origin and development of American civilizations.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 31-43.—A study of the distribution of the atlatl (Mason) and

other fabrications and of certain myths (Boas) seems to show conclusively that the American civilizations are of Asiatic origin. Also, the Central American cultures show the closest connection with the Asiatic. A detailed study of pottery—both the forms of designs and the structure and external forms—, of divinity types, of mounds (pyramids), etc., together with time periods, indicate that all important American civilizations, after the establishment of the first Mayan empire and until the close of the Mayan civilization, were largely copies of this Central American culture (cases cited). In Peru the level of culture before the period of the first Mayan empire was much lower than the pre-Mayan cultures recently uncovered beneath the lava deposits of Mexico and Central America; but with the establishment of the Mayan empire the Peruvian civilizations approximated very closely to the Mayan in both stature and contents. The Mayan dominance also extended to and characterized the mound builders of North America and carried along the east coast of South America as far as the mouth of the Amazon. There is still east of Cuzco a type of maize that resembles pre-Mayan maize in Mexico. (Illustrations.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 12601, 12603, 12621)

12622. GRESLEBIN, HÉCTOR. La antigüedad del hombre en la región de Sayape, provincia de San Luis, República Argentina. (Nota preliminar.) [The antiquity of man in the region of Sayape, Province of San Luis, Argentina.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 305-312.—The animal, human osteological, and human cultural (industrial) remains never occur *in situ* in the 28 sites examined, but have always been uncovered by the winds. The wind-made excavations are all of recent occurrence (since 1916). The paleontologist and geologist are doubtful regarding the contemporaneity of the human skull fragments and worked implements with the remains of megatheria and other extinct animal remains with which they have been found, but do not deny the possibility of such original association. The paleontologist also is doubtful whether the markings on the animal bones were made by flint implements. The author, however, basing his conclusions on the facts that the ossification of the human and other animal bones have the same grade of ossification; that the human objects do not show more weathering or erosion than the extinct animal remains, as would have been the case had they been on the surface; and that similar objects are not found on the surface in these areas, holds that this is another case of the discovery of human remains contemporaneous with those of extinct animals similar to those found at Miramar. (Maps and plates.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

12623. VIGNATI, MELCIADES ALEJO. Los cráneos trofeo de las sepulturas indígenas de la Quebrada de Humahuaca (Provincia de Jujuy). [The trophy crania from native burials of the cañon of Humahuaca (Province of Jujuy).] *Arch. d. Mus. Etnog. (Buenos Aires).* 1 1930: pp. 165.—The ruin is a narrow cañon not over 100 metres long containing a fort evidently serving as a defense against the Incas and later against the Spanish. In the angles of the walls are found buried mutilated crania without skeletons and skeletons without crania. To date the museum has 28 of these mutilated crania representing Guarani, Araucanian, Guai-curú, Chiriguano, and Mataco types. The custom of preparing trophy crania was widespread in South America and continued until recent times, but did not obtain on the Argentine plains. The technique resembles that of Sakhalin and proximate regions and indicates a Euro-Asian-African rather than Oceanic origin.—*L. L. Bernard.*

AFRICA

12624. JOUENNE, DR. Les monuments mégalithiques du Sénégal. Les roches gravées et leur interprétation culturelle. [The megalithic monuments of the Senegal and their cult significance.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occident. Française*. 13 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 309-399.—There are numerous megalithic centers of sun-worship in French West Africa and British Gambia. Upon the surfaces of monoliths there are engraved discs of the sun and shallow cup-like chisellings whose use was sacrificial. The groovings fulfil the double purpose of sacrifice and the construction of an accurate solar calendar. (Photographs, map, drawings, and graphs.)—*E. D. Harvey*.

12625. RUSSO, DR., and HERBER, J. Stèles funéraires Gueznaia. [Funeral stelae in Gueznaia.] *Anthropologie*. 41 (3-4) Jul. 1931: 289-304.—It is significant

that slabs similar to those found in the Gueznaia region are not found in other regions of Morocco, Algeria, the Sahara, or the Sudan. They are probably autochthonous, and are of three well-defined types. Their two most striking peculiarities are holes in the center of the head and horns on the top. They are probably the prototype of many Moroccan stelae.—*R. W. Logan*.

ASIA

(See also Entries 8980, 10749, 10815, 12674)

12626. MITRA, P., and RAY, R. C. Adzes and shouldered celts from India. *Proc. Anthropol. Sect. 19th Indian Sci. Congr. Bangalore*. 1932: 5.—Peculiar adzes with rectangular and triangular cross-sections and with shoulders from eastern India resemble certain types from Cambodia, Java and Polynesia which may have originated in eastern India.—*Panchanan Mitra*.

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12643, 12741, 13977, 13981, 14006, 14103, 14153)

12627. BOAS, FRANZ. Rasse und Charakter. [Race and character.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 8 (3-4) 1931: 280-284.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12628. DARLINGTON, H. S. Garden magic. *Psychoanal. Rev.* 19 (2) Apr. 1932: 168-181.—Sterile women go naked in Morocco at night in a luxuriant garden in order to make themselves fertile. Baganda women if infertile are kept out of gardens lest their state shall also infect plant life therein. On Halmahera Island infertile trees are deemed masculine and their sterility changed by dressing them in woman's garments. The Nicobarese, at all events, deem themselves fortunate to have their gardens sown by a pregnant woman and her husband. Their idea is that the impregnation of a woman and of seeds in a garden are one and the same process. A further ramification of this idea is that almost any natural force can induce pregnancy. Hence the Hopi Indians at the town of Walpi shoot arrows into a bundle of corn husks to induce fertility—that is, they simulate the lightning in its activities, for this natural force is their idea of a fertility agent. The article notes the symbolism of the garden with the womb of a woman and the ways in which both can be made fertile or rendered sterile.—*E. D. Harvey*.

12629. FROBENIUS, LEO. Mensch und Maske. [Men and masks.] *Erdball*. 6 (2) 1932: 41-45.—Masquerades are found even in the early palaeolithic ages. The use of human faces as masks had its origin in the portrayal of the dead although the origin of primitive animal masks is still obscure. The psycho-social limitation of the masquerade is to be found in the importance of the privilege which the people had of throwing off their every-day social restraint and acting in a natural manner.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12630. GÖTZ, BERNDT. Pfeil und Bogen als erotische Symbole. [Bows and arrows as erotic symbols.] *Weltkreis*. 2 (9-10) 1931: 148-151.—(See entry 4: 6993.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12631. JENSEN, ADOLF. Masken und Reifezeremonien der Naturvölker. [Masks and maturity ceremonies of primitive peoples.] *Erdball*. 6 (2) 1932: 45-51.—Masks play an important part in the death and regeneration ceremonies in initiations in central and western Africa, in Melanesia, and the northwest coast of North America.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12632. LEEUW, G. van der. Die Struktur der Vorstellung des sogenannten höchsten Wesens. [The structure of the conception of the so-called "supreme being."] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft*. 29 (1-2) 1931:

79-107.—The worship of a supreme being has been significant in the religion of primitive peoples, and remains a permanent part of the religious consciousness. This being is characterized by its remoteness in time and space, and is commonly thought of as creator, and guardian of morality. This view is to be distinguished from dynamism, or the conception of a power which may be reached by magic or ritual; and from animism, by which men come into personal relations with a will other than their own.—*William M. Green*.

12633. LESER, PAUL. Entstehung und Verbreitung des Pfluges. [Origin and diffusion of the plough.] *Ethnol. Anthropol.-Bibliothek*. 3 (3) 1931: pp. 676.—This is a discussion of the entire culture complex which is built around the plough as an implement. The material concerning particular countries is limited to literary sources and museum materials. The history of the plough is traced along its main course. The plough originated as a hand tool arranged for pulling, but is related not to the hoe but more nearly with the spade. The close parallels held by Ed. Hahn between the cart, especially the wheel, and the plough are not tenable. Following the hand-drawn drag we find two divergent courses of development. In northern Europe and in the Far East the four-sided plough originated. The harrow (?) although diffused from the Mediterranean region, is not of Indo-Germanic origin; it was known by the Etruscans and the Babylonians. Both of the main types of plough apparently have no common origin. The existing implements are mixed types. The curved mold board is, in common with many other elements of plough culture, of east Asiatic origin and is found during the period of the greatest influence outside of Europe in the 18th century. The Spanish influence on agricultural implements of Indonesia is not apparent; these are much more related throughout to the Chinese and Indian influences. (351 plates, 42 photos.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12634. LÉVY, PAUL. La notion "Volkslied." [The theory of the "Volkslied."] *Rev. German.* 23 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-12.—An account of the various theories regarding the origin of the folk-song.—*Rosa Ernst*.

12635. SAVORGNAN, FRANCO. Interno al problema dell'estinzione dei popoli selvaggi. [The extinction of primitive peoples.] *Riv. di Anthropol.* 28 1928-1929: 383-400.—A review and summary of the evidence regarding the numbers of aboriginal populations in various portions of the globe, especially the New World and Oceania. The disappearance of primitive peoples has been due primarily to contacts with a "killing race," namely, the Anglo-Saxons, or to internal disintegration and degeneration. One of the rarer phenomena is the military conquest of a territory with the violent destruc-

tion of the indigenes. Colonization is a slower form of invasion, in which a European people gradually usurps tribal lands.—*W. D. Wallis.*

12636. TODD, T. WINGATE. An anthropologist's study of Negro life. *J. Negro Hist.* 16(1) Jan. 1931: 36-42.—Too often an imperfectly developed anthropological science is invoked by those who have a pet theory or a particular aim in politics or legislation. French savants, beginning with Gratiolet, for 20 years argued that the Negro lacked intelligence because the coronal sutures, i.e., the front of his brain-case, are united into a single bone before the back, or lambdoid, thus closing itself upon the brain like a prison, and that this is the reverse of what takes place in the white man. Science is now uncertain about the brain functions under the coronal suture, but does know that the power of learning by experience occupies that part of the brain under the lambdoid. Studies in Cleveland demonstrated that closure of the lambdoid suture before the coronal, as Gratiolet asserted is the order of the white man, is characteristic of the anthropoid. There is but one pattern of formation of the human brain-case, common alike to whites and Negroes and differing absolutely from that of apes. Studies of growth in children developed under the Brush Foundation reveal differences between boys and girls and white and Negro children, under the same standard of development. The Negro children lag about six months behind the white in height and weight. However, work in the day nurseries and institutions suggests that if conditions in early life were as good for Negro children as for white, the differences in development would not appear.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

12637. WESSELSKI, ALBERT. Versuch einer Theorie des Märchens. [A theory of the folk tale.] *Prager Deutsche Studien.* (45) 1931: pp. 199.—A dissertation on many phases of myth and folk tale, mainly in the ancient and medieval European civilizations. There are critiques of Frazer and the Grimm brothers, and an evaluation of the historical-geographical approach. The folk do not produce, but reproduce. There is an account of factors which bring modifications in the narration of the folk tale.—*W. D. Wallis.*

12638. WIESCHHOFF, HEINZ. Zur Geschichte des Karnevals. [The history of carnivals.] *Erdball.* 6(2) 1932: 51-56.—The eastern European conception of the carnival appears to be a symbolic representation of the revival of nature. In southern countries and in western Europe, e.g. the Rhineland, the festival closes with the death of the king of the fools and thus may be related through Greece and Rome with the Babylonian and the Sumerian conception of the ritual murder of the king. (2 photographs, 2 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

12639. BUNTING, ETHEL-JANE W. Ixtlavacan Quiche calendar of 1854. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 72-75.—A translation of the Vicente Hernandez Spina manuscript in the Brinton collection. The chief interest lies in the fact that with the list of day names in the old calendar is stated the varying amount of good or bad luck attached to each day. The life of the people was largely guided by the propitiousness of each day.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

12640. GATES, WILLIAM. Eras of the thirteen gods and the nine gods. *Maya Soc. Quart.* 1(2) Mar. 1932: 78-92.—A passage translated from the Maya manuscript known as the Chilam Balam of Chumayel. This is a Yucatecan text of the 18th century, much of which has been copied from a much earlier source. The story deals with the creation of light, the awakening of the world and subsequent events. In a struggle the nine

gods defeat the thirteen gods. Much of the story is obscure. The translation parallels the original Maya text, and there are full commentaries on legendary and linguistic matters.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

12641. GUTHE, CARL E. The Maya lunar count. *Science* (N. Y.). 75(1941) Mar. 11, 1932: 271-277.—For several years discussion has centered around the question as to whether the Maya lunar calendar was counted from new or full moon, and, secondly, whether the count was based on observation or was computed with a consequent cumulative error. The major part of the evidence indicates that the Mayas probably began the lunar months at new moon, but no definite proof of this at present exists. On the other hand it can be demonstrated that the lunar dates of the inscriptions (glyphs E.D.C. and A of the supplementary series) may have been obtained by computation, and are not, necessarily, records of current contemporaneous observations.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

12642. NEUBURGER, MAX. Medicine of the ancient Mexicans. *Medic. Life.* 37(8) Aug. 1930: 405-415.—Aboriginal medicine reached its highest stage in North America among the Aztecs of Mexico. Its main features included instruction of the son by the father, or in the priestly colleges. This instruction stressed self-prepared medicines. There were even dentists, otologists, and ophthalmologists; official midwives practised obstetrics; drug vendors sold medical herbs, salves and waters; there were hospitals for invalid warriors, homes for incurables. Montezuma had a pathological museum, many individuals had botanical gardens in which grew the materia medica of Mexico, of which some 1,200 plants were identified. Surgery was surprisingly advanced, personal hygiene insisted on, especially for the youths destined for the priestly or warrior's professions.—*C. R. Hall.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 14032, 14154)

12643. AMSDEN, CHARLES. The loom and its prototypes. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 216-235.—The assumption that weaving had its origins in basketry is well justified. The distinction between the two crafts is often an arbitrary one. Plaiting in basketry is identical with plain weaving. Weaving, as distinct from basketry, begins where flexibility of material used compels resort to some device to facilitate manipulation. The germ of the loom appears to lie in such a device as the stake on which are woven the grass baskets of the northwest coast area. Closely akin to this stake method of support by a cord from above for weaving twined bags, is the technique so widespread among the central Algonkian and central Sioux tribes, of weaving buffalo hair bags, the radial warp suspended bottom-side up. From the single-point suspension to the multiple-point suspension in a supporting frame is no great step; the two are used side by side in the northwest coast area. The weaving frame was adapted to the use of a fine fiber such as wool in the weaving of the Chilkat blanket. The Salishan peoples advanced to devise a fixed-warp frame, which would be a loom if it had heddles. The weaver's craft may be divided into two phases, the free-warp phase and the fixed-warp phase. The rigid-warp frame, the spindle and the comb mark advances in the differentiation of weaving from basketry. The long weaving needle led to the heddle and the use of the heddle marks the true loom in which mass manipulation of warp was possible. With development of the fixed-warp frame and the needle or heddle the direction of weave changes from downward to upward. Viewing the textile development of aboriginal North America in general one gets the impression that everywhere experiments and developments were in process tending toward the loom, in most cases independently of each other.

The true loom is not definitely in evidence until cotton sweeps northward from "somewhere south."—*Melvin R. Gilmore.*

12644. DENSMORE, FRANCES. An explanation of a trick performed by Indian jugglers. *Amer. Anthrop.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 310-314.—The trick of tipi shaking consists of moving the top of the tent from side to side, or agitating it as if it had a fit, while the medicine man is beating a drum within. The possible explanation of the trick may be that the lower hoops hold the poles in place after the manner of barrel hoops, and the upper hoops are larger than the circle of poles and may be manipulated by cords attached to the body of the juggler without disturbing the ground at the bottom of the poles.—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

12645. DuBOIS, CORA A. Tolowa notes. *Amer. Anthrop.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 248-262.—In 1929, information was obtained on social customs of the Tolowa of northwestern California from a full-blood Tolowa woman forty-five years old. Various social practices are considered: two forms of the puberty ceremony for girls, education of boys, naming rites, marriage customs, burials customs, position of women and division of labor, social ranks, and wealth and property. Shamans or doctors, generally women, hold an important place in the community. Poison, combined with belief in the supernatural, was a means of getting rid of enemies. Prayers were resorted to in times of great danger. Two ceremonies are described: the first salmon ceremony; and the feather dance, a social dance. A hand game, a gambling game played by men, is similar to that of other northwestern California tribes. Miscellaneous beliefs and two myths are described.—*Katharine Bartlett.*

12646. GIFFORD, E. W. The southeastern Yavapai. *Univ. California, Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* 29 (3) 1932: 177-252.—The Yavapai belong to the Yuman linguistic family and are closely connected culturally with the Havasupai and Walapai tribes, more remotely with the Diegueño and Kiliwi and only distantly with the Yuman tribes of the lower Colorado river. The division discussed in this paper differs from the northeastern and western sections in the possession of matrilineal clans, mother-in-law taboo, the use of tule pollen and the cross in curing, and certain other traits which are presumably due to influence of the neighboring Apache.—*John R. Swanton.*

12647. KRICKEBERG, WALTER. Nordamerikanische Masken. [North American masks.] *Erdball.* 6 (2) 1932: 56-59.—On the northwest coast of North America, one of the classical regions for masks, we find besides clan masks also shaman masks and the other masks of the secret societies. The very old masks of the southeastern tribes of North America are closely related to those of the Northwest. (2 plates, 6 photographs).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12648. PUCKETT, NEWBELL N. Religious folk-beliefs of whites and Negroes. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-35.—A study of Negro superstitions shows that most of the so-called African superstitions are really of European origin and may be found also among isolated whites. Negro folk, in common with folk of other races, have put Biblical teachings and narrations in song form and have relied upon this rhythm to aid the memory. Similarities are to be found between Negro and white folk beliefs with reference to life after death, the devil, heaven, creeds, cults, and in forms of religious emotionalism and religious shouts, most of which are commonly regarded as African in origin. The character and technique of the ministry is somewhat the same with folk of both races. In the United States these ancient beliefs of the Negro are disappearing under the influence of education and general racial advancement.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

12649. UNSIGNED. Wie das heilige Geschenk des Festes zu den Menschen gekommen ist. [How the human race came into possession of the sacred gift of the festival.] *Westermanns Monatsh.* 76 (905) Jan. 1932: 433-435.—A folktale of the Eskimos, here related in full, which describes how the human race was taught by the eagles, in human form, to compose music and prepare feasts, with the moral that such festivities bring back youth.—*John H. Mueller.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 10703-10704, 12603)

12650. BALDUS, HERBERT. Notas complementares sobre os Índios Chamococos. [Notes on the Chamococo Indians.] *Rev. do Mus. Paulista (São Paulo).* 17 (1) 1931: 529-551.—There are three tribes of Chamococos: Hório, Ebidoso and Tumerehã. They occupy territory in the Chaco, now disputed by Bolivia and Paraguay. The Hório and Ebidoso tribes are not bitter enemies. Both are mortal enemies of the Tumerehã tribe. The sun is their central diety. There are also forest spirits. It is believed that there are a number of heavens, some above and some below the earth. A death among the Chamococos occasions loud wailing. The good deeds of the deceased are recounted. His belongings are buried with him. Both sun and moon are said to be masculine. Venus is the moon's wife. The Hório tribe has a legend about a flood, which only one family survived. The Chamococos have secret dances, at which masks are worn. Certain foods are eaten exclusively by men, others only or mostly by women. It is believed that men who eat birds lose their youth and agility.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

12651. CÚNEO VIDAL, R. El kollasuyo de los Incas. [The Collasuyo of the Incas.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de La Paz.* 36 (59-60) Jan. 1931: 158-171.—The recently published *History of Arequipa* by Germán Leguía Martínez, reviewed in this paper, sets forth facts of early Peruvian history which had been buried within private and public archives of the country. It describes the Collasuyo, the most southern of the four *suyos*, divisions, into which Peru under the Incas was divided. Its people, the Collas (in more recent times known as the Aymará) started from the basin of Lake Titicaca. Need for salt and guano provided the motive for the nation's expansion, until the Collasuyo comprised the Titicaca watershed, the valleys of Arequipa, Moquegua and Tacna, and Tarapacá to north of the Rio Loa. Many tribes composed this state, the Kollahuas north of Titicaca, the Yuras, Quillahuas, Atacamas and Chancus along the Pacific coast, and others. For four centuries the nation remained intact, then it was conquered by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui. Salt, guano and salted fish were the tributes which the Colla now sent to their masters, but otherwise there was little change in their life and customs.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

12652. MELO, MARIO. Os Carnijós de Aguas Bellas. [The Carnijós of Aguas Bellas.] *Rev. do Mus. Paulista (São Paulo).* 16 1929: 793-846.—The Carnijós are the last remnants of the Carires. They still have a caste system among themselves. Originally nomads, they were gathered on the site of present-day Aguas Bellas by order of the Portuguese crown. They preserve their own traditions, religious cult and language. Those whose lands have not been stolen are farmers. The rest work at making articles out of straw, mostly hats and baskets. They prefer to work at night. Their moral standard is extremely high. Adultery is nonexistent. Their chiefs are not hereditary but are elected for life. Elections and religious rites are held at a sort of holy-of-holies, called the *ouricuri*. Their own language has numerals only as far as five. For numbers over five, they count in Por-

tuguese. They virtually constitute a state within a state.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

12653. TRIMBORN, HERMANN. Das Recht der Chibcha in Columbien. [Chibcha law in Colombia.] *Ethnologica*. 4 1930: 1-55.—The political organization of the Chibchas was similar to that of the Incas. Their culture showed effects of both highland and lowland contacts. Ancestor worship was in vogue. Most offerings to gods were bloodless. Irrigation was understood and practised. Extremely interesting is the fact that property was privately owned, not collectively, as in the case of the neighboring Incas. The priests had great authority in the administration of the law. Punishments for crime included burial alive with snakes, beheading, cutting off the arms and legs and blinding. Cowardice in war was punished by having to wear women's clothes and perform household duties, for a given time.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 12517, 12534, 12543, 12705, 12718-12719, 12773, 12781, 12807, 12897, 12901-12902, 14148, 14151)

12654. BENKER, W. Die hochdeutschen Sprachgebiete in Belgien. [The high-German language area in Belgium.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (6) Mar. 1930: 180-184; (7) Apr. 1930: 219-223.—The high-German language area in Belgium is to be found in the large closed settlements in Liège province and Luxembourg. The article outlines the cultural life and the social organization of this district. The data are based largely on the Belgian census of 1920 concerning the status of the German element in the population.—*Karl Thalheim.*

12655. HOŁUB-PACEWICZOWA, ZOFJA. Z badań nad pasterstwem karpackim i alpejskim. [Pastoral life in the Carpathians and Alps.] *Wierchy (Lwów)*. 1930: 89-121.—A study of the pastoral life in the Carpathians was begun by de Martonne and continued by Sawicki and his pupils in Poland. Practically all the elements which contribute to the understanding of nomadic groups have been discussed by Slavic research workers in monograph form. This type of primitive life in the Carpathian and Alpine districts is apparently declining due to a number of factors such as the diminution of available land, the growth of the large property class, robbery, political changes, and urbanization.—*J. Turska.*

12656. JOBBÉ-DUVAL, EMILE. Les idées primitives dans la Bretagne contemporaine. Études complémentaires.—III. La naissance. IV. Le mariage. V. Le décès. [Primitive ideas in modern Brittany. Supplementary studies.—III. Birth. IV. Marriage. V. Death.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit. Française et Étranger*. 8 (4) 1929: 669-715.—Sterility is considered a great misfortune in modern Brittany and prayers to Notre Dame de Bulat and to St. Guénolé, accompanied by the proper rites, are considered efficacious remedies. Before baptism, the child is susceptible to harmful treatment by evil spirits and must be protected by amulets and charms. The duties and obligations of the godparents are taken very seriously, and since this amounts to a spiritual adoption, selection of the godparents must not take place until after the birth of the child. Baptism occurs on the day of birth. Breton customs regarding marriage are still very much under the influence of canon law. Hence, betrothals are still regarded as the true contact of marriage. Arbitrary rupture of a betrothal is severely condemned by public opinion and seems to be very rare. In two districts, all marriages take place on Mardi Gras, apparently a holdover from clan organization. The godparents, best man and maid of honor all play an important part in the wedding ceremony. Second marriages, even in the case of widows and widowers, are looked

upon as a degree of infidelity to the deceased spouse, and are not common. Even today the wife is practically a bonded servant of her husband. Various signs presage the coming of death, but they are rarely given to the doomed person himself, rather to his relatives, friends or neighbors. Such signs are numerous.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

12657. JONES, R. W. Gypsies in Wales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (2) 1930: 87-89.—Welsh literature contains few references to gypsies, and the references that are made are usually derogatory. Ellis Wynn (born 1670-1) Twm o'r Nant (1739-1910), Pennant, and George Borrow refer to them, but briefly. Welsh farmers believe that Gypsies steal potatoes and hens; that they can prognosticate the future, bewitch, and curse. It is also believed that they carry off children.—*Jessie Bernard.*

12658. HAGGERTY, KRAPPE A. Zur Wielandsage. [The Wieland myth.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen u. Litt.* 60 (3-4) Dec. 1931: 161-175.—A detailed discussion of the possible sources of certain parts of the Wieland folk tale, with the conclusion that the type of subject matter precludes an origin in Teuton folklore, but part at least must have filtered in from Oriental sources.—*John H. Mueller.*

12659. LAKE, H. COOTE. Mummers' plays and the Sacer Ludus. *Folk-Lore*. 42 (2) Jun. 30, 1931: 141-149.—There is a marked resemblance between a play in Thessaly and an English mummers' play, which the writer believes points to a common origin of the two. This Thracian play resembles a blend of the English mummers' play and the Plough Monday celebration.—*W. D. Wallis.*

12660. MAENNER, EMIL. Bei den Schwaben von Trautsonsdorf. Ein Stück verschwindenden Deutschums im Tokajer Gebiet (Nordostungarn). [The Swabians of Trautsonsdorf. A disappearing German group of Tokajer district.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 13 (1) Jan. 1930: 2-4.—Trautsonsdorf is a small German settlement in northeast Hungary near Sárospatak founded in 1754 by Herzog Trautson. The dialect spoken at present by the inhabitants indicates that they originated from the southern Swabian kingdom.—*Karl Thalheim.*

12661. SCHNEEWEISS, EDMUND. Glavni elementi samrtnih običaja kod Srba i Hrvata. [The principal elements of the funeral customs of the Serbs and Croats.] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva*. 5 1929: 263-282.—The author describes several customs which surround death and burial among the Serbs and the Croats. These customs are of great antiquity and the Serbian and Croatian customs are all different because of differences in religion.—*Alex. Jelačić.*

12662. STOJANOWSKI, KAROL. Niemiecki ruch nordyczny w świetle nauki i polityki. [The German theory of "Nordicism" in the light of science and politics.] *Slavia Occident.* 9 1930: 616-626.—The beginnings of nordicism are found in Arthur Gobineau, who in his book *Essai sur l'inégalité des races humaines* (1853-1855) demonstrates that the "race germanique" is the most productive race both in politics and culture. The most ardent proponent of that theory in Germany, Hans F. K. Günther, in many of his anthropological studies divides the population of Europe into 5 races: Nordic, Mediterranean, Dinar, Alpine and eastern Baltic and maintains the special abilities of the Nordic race.—*M. Tyrowicz.*

12663. UDZIELA, SEWERYN. Rośliny w wierzeniach ludu krakowskiego. [Plants in the folklore of Cracow.] *Lud*. 30 1931: 36-75.—These materials were gathered in the years 1894-1899 near Cracow and they give a picture of the folklore of medicinal plants and their efficacy in healing man and beast.—*Adam Lutman.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 14003)

12664. HETTNER, ALFRED. *Der Orient und die orientalische Kultur. Ägypten und die ägyptische Kultur.* [The Orient and Oriental culture. Egypt and Egyptian culture.] *Geog. Z.* 37(5) 1931: 269-279. (See also Entry: 4-12672.)—Although geographically a part of Africa, Egypt in nature and culture belongs to Asia. Many manifestations of Oriental culture are most clearly shown here, because Egypt, as a result of its geographical isolation, developed an autochthonous culture, being less overrun by outside conquerors than most of the Orient. Egyptian culture is based on the development of water-works, both for draining and irrigation, since the annual overflow is the chief source of moisture for the soil. Cooperation was necessary for draining and cultivation on a large scale, and thus the original small local states were united into two kingdoms, and finally about 3300 B.C. into one.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

12665. PERKINS, E. E. Marriage ceremony in Lower Egypt. *Man (London).* 32 Mar. 1932: 63-66.—(Description of a ceremony.)—*E. D. Harvey.*

12666. WAYLAND, E. J. Preliminary studies of the tribes of Karamoja. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 187-230.—The Karamoja district, in the Eastern Province of the Uganda Protectorate, through a change in administration is beginning to turn toward more civilized customs. The people are similar in appearance and dress throughout Karamoja but due to differences in procedure and belief the Karamojong, Jie, Dodotho, and Dorobo are considered separately. The remarks about the Labwor apply in general to all the tribes with respect to environment, physical characteristics, mode of life, dress and adornment, cicatrization, livestock, agriculture, food, labor, recreation, social organization, religion and magic, and language. Anthropometrical data on 210 individuals from the different tribes are given. There is also a short vocabulary of the Labwor and Wanderobo dialects. The sociological information was extremely difficult to obtain with any degree of accuracy hence no definite conclusions are drawn, but attention is called to the absence of clan organizations, rainstones, masks and ancestor figures. There are several diagrams of pots, musical instruments, a smelting furnace, blacksmith's forge, baskets and other implements. (11 plates, 1 map.)—*Constance Tyler.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 12497-12498, 12507-12508, 12511, 12696, 12750, 12851, 12950, 12955, 13109, 13114, 14150)

12667. AL-HUSAYNI, 'ABD-AL-RAZZÄQ. Ṭāi'fah gharibat al-aṭwār: 'abadat al-kawākib fī al-'irāq. [A strange sect: star-worshippers in al-'Irāq.] *Al-Hilāl.* 40 (5) Mar. 1932: 710-720.—These star-worshippers are Sabians, the remnants of the ancient Mandaeans, and today occupy the marshy places along the lower Euphrates. They are sometimes called *Mughtasilah* (those who wash themselves) because frequent washing in running waters, a sort of baptism, figures prominently in their ritual. The Sabians observe prayer in almost the same way as the Moslems, but do not practice fasting. They are polygamous; one can marry as many as four wives. At death the soul passes to other worlds until it finally gets to the "world of light." They number today between 5,000 and 6,000. Jewelry is the most popular profession among them. After the War some of them settled in Baghdad or emigrated to Persia. (Illus.)—*Philip K. Hitti.*

12668. BLACKWOOD, BEATRICE. Folk stories from the northern Solomons. *Folk-Lore.* 43(1) Mar.

31, 1932: 61-98.—The stories presented were collected in Buka and Bougainville, the two most northerly of the Solomon Islands. From the interest displayed in the stories, the similarity when told by young and old alike, and the varied ages of the audiences, there seems to be little danger of their dying out. The age of the tales doubtless varies; the majority deal only with the native culture and have little or no mention of contact with the white man even when involving recent incidents. The stories are divided into ten classes with typical stories to illustrate each class. The classes include culture-hero stories, explanations of customs and of natural phenomena, incidents of every day life, animal stories in which the animals talk and others wherein the animal is associated with an individual, transformation stories, and stories of the dead, good spirits, "Pinari" and "Tukis" who are mischievous, and several miscellaneous tales. There is a map of Melanesia, showing the localities from which parallels are cited.—*Constance Tyler.*

12669. BOURON, N. Au Djebel Druse. Les coutumes et les moeurs. [Customs and folkways in the Jebel Druse.] *Asie Française.* 29 (270) May 1929: 153-161. (See also Entry 2: 3706.)—The Druses settled in the so-called Jebel Druse about 300 years ago. The people live in family groups based on the old patriarchal authority, with some particular family usually dominating each village. By temperament and tradition the Druses are an austere people, with few festivals. The children run about the villages until the age of 12 or so, when they are put to work harvesting, watching flocks, etc., except in districts where the French have established schools. At the age of 15 boys are initiated into the Druse secrets. Women are excluded, but the girls receive a rudimentary religious instruction, and have a certain initiation of their own. The Druses do not marry outsiders, and no marriage takes place without the full consent of both parties. The ceremony of betrothal is more significant than the marriage; at both fetes the men and women are completely separated in their celebrations. Divorce is sanctioned by the religious law on the grounds of adultery, incompatibility, and certain physical disabilities.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

12670. FINDEISEN, HANS. Viehzüchter- und Jägervölker am Baikalsee, im Flussgebiet der Bureja und im Amurlande. [Pastoral and hunting groups in Lake Baikal, in the river basin of Buryat and in Amur.] *Büssler-Arch.* 14(1) 1930: 1-29.—A sketch of the culture of the Buriats, the Yakuts, and the reindeer Tungus.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12671. FINDEISEN, NATA. Beobachtungen auf einer krymatatarischen Hochzeit. [Observations of the Crimean Tatars' wedding festival.] *Büssler-Arch.* 14(3) 1930: 97-102.—A visit in 1929 seems to indicate that the younger generation is disregarding the older customs and usages. (5 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12672. HETTNER, ALFRED. *Der Orient und die orientalische Kultur.* [The Orient and Oriental culture.] *Geog. Z.* 37(4) 1931: 193-210. (See also Entry 4: 12664.)—The Orient is divided into three parts on the basis of topography, the Turanian plain in the north, the Arabian table-land in the south, including Egypt and Syria, and in the middle a more heterogeneous mountainous country, extending from Asia Minor to the Iranian plateau. The Orient is characterized by contrasts in climate as well as topography, with corresponding contrasts reflected in the racial and cultural history of the population. For the Orient is the home both of nomads and of settlers. The first settlements naturally arose along waterways. From the beginning there have been many cities, which were periodically overrun by nomads pouring in from various directions, Semites, Indo-Europeans, and Mongols. Until very recently there has been little change in the basic character of Oriental culture, which is essentially

what it was 6,000 years ago. In its economic, social and religious aspects the Orient may be compared with medieval Europe. Islam is neither the basic fact of Oriental culture, nor the result of nomadic life.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

12673. KANADA, IKKYOSUKE. Ainu bungaku kenkyu. [Study of Ainu literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 59-104.—The Ainu have no written literature, but their oral tradition is the embodiment of their race history. They are zealous ancestor worshippers and peace lovers, but constantly threatened by natural calamities, they sought God through the medium of women whom they considered had power to propesy. They believed that adoration of good spirits brought them good luck while denunciation of evil spirits frightened them away. An epic poem called the *Yukara* tells of the hero's wandering through the island of Hokkaido to the Sakhalin Island as the result of the tribal warfare. Countless numbers of such tales which are the source of Ainu are told in verse. Not a single prose tale exists.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

12674. KOPPERS, P. WILHELM. Die Frage des Mutterrechts und des Totemismus im Alten China. [The problem of matriarchate and totemism in ancient China.] *Anthropos*. 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 981-1002.—That early China probably had a matriarchal organization is assumed from the existence of the matriarchate among certain neighboring non-Chinese peoples, and upon the mythology of southern China which reflects an earlier matriarchal system. Totemism did not exist in ancient China. Northeastern Asia appears to have been the source of whatever traces of tribal exogamy there are in the Chinese culture.—*F. K. Hahn*.

12675. LEHNER, ST. Die Naturanschauung der Eingeborenen im N. O. Neu-Guineas. [The nature philosophy of the natives in northeastern New Guinea.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 14 (4) 1930: 105-122.—A brief outline of the beliefs of the Bukawac, of their nature philosophy and its relation to their notion of reckoning of time.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12676. LEHNER, STEPHAN. Märchen und Sagen des Melanesierstammes der Bukawac. [Legends and tales of the Melanesian group of Bukawac.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 14 (2) 1930: 35-72.—The author reproduces 19 legends and tales based on an 18 year stay among these people.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12677. MAASS, ALFRED. Ein Kalender aus Bali (Tika). [A calendar from Bali.] *Bäessler-Arch.* 14 (4) 1930: 143-166.—The connection of the Malay-Polynesian week (*pantjawara*) of five days, the so-called *markt* or *pasar* week, with the Indian seven day week (*saptawara*) forms the basis of the Bali calendar. The names of the days, weeks, months, and years and their origin are outlined and the make-up of the calendar is analyzed. Of the six astrological signs only three have been identified up to the present. (10 plates.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra*.

12678. MAIER, HANS. Völkerkundliche Beobachtungen in der Mandschurei. [Ethnological observa-

tions in Manchuria.] *Ethnologica*. 4 1930: 56-67.—The author gives a brief description of the Daur, the Solones, and the Orochones tribes in the northern part of Manchuria which were studied by the German Heilungkiang expedition in 1927. Although the material culture, the economic life, and the social organization of these peoples still reflect aboriginal customs, they will be absorbed in the Chinese civilization. (6 illus.)—*F. K. Hahn*.

12679. MATSUMURA, TAKEO. Nihon bungaku ni araware taru shinwa. [Myths in Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 143-182.—Three groups of myths are philosophical, natural, and cultural. In the first group belongs the story of creation which is a hybrid since the spontaneous creation and evolution are combined. Man's life span is shortened because Prince Ninigi rejected Princess Rock and accepted Princess Blossom. In the second group belong the ideological and descriptive myths such as origin of the day and night, the eclipses, and four seasons. In the last group belong such folk-tales as the eight headed dragons, stories of courtship, magic ordeals, etc. The myths relating to agriculture are most numerous with those of sea in the second. Important source books are the *Kojiki*, *Nihon-shoki*, *Manyoshu*, *Kyujiki honki*, and *Fudoki*.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

12680. NER, MARCEL. L'organisation familiale en pays Moï. [Family organization among the Moï (of Annam).] *Cahiers de la Soc. de Géog. de Hanoi* #15, 1928: pp. 27.—The Moï family is a matriarchate. The effect on the organization of the proximity of French civilization, and of the fact that some of the Moï men have been enrolled in the native constabulary is illuminating. Hence their all powerful wives have been obliged to renounce their matriarchal privileges and organization. The Moï political, economic and religious mores seem unstable but the matriarchal family (where untouched by French influence) lives on in great strength. Among the Khasi-Moï, married men live with their own natal families and visit their in-laws by marriage only at the end of the day, while among the Radé-Moï the men live completely among their marriage in-laws. The familial grouping passes over into the anonymity of the larger social organization. Every seven years the *polan* (an hereditary female priestess) recites a prayer to the gods of the soil, to promote fertility of the gardens and of the women. But this purpose can be frustrated by actual or fictitious incest. The latter is such as cooking mushrooms in the same dish with the carp. The same dread and horror surround an exogamous marriage. Both are visited by spiritual and political sanctions. The country is no longer prosperous and the natives account for it by the increasing number of exogamous marriages. The life of the people is strictly regulated by mores growing out of the matriarchal organization. An appendix discusses the correlation of head-hunting with the matriarchate of Indo-China.—*E. D. Harvey*.

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12875, 12944, 13040, 14108)

12681. GARCIA GRANADOS, RAFAEL. Clavijero: estudio bibliografico. [Clavijero: bibliographical study.] *Univ. de Mexico; Rev. Mens.* 3(14) Dec. 1931: 158-172.—A list of the works of the historian Francesco Saverio Clavijero and of the works of scholars who comment extensively on his work, together with bibliographical notes and introduction.—*R. F. Nichols.*

12682. HEARNshaw, F. J. C. History as a science. *Scientia.* 51(239-3) Mar. 1, 1932: 228-236.—Whether history is a science depends upon definition. History first meant an "enquiry" specifically into human affairs, then a narrative embodying the results of such an enquiry, and also, erroneously, the course of events itself. Science may mean simply knowledge, organized and systematized knowledge, or systematized knowledge respecting classes of phenomena concerning which laws may be formulated. History as an enquiry may be science in being systematized knowledge arranged with critical care or the systematic investigation of the processes manifested in phenomena, but not in the limited sense of a body of knowledge from which accurate prophecy can be made. History concerns itself with existing data and aims to explain the present by means of the past for the benefit of the present. Scientific history must assume constants in human affairs. Trends and broad effects only can be foreshadowed. History is a science of criticism and not of observation or experiment.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

12683. HERMAN, EMIL. Das Päpstliche Orientalische Institut in Rom. [The Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome.] *Osteuropa.* 6(5) Feb. 1931: 250-258.—*Samuel Kalish.*

12684. HURGRONJE, C. SNOUCK. Theodor Nöldeke 2. März 1836—25. Dezember 1930. [Theodor Nöldeke, born March 2, 1836, died December 25, 1930.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10(4) 1931: 239-281.

12685. JANNER, ARMINIO. Jacob Burckhardt und Francesco de Sanctis. *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12(2) 1932: 210-233.—During 1856 both Burckhardt and de Sanctis were teaching at the Polytechnic Institute in Zürich. The two men knew each other during that time, they had many interests in common, there was an exchange of ideas between them, especially about the Italian renaissance. Their ideas coincided in many points, though Burckhardt may have expressed his opinions more forcibly. De Sanctis in correspondence with friends in 1856 mentions repeatedly the relationship between himself and Burckhardt, whereas the latter never alludes to de Sanctis. Toward the end of the year their estrangement seems to have become quite

pronounced, probably due to Burckhardt. The two scholars are equally great and complement one another, but Burckhardt had gained world-wide fame, while de Sanctis' name was not known beyond the borders of Italy. Croce called attention to de Sanctis' merits and put him into his rightful position: that of a great exponent of cultural history, as much esteemed in Italy as Burckhardt is in German-speaking countries.—*Rosa Ernst.*

12686. REA, W. F. Hagiography and its development. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39(772) Apr. 1932: 337-351.—The progress of modern hagiography may be said to begin with the publication of the first two volumes of the *Acta Sanctorum* in 1643 under the direction of Father John Bollandus, S.J. The present state of studies of the lives of the saints has been influenced strongly by modern historical method following the injunctions in the bull of Leo XIII on historical studies.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

12687. SCHUYLER, ROBERT LIVINGSTON. Some historical idols. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47(1) Mar. 1932: 1-18.—History is often written as the historian wants it rather than as it occurred. Three of the most common historical idols are patriotism, or the glorification of the fatherland; reform, or the favorable depiction of past conditions which the author favors in the present present-mindedness, or the tendency to picture the past primarily in its relation to the present.—*Robert E. Riegel.*

12688. VALJAVEC, FRITZ. Die neuen Wege der ungarischen Geschichtsschreibung. [The new paths of Hungarian historical writing.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 11(4) Dec. 1931: 424-428.—A review of a book, *A magyar történetírás új útjai*, edited by Homan Balint, which contains articles by leading scholars describing the various phases of modern Hungarian historical writing and their relation to the general European currents.—*C. L. Lundin.*

12689. VARANDIAN, M. Victor Berard. *Hairenik Amsakir.* 10(5) Mar. 1932: 53-64.—Victor Berard (1864-1932) was an indefatigable friend of the Christians in the Near East and especially of the Armenians. In the 1890's he became interested in the fate of the Christian subjects of Turkey and did all in his power to arouse the sympathy of Europe for them. He was also one of the first to make a definite formulation of the Armenian question in his *La politique du Sultan*. He also founded a number of papers dealing with the Near East and especially with the fate of the Armenians.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

12690. WEISSBACH, F. H. Heinrich Zimmern, geb. 14. Juli 1862—gest. 17. Februar 1931. [Heinrich Zimmern, born July 14, 1862, died February 17, 1931.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10(4) 1931: 282-286.

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entry 10779)

12691. MYERS, O. H. The tombs of the sacred bulls. *Discovery.* 12(139) Jul. 1931: 219-222.—The greatest enemy of excavations in Egypt, where it rains once in ten years, is water. The water comes from below, requiring persistent "shaddufing" or pumping on the part of excavators. At Amant near Luxor, the Egyptian Exploration Society attacked the Bucheum, the burial place of the sacred bull Buchis. It was functioning during a part of the 30th dynasty when Thebes

was no longer the capital. The most notable discoveries were two cow mummies. To preserve them from disintegration they were entirely covered with paraffin wax. Several stelae were also recovered which carried valuable inscriptions for dating the different tombs. In spite of the general disappointment of the excavators, they gathered some valuable evidence from stelae reaching, with breaks, from Darius III to Diocletian. There still remains many years' work on the Society's concessions ranging from predynastic settlements to Coptic monasteries.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12692. SCHÄFER, HEINRICH. Armenisches Holz

in altägyptischen Wagnereien. [Armenian wood in the shops of old Egyptian cartwrights.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (25) Oct. 22, 1931: 730-738.—The Egyptian Museum at Florence possesses a chariot which was acquired in 1828-29 during the Franco-Tuscan expedition of J. F. Champollion and his pupil I. Rosellini. The latter has produced an illustration of this chariot in his *Monumenti dell'Egitto e della Nubia* which is reproduced here. Some had thought that it was made somewhere in the north of the Caucasus, probably in ancient Scythia. Rosellini thought it resembled the chariots used by the Hittites. In making it evergreen oak, water-beech, ash, birch, and elm were used, all of which grow only in northern countries—on the highlands of Armenia. At the time of Amenophis II (ca. 1435, B.C.) the Egyptians imported wood from the northern countries for this very purpose, so it is likely that Armenian wood was imported and was used in the shops of old Egyptian cartwrights. (A map and two facsimiles.)—A. O. Sarkissian.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

12693. CHRISTIAN, V. Neue Beiträge zur Kultur der Lagasch-Periode. [The culture of the Lagash period.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*. 38 (3-4) 1932: 183-194.—The Lagash period of culture in early Babylonia existed prior to the use of plano-convex bricks. It was first met in Lagash. Mackay's *A Sumerian palace and the 'A' cemetery at Kish, Mesopotamia*, part 11, (1929), is replete with Sumerian lore of the Lagash era. The construction, architecture, and material of the palace, together with the finds, are similar to those discovered in Fara, Ur, Susa, and other places. Graves to the number of 116 yielded ceramics and skeletons of great value in fixing the character of the former population and their burial customs. Fara and Abu Hatab were partially overturned by Ernst Heinrichs in 1902-03, but their results have just been published in 1931 by Andrae. Fara was early destroyed by fire and was not again occupied by a city. Its buildings in the latest period of occupancy were built of plano-convex-bricks, placing its discovered buildings and walls in the Lagash period. The graves exposed reached back to the beginning of that period.—Ira Maurice Price.

12694. MACKAY, ERNEST. Report on excavations at Jemdet Nasr, Iraq. *Field Mus. Natur. Hist., Anthropol. Mem. (Chicago)*. 1(3) 1931: 219-303.—In technique, design, and shape, the pottery and stone vessels found at Jemdet Nasr, Iraq, are like those of the lower levels of Susa and Musyan. Brick-making was well advanced and the masonry was very good. Stone-working not so good, but pottery manufacture excellent. A store of grain testifies to the practice of agriculture. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

12695. OPITZ, DIETRICH. Die Darstellung der Araberkämpfe Aššurbanapis aus dem Palaste zu Ninive. [Representations of the Arabian battles of Assurbanipal from the palace at Nineveh.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7(1-2) 1931: 7-13.—These reliefs and fragments of reliefs, which are to be found in various museums, have not been fully appreciated. Some of them show interior views of the tents of the Arabs in flames, the occupants lying dead on the ground. One example shows clearly the Arabian women's costume and hairdress. (Plates.)—Elizabeth Stefanski.

12696. SPEISER, E. A. The bearing of the excavations at Tell Billa and at Tepe Gawra upon the ethnic problems of ancient Mesopotamia. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 29-35.—The pre-Sumerian makers of aeneolithic painted pottery recently found in Mesopotamia form an ethnic group distinct from Sumerians and Semites but akin to the Elamites or Proto-Elamites of the First Township of Susa and to

the Guti, Lullu, and other peoples of the mountain borderlands of the north and northwest. The excavations described throw further light upon the problem. Tepe Gawra shows ten strata of occupation covering a period of 2,500 years before Assyrian times. The lowest strata show no trace of copper, but painted pottery in many designs and motifs was found through all strata. Tell Billa, a thousand years younger, shows identical varieties. There are few evidences of Sumerian influence, but nearly all affinities are with the north or northwest. It would, then, be extremely hazardous to associate the Painted Pottery people with the Sumerians. They were probably the original population stock of the Near-Eastern peoples, with homes in the Caucasus region.—Maurice C. Latta.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

12697. BURROWS, MILLAR. Palestinian and Syrian archaeology in 1931. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 64-73.—A survey of excavations in progress and discoveries made. Most noteworthy are the excavations of Megiddo by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, of Samaria by a joint expedition of Harvard University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the British School of Archaeology, and the Palestine Exploration Fund, of Jericho, by Garstang, and of Tell el-Ajjûl and Gaza by Flinders Petrie.—Maurice C. Latta.

12698. BURROWS, MILLAR. Palestinian and Syrian archaeology in 1931. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (45) Feb. 1932: 20-32.—Excavation of Megiddo by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago continued with the discovery of an enormous tunnel at the bottom of a shaft 120 feet deep. The buildings on the Solomonic level are being studied and some bronze age tombs with important pottery deposits have been found. At Seffūriyeh (the ancient Sepphoris) L. Waterman found the remains of a first century Roman theater with a seating capacity of about 3000. The joint expedition at Samaria found part of the wall surrounding the acropolis in the Israelite period. Remains of the Hellenistic city and the Roman city were cleared, exhibiting houses, temple, and a palaestra with plastered walls, on which were names and drawings. G. Walter undertook the excavation of Balāṭah, which is the site either of ancient Shechem or of the "Tower of Shechem." At 'Ain Shems (old Beth-shemesh) the fourth campaign of the Haverford Expedition proceeded with the clearing of the Arabic and Byzantine levels. Work at Gaza, Jericho, Tell el-Naṣbeh, and Tell Beit Mirsim is being continued. Excavation in Transjordan is being conducted by Père Mallon, who reports four distinct levels separated by ashes, but the dates are as yet uncertain. M. Schaeffer continued his work at Râs Shamra and Mînet el-Beidâ, where he found a funerary temple and other structures. The most important excavation at Râs Shamra was the library and school for scribes, which yielded a quantity of tablets in a hitherto unknown language. The Arab level of Hamâ (Hamath) has been cleared by H. Ingholt of the American University of Beirut.—Fred Gladstone Bratton.

12699. CROWFOOT, J. W. Recent work round the foundation court at Jerash. *Palest. Exploration Fund, Quart. Statement*. 63(3) Jul. 1931: 143-154.—Three years have been spent in bringing to light early Christian remains at Jerash. This past season has seen the plan of another church recovered. Further clearances and soundings were made round the Fountain and Glass courts. In the Glass court the top half of a Corinthian capital made like those of the Artemis temple was uncovered, and underneath it was a flight of steps, definitely Christian in origin. The second discovery was made under the nave of the cathedral—three sides of a moulded base of a small temple. The Glass court was a

small court at the northeast corner of the Fountain court. More than 120 pounds of glass "melt" of various colors was found on a marvelous mosaic floor partly broken up. It dates from the 4th century. There were earthquakes in Palestine 425, 447, 460, 462, and 500 A.D. Exactly opposite the Fountain is a second opening on the north side of the court, named Serapion's passage. This has greatly broadened our ideas of the Christian building complex. (13 half-tones.)—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12700. JEREMIAS, JOACHIM. Der Taraxippos im Hippodrom von Caesarea Palaestinae. [The "horse-frightener" in the hippodrome of Caesarea in Palestine.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54(4) 1931: 279-289.—The oldest known hippodrome of which we have specific information was in Olympia, Greece, 680 B.C. At later dates mention is made of similar race-courses in Delphi, Nemea, and other Greek centers. In the construction of the courses, there was placed at an abrupt curve in the track an object, to inspire fear or terror in the four horses of the chariot, whose fright frequently resulted in the wreck of the chariot. These facts have been known only through literary reports, but a discovery in the ruins of Caesarea in Palestine now confirm the Greek authors. Herod the Great, in addition to the numerous harbor buildings, theaters, palaces, and municipal resorts, constructed in that city a Greek hippodrome of immense proportions. The most startling find in its ruins is a red granite block, 6½ feet square on top and about 3½ feet thick, definitely identified as the *taraxippos* of that hippodrome, used to frighten the race-horses into winning the race.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12701. PETRIE, FLINDERS. The peoples of early Palestine. *Discovery.* 12(142) Oct. 1931: 321-323.—Five miles south of Gaza, Petrie began work on the largest early city site of Palestine. It had stood at the mouth of a river. Over the top were strewn sherds of bronze age pottery, and it had been surrounded by a vast fosse. Cutting in at one corner, the excavator soon found walls, and in the upper rooms scarabs of a great Hyksos king, Apepa I, about 2250 B.C., the latest date of occupation of the city. Malaria seems to have caused abandonment of the place and the occupation of the healthy site five miles away. The old Canaanites built the brick buildings, for the Hyksos were nomads. Horses were in use there before the arrival of the Hyksos. Petrie also finds evidence of an earlier civilization, of an invasion of Egypt by a North Syrian people, at the close of the 6th Egyptian dynasty, for the 7th and 8th were Syrian kings. They found in old Gaza a people of the copper age—an entirely different civilization. Beads found in the tombs are like those of the early 6th dynasty of Egypt. So we can carry back the civilization of Palestine here to 3500 B.C., and see many civilizations before the Israelite invasion.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

ASIA MINOR

12702. THUREAU-DANGIN, F. Le relief hittite de la citadelle d'Alep. [The Hittite relief in Aleppo.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28(4) 1931: 199.—Last year the author saw in Aleppo a beautiful Hittite relief on which were depicted two figures facing each other. He suspected that they were winged genii, standing there under the lunar-solar symbol. But in a visit to the museum at Baghdad he saw a small terra cotta plaque found in the diggings at Ur of two athletes engaged in a boxing bout and in exactly the same attitude as the two figures on the Hittite relief. Similar boxing figures may be seen in Loftus' *Chaldaea and Susiana* (1857), and in Hilprecht's *Explorations* (1903)—both revealing that boxing may be traced back even to the Sumerians.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12703. ZAKHAROV, ALEXIS A. Material for the Corpus Sigillorum Asiae Anterioris Antiquae. *Arch.*

Orientalni. 3(3) Dec. 1931: 508-512.—Publication of 33 seals from Asia Minor, mostly previously published by Zakharov in catalogues of Soviet museums, etc. They are here brought together for use in any future general work on the subject. (Plates with photographs of all the seals included.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entry 12742)

12704. DAY, JOHN. Cape Colias, Phalerum, and the Phaleric wall. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-11.—Contrary to the conclusions of Judeich in his *Topographie von Athen*, Day locates Phalerum near the modern St. George, and identifies Cape Colias with the modern Cape Cosmas. This forbids Judeich's location of the Phaleric wall, which would have it spring from the south Long Wall. Day reaches his conclusions by discrediting the figure given by Pausanias for the distance between Phalerum and Cape Colias and by reckoning the stadium of Thucydides at 178 m.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12705. FRANZ, LEONHARD. Eine vorgeschichtliche Kopfstütze aus Griechenland. [A prehistoric head-rest from Greece.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55(3-4) 1930: 101-106.—Supports for the neck to prevent elaborate coiffures from being disturbed while the wearers sleep are in use among primitive peoples of to-day and were common in ancient Egypt. Heretofore none from Europe had been recorded. The author describes a neolithic example in clay from Drachmani in the southeast corner of the Phocian plain. It is now in the museum at Chaeronea. Idols from the same locality show that the natives paid much attention to their coiffure. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12706. KARO, GEORG. Schatz von Tiryns. [A treasure from Tiryns.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55(3-4) 1930: 119-140.—A bronze caldron filled with gold objects was found in December, 1915, among the ruins of a Mycenaean house, which was buried before the downfall of the Mycenaean culture. The hoard, which is now in the National Museum at Athens, contains a gold ring with a gold-plated lead bezel, neck chains, gold and glass beads, granulated and tubular pieces of necklaces, a Hittite seal cylinder of hematite carved with demons, wheels of gold and ivory on gold wire, bronze goblets, a welded caldron on a tripod, a bronze block, bronze swords with ivory or wooden handles, and bronze sickles. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12707. SCHWEITZER, BERNHARD. Hunde auf dem Dach: Ein mykenisches Holzkästchen. [Dogs on the roof: a Mycenaean wooden box.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55(3-4) 1930: 107-118.—A small rectangular box of coarse wood was found in the fifth shaft grave at Mycenae. On the lid are two ivory dogs in relief, each resting on an inlaid rectangle of a finer wood. The dogs are carved in the Cretan style and show a type of watchdog represented in Assyrian reliefs. The wood plaques probably represent the flat roof on which watchdogs were kept in Cretan houses. We know from reliefs that they were so kept in Egypt. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

12708. DILLA, GERALDINE D. Greek temples at Paestum. *Classical J.* 27(5) Feb. 1932: 343-351.—An interesting description of these famous ruins.—*Donald McFayden.*

12709. GAGE, J. La résurrection de l'Italie antique. Chronique des fouilles exécutées de 1918 à 1931. [The resurrection of ancient Italy. Survey of the excavations, 1918-1931.] *Études Ital.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 73-86.

12710. GHISLANZONI, E. Padova.—Pavimenti di capanne della prima età del ferro in via Leonio Contro. [Padua—Pavements from huts of the early bronze age on Via Leonio Contro.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56(4-6) 1931: 143-144.—Far beneath remains of the Roman period four large clay discs (diam. ca. 1.50 met., thickness 8 to 11 cm.) were found. These are composed of several layers of clay, put on and baked successively. Each contains two holes, one circular (16 cm.), the other elliptical (14×18 cm.), at a distance of 11 cm. from each other. A fifth disc was made of pieces of pottery carefully fitted together. These were hearth floors of a cluster of huts, belonging to the early iron age, as the pottery found here reveals. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12711. GHISLANZONI, E. Padova.—Scoperte nel quartiere di S. Lucia. [Padua—Discoveries in the district of Santa Lucia.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56(4-6) 1931: 144-155.—Excavations for new buildings at Via S. Lucia between Piazza Cavour and Piazza Garibaldi have thrown light on the topography and development of ancient Patavium. There was an ancient Roman street corresponding to the present Via S. Lucia. North of it remains of tombs of the third Atestine period were found, covered by a stratum of tombs of the early first century B.C.; this stratum in turn was covered by successive deposits from the overflow of the river. This area was apparently not inhabited until the last decades of the republic, when the entire region was developed by Augustus, who established colonies of his veterans there. At this time the bridge at the head of Via Altinate was built. It is thus proved to be contemporaneous with Ponte San Lorenzo. At the end of the first century A.D., when a new street was built, parallel to and north of Via S. Lucia, a fine brick wall was demolished to make way for it. This last development belongs to the time when Patavium, in common with the other cities of Venetia, enjoyed its greatest prosperity. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12712. LEVI, D. Chiusi.—Esplorazioni sul colle di Poggio Renzo. [Chiusi—Explorations on the hill of Poggio Renzo.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56(4-6) 1931: 196-228.—In exploring the area of Poggio Renzo in the great Etruscan necropolis, the author excavated a large tomb of unusual plan, situated near the celebrated Tomba della Scimmia. It consists of a long *dromos* (26.35 met.) with several cellae opening from it on both sides. These show an interesting variation of size and shape, ranging from small circular or semicircular niches to rectangular or trapezoidal chambers. Since the tomb was built in a stratum of friable tufa, its walls and ceilings had to a large extent collapsed. Some of the chambers show traces of fine coffered ceilings and painted walls. Behind the large rear cella a short tunnel leads to a sacrificial well of great depth (23.60 met.); in this two cippi of travertine and the bones of sacrificial animals were found. The tomb had been thoroughly plundered, so that few important objects remained. Most valuable of these is a beautiful scarab of sardonyx, on the base of which is an intaglio representing winged Eos carrying away the nude corpse of her son Memnon, a splendid specimen of archaic Etruscan art. The fragments of jewelry, other metal objects, and pottery are described in detail. The pottery includes Villanovan types, bucchero, Corinthian and Corintho-Etruscan ware, Attic black-figured and red-figured, and Etruscan vases of crude local workmanship. (Photographs and plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12713. MORPURGO, LUCIA. Nemi.—Teatro ed altri edifici romani in contrada "La Valle." [Nemi—Theatre and other Roman buildings in the district "La Valle."] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità, R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei.* 56(4-6) 1931: 237-305.—A small theatre has been partly excavated near the Lake of

Nemi, close to the sacred area of Diana Nemorensis. An earlier structure was restored about the time of Hadrian by a certain Volusia Cornelia. The builder followed Vitruvius by placing the stage to the north rather than taking advantage of the natural slope. The framework was in *opus reticulatum*, but most of the structure was of wood. There are probable indications of an awning (*velarium*). The stage front was adorned with acroliths, a type of statue more frequent in antiquity than is generally supposed. Numerous remains of marble sculpture (now exhibited in the Terme Museum) were found. Of the bronze sculptures the most important is an exquisite statuette of Horus (Harpocrates) as a Negro child, seated and holding a cornucopia. A sundial, scratched on marble, is wrongly constructed. Since the theatre is unusually small, it was probably associated with the cult of Diana and may have been originally intended for the mortal duel between the *rex Nemorensis* and his would-be successor. The presence of a bathing establishment nearby points to some ritual involving immersion. Coins and other remains show that the cult continued to the end of the 4th century, probably because Diana came to be identified with Isis. This is a significant link in the transformation of the worship of Diana into that of the Madonna. The two boats recently uncovered in the lake nearby were likely votive ships in honor of Isis, since the ship was associated with her cult. (Richly illustrated; plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12714. MÜLLER, VALENTIN. Note on the bronze statuettes of Sardinia. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 13-15.—The earliest Sardinian bronze statuettes (second half of the 2d millennium, B.C.), show unmistakable Syrian influences. These indicate commercial contacts, possibly even some immigration since the characteristic position of the arms—upper arm vertical, forearms at right angles and horizontal—is a ritualistic custom which was not likely to be transferred without the peoples themselves. (4 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12715. ZILLIACUS, EMIL. De nya utgrävningarna i Rom. [The new excavations in Rome.] *Nya Argus.* 25(1) Jan. 1, 1932: 2-3.—Axel Boethius directs the Swedish Institute in Rome. His 800 page volume on the new excavations views with a distinctly perturbed spirit the changes that are being wrought in the Rome of Mussolini and the Florence of today. While it is possible to convert certain parts of Rome and Florence into museums, it is not at all desirable to give the two cities the dead atmosphere of the museum.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

12716. HAWKS, CHRISTOPHER. Excavating the city of Cymbeline. *Art. & Archaeol.* 33(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 95-100.—Recent excavations of a Celtic site near Colchester have disclosed Cymbeline's capital, Celtic Camulodunum, captured by the Romans under Claudius in 43 A.D., but abandoned seven years later for Colonia Victrix, modern Colchester. The site has been undisturbed since the Roman conquest. The portion so far excavated shows primitive wattle-and-daub huts at several levels, the stone age of building up the floors with fresh clay over accumulated rubbish accounting for the levels. Near the middle of Cymbeline's reign an extensive fill was made and a deep ditch dug. More pretentious houses may be found as the excavation continues; the palace and the mint are still to be discovered. Primitive huts and tools (shovels, e.g., of the blade bones of oxen) are found side by side with pottery and metalwork of very high standard. Most of the latter, however, is imported from Gaul and Italy, mute evidence of Roman commercial penetration prior to the conquest. (6 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12717. JONES, S. J. Note on an anvil and a pal-

stave found at Flax Bourton, Somerset. *Proc. Spelaeol. Soc. (Univ. Bristol)*. 1(4) May 1931: 43-44.—These bronze finds, rare in the British Isles, are described and compared to one found in Ireland, one in Scotland, and those of the Swiss lake dwellings. The author invites further information concerning similar finds. (Plate showing anvil and palstave.)—*M. Abbott*.

12718. MORLET, A. La nécropole celtique de Cournon et son bas-relief à survivances totémiques. [The Celtic necropolis at Cournon and its bas-relief with totemic survivals.] *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Nov.-Dec. 1931: 277-288.—In the summer and autumn of 1931 the author visited the cemetery at Cournon (Puy-de-Dôme), discovered in 1926. By the bronze objects it can be dated as between the first and the second La Tène periods. Morlet succeeded in determining that the most remarkable object found on the site, a limestone block with very accomplished and vigorous carvings of animals and floral ornament, could not be later than the cemetery. The decoration of the stone (above, two cranes confronted, devouring snakes, acanthus ornament between; below, goat) has to do with Celtic animal-worship, a relic of totemism. The goat, something new in the religious iconography of Gaul, is especially interesting. (Illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith*.

12719. ÓRIORDÁIN, SEAN. Paleolithic man in Ireland. *Art & Archaeol.* 33(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 101-102.—Recent excavations at the Kilgreany Cave, near Dungarvan, in the south of Ireland, have resulted in the discovery of the authentic remains of paleolithic man, the first so far made in Ireland. Three skeletons, one an intentional burial, were found beneath an unbroken stalagmite layer, above which much-disturbed neolithic and late bronze age deposits were found. No implements were found associated with the human remains, but the animal remains date the find to the pleistocene period, and the human remains are tentatively assigned to Magdalenian culture.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

12720. PERSSON, AXEL W. Åkerbruksriter och hållristningar. [Agricultural rites and petroglyphs.] *Forvännen*. (1) 1930: 1-24.—A comment on O. Almgren's book, *Hållristningar och kulturbruk* (Petroglyphs and customs). The author agrees with Almgren in regard to the religious implications of the petroglyphs, producing further proofs, and attempts to explain certain details in the carvings through comparisons with material from classical antiquity.—*Karl Izikowitz*.

12721. SARIA, BALDUIN, and EGGER, RUDOLF. I. Istraživanja u Stobima: topografija i istorija. II. Gradska crkva u Stobima. [I. Researches in Stobi: topography and history. II. The principal church in Stobi.] *Glasnik Skopskog Naučnog Društva*. 5 1929: 1-45.—Stobi is an old town in South Serbia (Serbian Macedonia) at the confluence of the Vardar and Tserna. It had a rich culture in late Roman and early Byzantine times. Now there are only interesting ruins, which have not yet been fully excavated and studied. The authors give an account of their excavations.—*Alex. Jelačić*.

12722. VULPE, RADU. Piroboridava. La station protohistorique et daco-romaine de Poiana dans la Moldavie Inférieure. [Piroboridava. The protohistoric and Daco-Roman settlement at Poiana in Lower Moldavia.] *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Nov.-Dec. 1931: 227-276.—Preliminary account of the excavations at Poiana, an important site, inhabited from about 1600 B.C. till

the 3d century A.D. by Getae with a typically Danubian civilization. Six phases of the evolution of this culture were made out; noteworthy: the connections with the Aegean and Orient in the bronze age, a La Tène period of Celtic influence, the fairly high degree of Romanization in the final stage. The author identifies the settlement with Piroboridava. Though there are no traces of buildings of Roman construction, Roman occupation is proved by objects. Its commanding position at the confluence of the Sereth and Trotus brought it prosperity and a large population. Before the Roman conquest (probably effected by Plautius Silvanus, 53-54 A.D.), it had suffered in the Cimmerian, Scythian, Celtic, and Sarmatian invasions. The place was burnt by Decebalus or his allies, but recovered by Trajan. It was only weakly held by the Romans, as a dangerous outpost; but the Sereth-Black-Sea vallum protected it for long. Its history ends with the withdrawal of the Roman garrison, probably in the 3d century A.D., though there are no coins of later date than Vespasian's reign. (Illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

12723. GNANAMUTHU, C. P. The Comorin continent. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 4(2) Jul. 1929: 65-69.—According to Tamil scholars there existed before the beginning of written history but within the period of traditional knowledge, a southward extension of the Indian peninsula. This region, Lemuria, is regarded as the cradle of the human race with land connections with Africa and Australia. At this time the Sea of Tethys occupied the present Tibetan and Himalayan region. According to Tamil tradition the old continent occupied about 7,000 square miles.—*Lois Olson*.

12724. PELLIOU, PAUL. Les explorations et les fouilles en Asie centrale depuis 1900. [Exploration and excavation in Central Asia since 1900.] *Rev. de Synthèse*. 1(3) Dec. 1931: 291-308.—Many discoveries have been made in Chinese Turkestan during the past 30 years, because climatic conditions there are more favorable to the preservation of objects, and because there does not exist there, as in China, so great a prejudice against excavation. At present, the Chinese are financing expeditions of their own, and show a distinct tendency to restrict the concessions formerly made to foreign savants. The chief expeditions have been those under Sir Aurel Stein (working usually under British auspices), who has explored the remains along the line of the oases in central Chinese Turkestan; the German, under the late von Le Coq, who investigated the northern oases and the mural frescoes in the Buddhist grottoes of that region; and the French, under the leadership of Paul Pelliot, who has explored the remains of the open-air temples. Pelliot found extensive remains on the site of a Buddhist convent at Toumchouq, and many thousands of manuscripts at Touen-Houang, which have enabled him to demonstrate, (1) the Hellenistic influence in early Buddha art-forms; (2) that the Turks were relatively late-comers into Chinese Turkestan, probably not before the 10th century; (3) the extensive influence of religions other than Buddhism in this area, Mazdeism, Nestorianism, Manichaeism, etc.; and (4) these finds have enabled him to reconstruct the Sogdian language, a lost Iranian member of the Indo-European group.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

GENERAL

12725. GUMOWSKI, MARJAN. *Moneta w starożytności*. [Ancient numismatics.] *Wiadomości Numizmat. Archeol.* 12 1928-1929: 13-52.—The first coins were minted almost simultaneously in Lydia and Argos. Lydian coins were gold, those of Aegina were silver. Many laws were passed introducing the coins and ordering their acceptance. In ancient Greece the coinage of Aegina rather than that of Athens was accepted; since Alexander the Great the Athenian system went out. In Thrace, Macedonia, Sicily, and southern Italy copper coinage prevailed. Rome introduced coins relatively late, ca. 34 B.C. Up to that time metals were weighed. The Phocian system was borrowed from Campania and had a silver basis. Etruria also exercised great influence on Roman coinage. Despite its vast commercial relations, coinage was introduced into Carthage very late. The form of early coins was a matter of indifference. The oldest Greek coins were neither round nor flat, but merely flattened lumps of metal of very irregular dimensions. Round and flat coins were first introduced in Greater Greece.—*Adam Lulman.*

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 12818, 12825)

12726. DATTA, BIBHUTIBHUSAN. On the relation of Mahāvīra to Śrīdhara. *Isis.* 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 25-33.—“In a very old and worn manuscript of Mahāvīra's *Gaṇita-sāra-saṃgraha*, belonging to the collection of Dr. Bhau Daji, Śankara Balkrishna Dikshit discovered upwards of 30 years ago a reference to Śrīdhara by name, together with a quotation from one of his works.” The passage does not occur in any known MS of his *Trīśakīṭā*, and has a different meter, but might be from his larger arithmetical treatise (*Pāṭi-gaṇita*) or his *Bija-gaṇita*. Although the authenticity of the quotation has been challenged by G. R. Kaye, the analysis of the work of both men by Datta shows that one was certainly influenced by the work of the other. If the passage is authentic, then Śrīdhara lived before Mahāvīra. Another problem is offered by the fact that Mahāvīra calls Śrīdhara's treatise a collection from the work of previous writers, but since the latter was the foremost mathematician of his time, could he have been a mere borrower?—*H. P. Lattin.*

12727. FOTHERINGHAM, J. K. The indebtedness of Greek to Chaldean astronomy. *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik. Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (1) 1932: 28-44.—This is a reprint with emendations of an article from *The Observatory*, 51 (653) 1928. The Chaldeans, Naburianos, and Cidenas are entitled to a place among the greatest of astronomers. Their observations were available in Greece in the 4th century B.C. The Greek luni-solar calendars and cycles were based upon the Chaldean, but there is nothing to substantiate the idea that Naburianos' exact constants were used in Greece, though they were still employed in Chaldea in the middle of the first century B.C. The only definite observations cited by the Greeks from Babylonia have come through Hipparchus. Apart from the three eclipses belonging to the first years of Cidenas' calendar, which were brought from Babylonia, and which may have been known to Hipparchus through Callippus, all the Babylonian observations used by Hipparchus belong to the age of Naburianos or earlier, ranging from 721 to 491 B.C. The later observations used by Hipparchus merely confirmed, but did not correct, the different lunar mean motions determined by Cidenas.—*D. Maier.*

12728. FULD, ERNEST. *Wissenschaft bei Homer und Kritik*. [Science in Homer, and criticism of it.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 152-183.—Fuld criticizes Otto Körner's work on the characteristics in the physicians in the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Körner maintains that Podaleirios and Machaon were not the only physicians, but Fuld disagrees with this. The origin of the anatomical knowledge in the two poems was probably acquired from victims offered as sacrifices, and not from scientific dissection.—*D. Maier.*

12729. ILBERG, JOHANNES. Wann ist Galenos geboren? [When was Galen born?] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 289-292.—In his writings Galen has given several autobiographical dates. An analysis of these does not show any basis for Walsh's contention that Galen was born in 130, but seems rather to affirm Klebs' idea that the event took place in 129.—*D. Maier.*

12730. MEYER, ADOLF. Das Wesen der antiken Naturwissenschaft mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Aristotelismus in der modernen Biologie. [The essence of ancient natural science with special attention to Aristotelianism in modern biology.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-23.—Ancient science is morphological, the conception of the cosmos being its most important idea. Aristotelianism pictures nature as being composed of form and matter. It is kinematic, but not dynamic. Naturalism, on the other hand, is dynamic and functional. Vitalism took over from Aristotle the universal philosophical-qualitative concept of the organic, the characteristic of “psychobiology,” and the special interpretations, such as those of energy and entelechy. Driesch widened the problem of organic substance, and conceived of entelechy as a truly dynamic natural constant. Von Uexküll's vitalism was much the same as Driesch's. Together they started ancient static thinking on the path of modern dynamic thinking. The phrase “mechanism or vitalism” should read “mechanism and vitalism.”—*D. Maier.*

12731. MÜLLER, REINHOLD F. G. Über Krankenhäuser aus Indiens älteren Zeiten. [Hospitals in ancient India.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (1) Apr. 1930: 135-151.—*D. Maier.*

12732. NEUGEBAUER, O. Studien zur Geschichte der antiken Algebra I. [A study of the history of ancient algebra.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik. Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (1) 1932: 1-27.—The history of ancient algebra should include the period from old Babylonia to the Renaissance in Europe. The study is to be based upon the primary sources, and the word “algebra” is to be treated in its broadest sense. A part of the cuneiform text A O 8862 at the Louvre is analyzed. The text covers four sides of a prism, and in many instances has become illegible. The form of the writing and the character of the language are typical of that of the first Babylonian dynasty, and the source can probably be attributed to the interim between Sābūm and Hammurabi. No traces of astronomical influences are revealed, and, therefore, the mathematical development can be considered on its own merits. (Illus.)—*D. Maier.*

12733. STARKENSTEIN, E. Der Tod des Plinius. [The death of Pliny.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 205-208.—This is an historical and toxicological study of the death of Cajus Plinius Secundus, which occurred during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D. The letters of Pliny the Younger to Tacitus reveal that the son was under the impression that his father suffocated because of the density of the air. He pictures him as presenting a very lifelike appearance when he was discovered three days after the catastrophe took place. The description warrants the conclusion that

death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning.—*D. Maier.*

12734. THUREAU-DANGIN, F. Notes sur le terminologie des textes mathématiques. [Notes on the terminology of mathematical texts.] *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (4) 1931: 195-198.—Our knowledge of Babylonian mathematics has its principal sources in texts of the time of the first dynasty. The terminology of Babylonian mathematics has been in great part elucidated by Zimmern. Thureau-Dangin here contributes a study of the technical term *en-nam* that occurs so frequently in mathematical texts. By citing examples of its use and of its synonyms he determines its general meaning in the period of the first dynasty.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 12707, 12708, 12714)

12735. BULLE, HEINRICH. Zwei griechische Bronzen. [Two Greek bronzes.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55 (3-4) 1930: 181-190.—A statuette of an archer from Delphi shows the early position used in holding the bow. It is in bronze, of the 8th century B.C., and was designed from the flat. A statuette of a warrior from Aphonia in the north-west part of Corfu is an example of the type of small bronzes dating from between 490-460 B.C. and made by itinerant bronze founders, who wandered from island to island. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12736. GALLING, KURT. Das Löwenpostament vom Nahr el-Kelb. [The lion pedestal of Nahr el-Kelb.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (1-2) 1931: 30-33.

12737. KRAIKER, W. Rev. of J. D. Beazley: *Der Berliner Maler*. [The Berlin painter.] *Gnomon.* 8 (2) Feb. 1932: 84-87.—This publication of the works of the "Berlin painter" illustrates abundantly the close inner connection between the form of the vase and the art of the painter. And the forms which this painter especially chose themselves reflect the influence of contemporary architecture, notably in the volute crater. The illustrations of his work also show clearly the wide separation between this painter's manner and the archaisms of the 6th century. His vases belong inherently to the period in which Attic art, tragedy, and music were developing.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

12738. KRAIKER, WILHELM. Φειδιππος εγραφε. [Pheidippos painted this.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55 (3-4) 1930: 167-180.—This inscription appears on an early red-figured cup in the British Museum. Seven examples of the painter's work are known, three of them fragmentary. Only one is red-figured; the rest are black-figured inside and red-figured outside, a type produced by the studio of Hischylus, where Pheidippos worked. One example shows a nose between the apotropaic eyes. On the other examples the nose is replaced by an animal figure or the figure of a warrior. The artist knew how to represent anatomy, drapery, and scenes of banquets and athletic contests. His work covered a period of 20 years. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12739. KUNZE, EMIL. Zu den Anfängen der griechischen Plastik. [The beginnings of Greek sculpture.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55 (3-4) 1930: 141-162.—Small votive statues found in graves and temple hoards give ideas of primitive types of sculpture. They are made as if cut from a flat surface, and not molded in the round. Early representations of groups of figures are really figures made individually and juxtaposed. Among figurines of the geometric period are five ivory pieces from a grave near the Dipylon Gate (now in the National Museum at Athens) and three faience statuettes of the 9th century B.C., which show Greek physical characteristics worked out under Oriental influences. A terra-cotta head from

Amyclae is an example of a plastically molded head of the geometric period. The bronze figure from the top of a caldron now in Boston is related to a bronze statuette from the Acropolis. These examples show that a feeling for body forms soon replaced the geometric representations. By the middle of the 7th century all sculpture followed the Cretan-Peloponnesian school called that of Daedalus. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

12740. LAURAND, L. L'iconographie de Cicéron. [Portraiture of Cicero.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 9 (2) 1931: 309-319.—There is no excuse for unauthenticated portraits of Cicero. The only portrait of Cicero guaranteed by an authentic inscription is the marble bust of London, now in the mansion of the Duke of Wellington. On the basis of this, busts in the Vatican, in the Capitoline museum at Rome, in Florence and in Mantua are considered genuine. The Cicero of Madrid, once highly regarded, represents Cicero, but the head, at least, is not ancient. Figures at Naples (National Museum, nos. 6177 and 622), which have passed for Cicero, do not even represent him. Certain statues of the orator known in antiquity and recorded in literature have been lost. The middle ages and the Renaissance produced much imaginative portraiture of Cicero, especially symbolizing Rhetoric. To the imaginative type also belongs the celebrated fresco in the Senate Chamber at Rome, painted by C. Maccari in 1888, representing Cicero delivering the first Catilinarian oration. Many miniatures appeared in manuscripts in the 15th and 16th centuries, especially in manuscripts of the *De officiis*; fanciful engravings were published as frontispieces in editions of the 18th century. Certain bronze coins of Magnesia (Lycia), falsely referred to Cicero senior, were struck in honor of the younger Cicero, proconsul of Asia in 24 B.C. No ancient gems preserve the name of Cicero. A bust attributed to Canova in the town hall at Arpinum, another signed G. B. Ruga, in the Pincian gardens at Rome, and a large statue at the entrance of the court house, are very successful.—*E. H. Brewster.*

12741. PONIATOWSKI, STANISLAW. Über den Ursprung des Triumphbogens. [The origin of the triumphal arch.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (6) 1931: 351-369.—The Torii gates and Yashiro temples in Japan originated as burial places. In Rome the amalgamation of Etruscan pile structure with stone architecture resulted in the temple of Janus. Hence Janus is not an obscure portal deity, but the deified ancestor. The close relationship between triumphal procession and funeral procession also indicates that the triumphal arch is a modified tomb. (5 illus.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12742. ROBINSON, DAVID M. Mosaics from Olynthos. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 36 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 16-24.—Eight mosaics discovered in the residence section of Olynthos by The Johns Hopkins University Expedition in 1931 are described. The mosaics are dated to the late 5th or very early 4th century, B.C., thus demonstrating that mosaic decorations are not original with Hellenistic developments. They are made in natural-color pebbles, in two or more colors, and show decided Corinthian influences in style and motives. This influence was probably conveyed by refugees from Potidaea, destroyed in 432 B.C. (4 plates and 5 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12743. WOLTERS, PAUL. Kirke. [Circe.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Athenische Abt.* 55 (3-4) 1930: 209-236.—A scyphus in the museum at Nauplia with lettering of the 5th century B.C. shows Circe standing near a laden table and Odysseus with drawn sword. On the reverse are human figures with boar's heads. Two animal-headed terra-cotta figures in Berlin and bowls with representations of travelers entering a palace illustrate the same story. Etruscan mirrors show Circe enthroned. She is also represented on a sarcoph-

agus at Orvieto and an amphora at Parma. The popularity of these illustrations in Italy is due to the fact that Circe was regarded as the ancestress of several prominent Italian families. The illustrated *Aeneid* of the Vatican has Circe's isle as an illustration for Book VII. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

EGYPT

(See also Entry 12788)

12744. ELLIS, L. B. The unity of man. *Ancient Egypt*. (4) Dec. 1931: 101-106.—A number of references are cited to show striking similarities between the customs of the ancient Egyptians and modern and medieval peoples.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

12745. SCHARFF, ALEXANDER, and KÖSTER, A. Schiffahrt und Schiffsbau. II. Das Schiff im vorge-schichtlichen Ägypten; Schiffsdarstellungen aus der Nubischen Wüste. [Navigation and the building of ships. II. Ships in prehistoric Egypt. Representations of ships in the Nubian desert.] *Erdball*. 5 (11) 1931: 412-423.—Papyrus was used for the earlier ships on the Nile. Clay models and pottery with ship illustrations go back to the stone-copper age. Sculpture and painting show two entirely different types of ships. Clay ships have a magical character. Egypt has only three examples of these from the 5th millenium. In the 4th millenium, however, there are very many examples. Köster discusses the rock paintings of Nubia discovered by Frobenius which represent wooden ships. Thus already in the 4th millenium B.C. ships were made from material not found in Egypt. Primitive ships were made of native materials but these are seldom found in the rock paintings. The ships which Frankfort calls southern Mesopotamian are found in the art of the Cyclades and on Crete. Since this type is found frequently in the rock pictures, it is a native Egyptian form. Sail ships are less frequent than oar ships. At first a small, high sail was used, then a low and very broad one. Representations in art show that many artists never saw a ship, which is not surprising since the Nubian desert is far removed from every waterway. (16 illus.)—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

12746. TOWERS, JOHN ROBERT. Was Akhenaten a monotheist before his accession? *Ancient Egypt*. (4) Dec. 1931: 97-100.—The letters written by Dush-ratta, the king of Mitanni, to Amenophis III are very different in style from those which he wrote to Akhenaten. In the former many gods are mentioned, including the Egyptian Sun-god; but in the latter all reference to the gods disappears. This sudden change in the style of his letters seems to indicate that Dushratta was aware of Akhenaten's religious views from the time of the latter's accession.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 12690, 12696, 12702, 12727, 12732, 12734, 12760, 12764, 12766)

12747. ALBRIGHT, W. F. The Syro-Mesopotamian god Šulman-Ešmun and related figures. *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (4) 1931: 164-169.—The god Shulman, in spite of the fact that little is known of him, played a considerable part in the late Assyrian pantheon. He appears in various parts of the Semitic world, and was adopted in Mitanni. At various places, and over a number of centuries, he appears as god of the underworld and healing power, as king of the gods, as third member of a triad, and as consort of the chthonic and mother goddess Gubaba. He was in many respects, if not originally at least later, identical with the Phoenician Eshmun, who appears in a dominant role in the Canaanite pantheon. The increase in available material will make possible more definite studies in Syro-

Mesopotamian syncretism.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

12748. LANGDON, S. Restoration of the "Utukkê" Limnûti series, Tablet C. *Rev. d'Assyriol. et d'Archéol. Orient.* 28 (4) 1931: 159-164.—Tablets whose original cuneiform register-numbers have been broken off and lost are often published. In the case noted in this article the British Museum series of *Cuneiform Texts* vol. 16 contains such a fragmentary inscription. A young German scholar discovered that vol. 17 has a duplicate of the same text, and that another duplicate is found in the work of a California scholar. These duplicates restore practically the entire original text of Tablet C. Langdon compares the new finds with his own conjectures published some time ago. But the most important result of the duplicates-restorations is the large number of Sumerian words that are thereby defined for the first time.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12749. PRINTZ, WILHELM. Gilgamesch und Alexander. *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10 (3) 1931: 196-206.—Printz gives Ebeling's translation of Gilgamesh's adventure to secure perpetual life, up to his loss of his magical plant to the serpent, and his own subsequent weeping thereover. The loss of this talismanic object leads the author to quote several passages from the middle ages in which precious stones served for incantations and charms in various capacities. In some of these Alexander seems to have been a heroic figure. Some time is occupied in tracing the spread of such mythical reports down through the many authors who have taken the pains to quote and promulgate them. The contrast between the adventure of Gilgamesh several millenia B.C. and the charms of Alexander's day reported in the middle ages is a far cry.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12750. VIROLLEAUD, CH. Le voyage de Gilgamesh au Paradis. [The voyage of Gilgamesh to Paradise.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Reliq.* 101 (2-3) Mar.-Jun. 1930: 202-215.—After Gilgamesh and his faithful companion, Enkidu, had slain the giant-guardian of the mountain of cedars, they returned to Erech, and were feted as victors. Enkidu was soon smitten with a fatal disease and died. Gilgamesh was prostrated with grief. Seeing that all men die he resolved to go to search for the secret of life from one of his ancestors, Utnapishtim, the sole survivor of the Deluge, who was living in Paradise. To reach that blessed abode he had to cross the waters of death. After various baffling experiences, at the end of 45 days, he reached the waters of death that surrounded Paradise. The boatman by able maneuvering landed him, and he faced his ancestor, Utnapishtim, an immortal. Not being able to grant his request, Utnapishtim revealed to him that down in the sea he could find a thorny plant that would give him a second youth. He plunged into the sea, secured a branch of it, and on his return with it, a serpent snatched it from him. He returned to Erech submissive to his fate (to die), and rebuilt the walls of the city, and organized his life for the time he had to live.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12751. WITZEL, P. MAURUS. Die Diorit-Platte Ur-Ninas (und das Rohrhaus im Gilgameš-Epos). [The diorite slab of Ur-Ninas (and the reed house in the Gilgamesh epic).] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (1-2) 1931: 33-36.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 12698, 12700-12701, 12714, 12747, 12792, 12802, 12877)

12752. ADAMS, W. J. PHYTHIAN. Early Israelite history. *Church Quart. Rev.* 114 (227) Apr. 1932: 43-59.—Two works of first-rate importance for the student of Israelite history, in the astonishing divergence between certain of their main conclusions, give food for thought. Olmstead adopts a strongly radical outlook. The fusion of the twelve tribes into a single nation was a gradual

process effected after the settlement, largely by the propagation of Yahweh-worship in northern Israel from Judah (the originator of the cult) through Levi (its adopted priesthood). No previous ties linked the twelve tribes. Such a theory is advanced with the support of recent archaeological discoveries. The crucial point of disagreement is Olmstead's presentation of the history of the Judges. In his view "the stories collected in our book of Judges were in their original form without chronological indication and their relationship is in doubt." A diametrically opposed verdict is to be found in Garstang's book.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

12753. COPPENS, J. Notes philologiques sur le texte hébreu de l'Ancien Testament. [Philological notes on the Hebrew text of the Old Testament.] *Muséon*. 44 (1-4) 1931: 177-198.

12754. FORBIN, VICTOR. L'âge et l'origine de l'alphabet. [The age and the origin of the alphabet.] *La Nature*. (2854) Apr. 1931: 320.—The tablets found in the ruins of Ras Shamra, near the port of Latakia, in Syria, give promise of solving the double problem of the age and the origin of alphabet writing. Some of the tablets constitute a veritable encyclopaedia; and some contain a bilingual dictionary. M. C. J. Gadd, one of the curators of Assyriology at the British Museum, has stated that these tablets may give the key to the interpretation of the Cretan script.—*W. D. Wallis.*

12755. GLAHN, L. Quelques remarques sur la question du Trito-Esaïe et son état actuel. [The present status of the "Third Isaiah."] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 12 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 34-46.—"The Third Isaiah" is the name given by Duham to Isaiah, chaps. 56-66. He said it was composed by a disciple of the circle of the "Second Isaiah," about 460-450 B.C. More recently "Third Isaiah" is regarded as a vague group of prophecies originating from different authors, and of such nature that chaps. 56-66 possess no literary unity, neither that of time, nor that of origin. A change of opinion resulted in the discovery that chaps. 56-66 are to be dated approximately at the time of the erection of the second temple in 515 B.C. and the author as a disciple of the Second Isaiah. The picture in these last chapters is that of the clash between the returned Jewish exiles and the indigenous Jewish population.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12756. HOONACKER, A. van. L'historiographie du livre de Daniel (note sur les chapitres II et VII). [The historiography of the book of Daniel (note on chapters II and VII).] *Muséon*. 44 (1-4) 1931: 169-176.

12757. MERCER, SAMUEL A. B. An expedition to Abyssinia. *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 15 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-6.—The purpose of the expedition to Abyssinia was primarily to study the Ethiopic text of Ecclesiastes. Until 1928 there were ten books of the Old Testament which had never been printed in Ethiopic (Ge'ez). In Abyssinia liturgical manuscripts in churches, libraries, and private collections were studied and photographed; services in the churches were also photographed and some data on the customs and beliefs of the people were collected. Many ancient manuscripts, mostly in private hands, still remain to be found, recorded, and photographed. A brief summary of *The Ethiopic text of the Book of Ecclesiastes*, written after the expedition, is given.—*Constance Tyler.*

12758. MONTGOMERY, JAMES A. Paronomasias on the name Jerusalem. *J. Biblical Lit.* 49 (3) 1930: 277-282.—The name of the Holy City has so far defied learned interpretation, and consequently it has invited a kaleidoscopic variety of mystical and etymological explanation. The Hebrew *Yerushalem* has become an apparent dual, *Yerushalayim*. The Akkadian was *Uru-salim*. In Sumerian we find *Uru-silimmu*, "city of peace," a number of times. Its first occurrence in the Old Testament (Gen. 14:18) contains the second part of the name, *Salem*, related rootwise to "peace." The

first part of the word *Yerû* may be traced to Gen. 22:14, where the name of the place of offering Isaac was called *Jehovah-jireh*, = *yir'eh*, which became *Yerû*, placed before Salem, became *Yerusalem*—Jerusalem. Comparisons are also made with the Greek and other names of the New Testament and Christian times, down to the modern names for the city.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12759. MOWINCKEL, SIGMUND. Die Chronologie der israelitischen und jüdischen Könige. [The chronology of the kings of Israel and Judah.] *Acta Orient.* 10 (3) 1932: 161-277.—Scarcely two discussions of the history of Israel during the kingdom agree on the dates of the kings. The chief point of variation lies in the acceptance or rejection of the synchronisms given between the Judean and Israel kings. With Kugel, J. Lewy, and Begrich, Mowinckel agrees in principle. Begrich's is the most comprehensive treatment. He (1) is too much given to rationalizing the chronological system of the Books of Kings; (2) allows himself to reach results that the chronological and synchronistic order of the individual kings oppose; (3) too easily sets aside as untrue some synchronisms which are trustworthy and genuine. Mowinckel then goes into the minutiae of the discussion, of the text, of the contemporaneous eponym tables, of the synchronisms, and of the Hebrew tables of dates themselves—in the later period setting back only one year the commonly accepted dates.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12760. PILCHER, C. V. Habakkuk—a perplexity and a solution. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought*. 8 (4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 306-313.—Habakkuk is a "prophetic liturgy," in which three voices are alternately heard—the voice of the prophet, the voice of God, and the voice of the congregation. The prophet protests to God against the barbarous atrocities of the Chaldean imperialist, Nebuchadnezzar. The divine reply is that the problem is not Judah's alone, but that of all the nations. In another protest to God, the prophet is assured of the permanence of Israel. Then in triumph the prophet utters a taunt-song over the doomed Chaldean world-conqueror. He sees in vision the divine theophany in his salvation of Israel and the destruction of her oppressor. The liturgy closes with a response of the congregation in a hymn of unconquerable faith.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12761. PRETZL, OTTO. Die Aussprache des Hebräischen nach der zweiten Kolumne der Hexapla des Origenes. [The pronunciation of Hebrew according to the second column of the Hexapla of Origen.] *Bibl. Z.* 20 (1) 1932: 4-22.

12762. SAARISALO, AAPELI. The Targum to the Book of Ruth. *Soc. Orient. Fennica. Studia Orient.* 2 1928: 88-104.

PERSIA

(See also Entries 10816, 11032, 12724)

12763. HADANK, KARL. W. Ivanow als Berichterstatte. Einige Worte der Abwehr und Aufklärung. [W. Ivanow as reporter. A reply.] *Acta Orient.* 10 (3) 1932: 294-297.—Hadank takes exception to Ivanow's remarks in "Notes on the dialect of Khür and Mihrijân" touching his own position, as stated in his *Kurdisch-persischen Forschungen*.—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12764. KÖNIG, FRIEDRICH WILHELM. Nabonid und Kuraš. [Nabonidus and Cyrus.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (4) 1931: 178-182.—Recently published texts on the reign of Nabonidus make possible a better chronology of the reigns of Nabonidus and Cyrus. It appears that Cyrus' rebellion began in 552/1 and made possible Nabonidus' building operations at Harran. After his victory three years later Cyrus conquered, not Lydia (Su... has been misread Lu... in the Nabonidus-chronicle), but some revolted portion of the

Median empire. Soon after 547 Cyrus was at war with Nabonidus, repelling a sympathetic attack of Croesus on Cappadocia. Quite possibly by 545 Nabonidus had returned to Babylon, where the war continued for six years, not without some Babylonian successes, before the final victory of Cyrus. Then, after the conquest of Babylon, and not before, with the fantastic policy commonly imagined, Cyrus proceeded against Lydia. The information contained in Justin for this period is extremely good, and harmonizes with the cuneiform sources.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

12765. MINORSKY, V. Les études historiques et géographiques sur la Perse depuis 1900. [Historical and geographical studies of Persia since 1900.] *Acta Orient.* 10 (3) 1932: 278-293.

12766. WEIDNER, ERNST F. Die älteste Nachricht über das persische Königshaus. Kyros I. ein Zeitgenosse Aššurbānāplis. [The first mention of the Persian royal house. Cyrus I, a contemporary of Aššurbānāplis.] *Arch. f. Orientforsch.* 7 (1-2) 1931: 1-6.—In the German excavations at Babylon, numerous cylinder- and prism-fragments of Aššurbānāpal have been unearthed. One valuable fragment dates from the 30th year of this king. We learn from it that Kuraš, king of Parsumaš, sent his eldest son, Arukku, to Nineveh with tribute-gifts. Cyrus was therefore a vassal of the Assyrian king. This fragment shows also that in the year 639 B.C., Cyrus I was king of Persia in the Middle Zagros, that Teispes was a contemporary of Esarhaddon, and Achaemenes a contemporary of Sanheribs. The latter two probably had hostile relations with the Assyrians. (Text, translation, etc.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

ARABIA

12767. DOUGHERTY, R. P. North Arabia and the ancient Sealand. *J. Soc. Orient. Res.* 15 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 7-21.—Recent data direct attention to the connection between northern Arabia and the Sealand of antiquity. The evidence from cuneiform texts and ancient manuscripts is discussed from the standpoint of the land's characteristics with reference to surface configuration, soil ingredients, mineral and vegetable products, terrain peculiarly related to the camel, and climatic conditions. The geography of the Sealand is still uncertain and the disuse of the term for northern Arabia is still a mystery, although reference to "the province of the sea" or "a distant place" in the *Mishnâh* indicate a connection with that portion of Arabia known in ancient times as the Sealand.—*Constance Tyler.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 12518, 12704-12705, 12707, 12725, 12727-12728, 12735, 12737-12739, 12742-12743, 12748, 12787, 12811, 12822, 12827)

12768. BARTH, HEINRICH. Eidos und Psyche in der Lebensphilosophie Platons. [Eidos and Psyche in Plato's philosophy.] *Philos. u. Gesch.* 36 1932: pp. 46.

12769. LAW, HELEN H. The name Galatea in the Pygmalion myth. *Classical J.* 27 (5) Feb. 1932: 337-

342.—The statue with which Pygmalion fell in love is left nameless in the ancient accounts of the myth. The name Galatea is first applied to it in Rousseau's play *Pygmalion* written in 1770. Galatea is the name of a shepherdess in Theocritus, Ovid, and Virgil.—*Donald McFayden.*

12770. RANULF, SVEND. Gudernes misundelse og strafferettens oprindelse i Athen. Studier over aeldre græsk mentalitet. [The jealousy of the gods and the origin of criminal law in Athens. Studies in the mentality of the ancient Greeks.] *K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab: Hist.-Filol. Meddel.* 18 (1) 1930: 1-243.—An understanding of the punishment which would be inflicted where the individual victim of a crime did not act as the accuser may be gained from an analysis of Greek literature. The problem involves the role played by the gods in bringing about punishment. The gods directed their attack especially upon the extremely wealthy, powerful, and fortunate. The explanation of such an institution as γράφῃ is found in the jealousy of the gods. Ostracism harmonized with the mentality of the Attic people in the 5th century. Ostracism and the criminal law were based upon the jealousy of the lower middle classes. The monograph is a contribution to the study of the nature of moral indignation. Irrational factors are frequently utilized as arguments which result in more severe punishment; sociology may render valuable services in demonstrating this fact.—*Andreas Elviken.*

12771. SCHAUROT, EDWARD G. Some observations on Aristotle's view of tragedy. *Classical J.* 27 (5) Feb. 1932: 352-368.—Applies Aristotle's formula for a tragic plot (*Poeticus* 18) to the plot analysis of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon* and Sophocles' *Antigone*.—*Donald McFayden.*

12772. SCHOLZ, HEINRICH. Der platonische Philosoph auf der Höhe des Lebens und im Anblick des Todes. [Platonic philosophy at the height of life and facing death.] *Philos. u. Gesch.* 34 1931: pp. 39.

12773. WEBER, LEO. Orpheus. *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 81 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-19.—The plays of Euripides and Aeschylus and the odes of Pindar illustrate the contamination of the Apollo and the Orpheus legends, especially in their connection with the Muses, and in the magic effects of their lyres. We see also clearly the transfer of the Thracian Orpheus, an underworld deity, to the land and customs of Thessaly, though he remains essentially Thracian. Greek tradition almost unanimously refers Orpheus to the period before the Trojan wars, and we can best account for the establishment of the cult in Thessaly and Attica, and especially at Eleusis, by connecting it with the invasion of central Greece by the Thracians in their flight before the Mysian-Teucian invaders. To this Thracian infiltration was due much of the early development of music in Attica and in Thessaly; the doctrines of immortality later associated with Orphism were a much later development. In the extension of the cult the Orphic theologians of the court of Pisistratus played a major role. The later struggle of the Orphic and Dionysiac cults and their substantial fusion reflect a later stage in the influence of the Thracian cults on the Greek world, and bring the Orphic doctrines to their fullest development.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

ROME

(See also Entries 12710 12713, 12716, 12722, 12725, 12729, 12733, 12740-12741, 12743, 12804, 12811, 12864, 12923, 12945)

12774. ALBERTARIO, EMILIO. Etica e diritto nel mondo classico latino. [Ethics and law in the classical Roman world.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 18-39.—In Justinian's code intimate relationship between ethics and law is apparent, especially in family law, inheritance and succession law,

the law of property and of obligations. This is due to the influence of Hellenistic thought, the contacts between schools of rhetoric and of law, and especially the absorption of Christian ethics. In classical Roman law and in the writings of the classical jurists, ethics and law were not confused to such an extent; juridical

norms were much narrower in scope than ethical norms. Social life was regarded as guided by different kinds of norms, each operating within a limited sphere. The judges supplemented and modified the law by means of ethical norms. In Seneca and Cicero are the ethical norms which were expressly embodied in the law of Justinian. Practical considerations of utility and expediency prevented the legal system of Justinian from absorbing entirely the ethical system. In a supplementary note by Del Vecchio the relation between law and ethics is discussed from the philosophic point of view for the purpose of integrating the historical and philosophical approaches.—*George H. Jaffin.*

12775. BUCKLAND, W. W. The protection of servitudes in Roman law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1930: 447-464.—A criticism of Biondi, *Actio negativa e actio prohibitoria* (Messina, 1929).—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

12776. CONWAY, R. S. An emperor's footnote to ancient history. *Discovery.* 12 (139) Jul. 1931: 223-225.—Livy has been criticized for his attitude toward Augustus. An incident written a year or two after 27 B.C. shows that he was on friendly terms with the monarch. The emperor had given Livy an item, called here a footnote, to include in his *History*. Livy records the imperial communication with evident pride. He is reciting the story of a fight in the 5th century B.C. between a Roman, Aulus Cornelius Cossus, and an Etruscan chief whom Cossus had slain in a single combat, so winning the royal spoil, *spolia opima*, "which the custom was to dedicate to Jupiter in a particular temple." It was currently believed that spoil could be royal only when it was taken by a Roman commander from a commander of the enemy. Livy acknowledges that both his earlier authorities and he himself were wrong, and that Cossus took the spoil when he was consul. "This fact I learnt from Augustus Caesar—since I heard him say that when he entered the shrine of Jupiter Feretrius—he read with his own eyes this inscription written on the linen corselet. And I feel that it would be almost sacrilege to rob Cossus of such testimony to his achievement, the testimony of the emperor himself."—*Ira Maurice Price.*

12777. FRAENKEL, ED. Rev. of Mackail: The *Aeneid*. *Gnomon.* 8(2) Feb. 1932: 93-96.—Mackail's reader is by no means left empty-handed, but it is doubtful whether an edition laden with text criticism and grammatical details is a form in which such a master of interpretation, essays, and translation can bring his interests to full fruition.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

12778. GAGÉ, S. Observations sur le "carmen saeculare" d'Horace. [Observations on the "Secular hymn" of Horace.] *Rev. d. Études Latines.* 9(2) 1931: 290-308.—The hymn of Horace which was sung on the last day of the peace jubilee of Augustus in 17 B.C. is no less official than the public records on stone (fragments of which were found in 1890); preserving a less rigid ritual, it reflects a truly religious spirit. It is addressed to Jupiter and all the gods who protect Rome; there is a conscious fusion of the prayers to Jupiter and other deities with the invocations to Apollo and Diana. The latter are merely intercessors, they do not dethrone the Capitoline deities. The Roman people petition the blessing of Jupiter because they are taking up the role of peace under the tutelage of Apollo. The whole hymn was sung, as the stone records state, first on the Palatine Hill, then on the Capitoline, for on the Palatine was located the new temple to Apollo, the repository of the Sibylline books which advised the jubilee, and the Capitoline remained under Augustus one of the two sacred hills of Rome.—*E. H. Brewster.*

12779. GREEN, WILLIAM M. Julius Caesar in the Augustan poets. *Classical J.* 27(6) Mar. 1932: 46-49.—Virgil in his earlier works had shown himself favorable to Caesar with especial notice of his deifica-

tion. In the *Aeneid* the same view appears, but occasion is also found to lament the bloodshed which Caesar's wars brought on the world. With this must be contrasted the peace which Augustus' reign had brought. In Horace Caesar is seldom mentioned. His denunciation of Cleopatra, who had been Caesar's mistress, and his lauding of Octavian's severity toward her, also his constant praise of Octavian's loyalty to tradition and avoidance of radicalism, might suggest an invidious contrast to the conduct and policies of Caesar. Of the younger poets, Tibullus makes no mention of Caesar. Propertius refers to him three times, twice mentioning his exaltation to the stars and once his relationship to Pompey. Like Horace, Propertius denounced Cleopatra and in language that might be taken to involve Caesar as well as Antony. In Ovid, of the ten references to Caesar, at least seven refer to Augustus also, and the latter usually receives the lion's share of the glory. Eight refer to Caesar's deification, one to his reform of the calendar, and one to his victory at Thapsus. In the Augustan poets the one great achievement of Caesar was to make possible the more glorious reign of his son and heir.—*Donald McFayden.*

12780. GREEN, WILLIAM M. The Lupercalia in the fifth century. *Classical Philol.* 26(1) Jan. 1931: 60-69.—The Lupercalia, a fertility festival, was among the most long-lived of pagan institutions, lasting till near the close of the 5th century. It was then legally abolished by Pope Gelasius. In the ceremony of the festival nude Luperci ran to and fro singing obscene verses and beating with a scourge the outstretched hands or exposed backs of the matrons suffering from sterility.—*Fred Grossman.*

12781. KAUFMAN, DAVID B. Roman barbers. *Classical Weekly.* 25(19) Mar. 21, 1932: 145-148.—Barbers first made their appearance in Rome ca. 300 B.C. Before this date full beards and long hair were the prevailing custom. During the 2nd century B.C., a long beard was considered a mark of slovenliness and squalor. To be unshaven or unshorn then became a sign of mourning or grief. Young men were not permitted to be shaved until they had assumed the *toga virilis*. The barber used a comb, mirror, shears, curling iron, and depilatory tweezers. At the barber shops, or *tonstrinae*, the customer sat on a low stool, was covered by a long, rough cloth, and the barber proceeded to work. The *tonstrinae* were gossip centers and even then barbers were famous for their garrulity.—*Fred Grossman.*

12782. KOLBE, W. Rev. of Otto Prein: Aliso bei Oberaden und die Varusschlacht. [Römer- und Nibelungensuren im Lippe- und Ruhrlande, nachgewiesen in Geschichte, Bodenforschung, Heldensage. [Aliso at Oberaden and the battle of Varus. Traces of Romans and Nibelungen in the Lippe and Ruhr districts, studied in history, geography, and the sagas.] *Gnomon.* 8(2) Feb. 1932: 96-101.—Prein's identification of the Roman fortifications at Oberaden with the famous Aliso cannot be accepted but his investigations give new life, color, and interest to the picture of the Roman domination in Germany.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

12783. McCARTHY, JOHN H. Octavianus puer. *Classical Philol.* 26(4) Oct. 1931: 362-373.—The contempt shown Octavian by the senate on account of his youth changed his allegiance and with it the course of history. The author quotes from letters and orations of Antony and Cicero to prove this.—*Fred Grossman.*

12784. McCARTNEY, EUGENE S. The divine retribution suffered by the Helvetii. *Classical J.* 27(5) Feb. 1932: 333-336.—Illustrates Caesar *de bello gallico* i.12.15 by collecting other passages in Greek and Roman literature which contain the idea of nemesis.—*Donald McFayden.*

12785. McCARTNEY, EUGENE S. The removal of bonds from prisoners and slaves in times of stress.

Classical Philol. 26(2) Apr. 1931: 166-171.—The author cites instances to show the widespread belief throughout the ages in the efficacy of binding and loosening, both literally and figuratively, to work weal or woe.—*Fred Grossman.*

12786. MCGUIRE, MARTIN R. P. The edicts of the Emperor Augustus discovered at Cyrene and their importance for Roman law. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(2) Jan. 1932: 125-133.—An English translation (based on the Stroux-Wenger text, in *Abh. Bayer. Akad., Philos.-Philol.-Hist.* 11., 1928) and commentary on the five edicts of Augustus of the years 7 to 4 B.C., discovered at Cyrene, North Africa, in 1927. Edicts I and IV are concerned with judicial reforms in Cyrenaica, especially in regard to the relations between Greeks and Romans, and indicate the existence in Cyrene of a system of criminal justice modelled in the *quaestiones perpetuae* at Rome, revising Mommsen's view. They also demonstrate the dominant position of the *princeps* in the administration of the empire, even as regards the senatorial provinces. Edict V is the Greek translation of a decree applicable throughout the empire, giving an alternative procedure (which was abandoned within 20 years) to the *quaestio repetendarum* in cases of extortion. (Bibliography).—*Elvin Abels.*

12787. OHL, RAYMOND T. The inscriptions at the American Academy in Rome. (Revised by A. W. Van Buren, curator of the Museum.) *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 9 1931: 89-133.—An inventory of 204 inscriptions in Greek and Latin on stone, including one on terra cotta. After a history of the collection, special attention is given to 35 unpublished ancient inscriptions; eight forged inscriptions from Praeneste, discussed for the warning of students and collectors; two important "missing" inscriptions, now identified at the Academy; and eight Renaissance inscriptions, religious and secular in character, dating from the 16th to the 18th centuries. All of these inscriptions are transliterated with restored and expanded readings, are minutely described, annotated, and documented. The unpublished inscriptions are supplemented by 21 smaller unpublished fragments reproduced from drawings. Of the retrieved stones, Academy Catalogue No. 158 represents SILVANVS CVSTOS (Silvanus the protector), in high relief, with sickle, pine-branch, and dog. It was first noted in 1495, was later described in 1880 when it was in the Villa Ludovisi, and was copied for the Corpus of Latin Inscriptions (C.I.L. 6.640); the second inscription, Catalogue No. 60, previously published in Diehl's *Inscriptiones Latinae Christianae Veteres* No. 2133, is exceptional for linguistic, topographic, antiquarian, and religious interest; it is the chief epigraphic testimony for the cemetery of Castulus; the stone evidently served to guide Christians visiting the catacomb to the burial places of the saints. The study concludes with a resumtive catalogue of the 176 inscribed stones at the Academy, documented for the most accessible publications, and a separate list of 28 Praenestine grave cippi, of the late Republican period, most of which are of the *pineae* (pinecone) type. (Table of reference from the most important earlier publications. Plates 5-9).—*E. H. Brewster.*

12788. SANDERS, HENRY A. Two fragmentary birth-certificates from the Michigan collection. *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 9 1931: 61-80.—Michigan papyrus 2737 preserves, in Roman cursive, the end of a birth-certificate issued in Egypt in 103 A.D. This fragment modifies current theses. A statement of the census rating of the father was required on birth certificates, even when it was a small sum; this was regularly inserted by a second hand; the abbreviation *c.r.e.* may be expanded into *civem Romanum exposuit* (?) indicating that the father "has published that a Roman citizen" has been born; this phrase apparently was an essential part of

every birth-certificate of a Roman citizen and could not appear on certificates of non-citizens. Papyrus 2752 contains another birth-certificate. It concerns the Sempronian family of Karanis. The father, making registration in the presence of a guardian, is assumed to have been a spend-thrift or a minor. The tablet is dated the seventh year of Antonius Pius, 145 A.D. and gives evidence that L. Valerius Proculus was prefect of Egypt by July 10, 144 A.D. (earlier than recognized by Milne). The recorded dates of birth, registration, and issuance of the certificate indicate that registration was completed in 14 days (the shortest period specified in known tablets); the whole operation, in 25 days. Official records from which certificates were copied were kept on papyrus rolls instead of on the tablets of publication. (Plates 1-2).—*E. H. Brewster.*

12789. SPAETH, JOHN W. Martial and the Roman crowd. *Classical J.* 27(4) Jan. 1932: 244-254.—Collects numerous references to professions and trades in Martial's *Epigrams*.—*Donald McFayden.*

12790. VAN SICKLE, C. E. Conservative and philosophical influence in the reign of Diocletian. *Classical Philol.* 27(1) Jan. 1932: 51-58.—Diocletian was the founder of a new order of things; yet he was a man of conservative temperament. His innovations were profoundly influenced by 2d century precedents and ideals, and particularly by the precepts of Stoicism. A study of the laws and judicial decisions of Diocletian makes evident his conservative philosophy. These laws are found in the Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Justinian codes, as well as in one or two papyrological fragments and in the famous edict of prices.—*Fred Grossman.*

12791. WESTRUP, C. W. On the antiquarian historiographical activities of the Roman pontifical college. *K. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab: Hist.-Filol. Meddel.* 16(3) 1929: 1-49.—(1) *Pax dei. Jus sacrum.* The Roman state was founded by the grace of the gods, and its further existence depended on their benevolence. The active desire of the Romans to maintain the proper relations with the divine powers is most clearly exhibited in divination. The priests guarded and handed down the theory of law in the state. *Jus sacrum* gave to every act of state a sacred character. In every law-suit both the parties and the judge had to seek the advice of the *pontifices*. (2) *Libri sacerdotum.* Already at an early period the priests began to support tradition by committing to writing the sacred rules, above all the ritual and sacrificial precepts, and the prayers and litanies required for contacts with the gods. (3) The so-called *commentarii regum.* The *leges Numae* which later appear as *leges regiae* were taken from *libri* or *commentarii pontificii*. (4) *Jus Papirianum.* The *leges regiae* were said to have been codified in the *Jus Papirianum*, which is spurious. (5) The origin of Roman annalistics is to be found in the pontifical college. The reconstruction of the *libri sacerdotum* is one of the most urgent needs in Roman history, both for the study of legal history and the history of religions.—*Andreas Elviken.*

12792. ZEILLER, JACQUES. L'inscription dite de Nazareth. [The so-called inscription of Nazareth.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21(5) Dec. 1931: 570-576.—A small white marble slab carrying 22 lines of Greek text, belonging to the "Collection Froehner," has just passed into the possession of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its provenance is given as Nazareth. Its title is "Ordinance of Caesar." It specifies that tombs religiously established for one's ancestors, children, or kin shall remain unchanged in perpetuity. The violation of that ordinance is prohibited. The penalty for extreme violation is death. This imperial decree greatly disturbs historians of Rome. It is regarded by some as a rescript rather than an edict, describing a concrete case. It is decided that the inscription though "from Nazareth" was not

"of Nazareth." It should be dated at the time of Augustus Caesar as a *terminus ad quem*. The language is not the regular language of the monuments. The severity of the

penalty had convinced the apostles of Jesus that in taking away the body of their Master they would have risked their lives.—*Ira Maurice Price*.

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 12674, 12724, 12726, 12731, 13118)

12793. CALAND, W. A note on the Śatapathabrāhmaṇa. *Acta Orient.* 10(2) 1931: 126-134.—A comparison of this literary work with the Taittiriya-brāhmaṇa as to subject, treatment, and grammatical peculiarities to ascertain which is of prior date, and similar remarks on its relation to the Vājasaneyisambhitā.—*M. Abbott*.

12794. CREEL, HERRLEE GLESSNER. I as equivalent to Tao. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52(1) Mar. 1932: 22-34.—The conception of a cosmic order or regularity is characteristic of the Chinese point of view. It is ordinarily expressed by the word Tao. But it has been objected that in the oldest texts, as established by modern Chinese critical scholarship, the term Tao does not appear. While this is true, the same conception is expressed in the older texts by the term I, for which Tao later came to be used. Both Tao and I began as concrete words, but gradually acquired abstract meanings, though the fact that Tao eventually became the accepted term caused the word to develop as a philosophic concept farther than I.—*J. K. Shryock*.

12795. FÁBRI, C. L. A Graeco-Buddhist sculpture representing the Buddha's descent from the heaven of the thirty-three gods. *Acta Orient.* 8 1930: 287-293.—This legend has been the subject of several sculptures, all of which are briefly surveyed in this article, with special emphasis on and description of one hitherto unpublished relief. (Plate.)—*M. Abbott*.

12796. JOGENDRA CHANDRA GHOSH. Where was Tarkkari? *Indian Antiquary.* 60(748) Jan. 1931: 14-18.—The author, by analysis of topographical details and comparison of various inscriptions, determines the hitherto questioned location of this village, of the 6th century or earlier, as being in Puṇḍra or Gauda.—*M. Abbott*.

12797. KONOW, STEN. Note on Vajrapani-Indra. *Acta Orient.* 8 1930: 311-317.—The author speculates on the explanation of this figure, the thunderbolt carrier, which is constantly associated with the Buddha in Buddhist tradition and art, and draws attention to a hitherto unnoticed reference in a Mahāyāna text to substantiate his conclusions.—*M. Abbott*.

12798. OGAWA, SHIGEKI. Shunju jidai ni okeru "pan" to "pên" tonô igi. [Remarks on the "pan" and "pên" of the Ch'un-ch'in era (722-484 B.C.).] *Shirin.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 159-184.—Sometimes the relationship between the lord and subjects in the feudal community became strained, and in the *Spring and autumn annals* and other contemporary classics such discord is divided into two main classes—self exile (pên) and revolt (pan). The first may be due to difference of opinion, disobedience, or warfare among the subjects. The property was not confiscated for three years, and because of the strong tie between the lord and subjects and ancestor worship, there are comparatively few cases of this kind. In the second half of the era, many revolts are recorded and (pan) means not only the revolt but also transfer of allegiance to another lord offering him the land of his former lord. This was due to the permission for the subjects to keep arms and armor in their own estate,

and the construction of strong castles and the rise of wealth and hence power among the subjects. This also indicates the decline of the close family tie that existed in the feudal community.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

12799. PATHAK, K. B. The text of the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa and the priority of Candra to Pūjyapāda. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13(1) Oct. 1931-32: 25-36.—The author settles the controversy over the genuineness of the text, and establishes the period of the author's life as later than Candra, being the latter half of the 5th century.—*M. Abbott*.

12800. RAMACHANDRAN, T. N. An inscribed pillar-carving from Amarāvati. *Acta Orient.* 10(2) 1931: 135-153.—A detailed description of this pillar-carving, dating ca. 200 B.C., scene by scene, illustrating episodes in the life of Buddha. (Sketch.)—*M. Abbott*.

12801. UPADHYE, A. N. Śubhacandra and his Prakrit grammar. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 13(1) Oct. 1931-32: 37-58.—An account of the few known facts of the life of this Jain monk and his literary works (1518-1556 B.C.), with a particular discussion of his grammar, written in Sanskrit, and its comparison with similar Prakrit works. (Excerpts from the grammar.)—*M. Abbott*.

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 12699, 12713, 12761, 12774, 12787, 12948)

12802. PUUKKO, A. F. Paulus und das Judentum. [St. Paul and Judaism.] *Soc. Orient. Fennica. Studia Orient.* 2 1928: 1-87.

12803. RIDDLE, DONALD W. The logic of the theory of translation Greek. *J. Biblical Lit.* 51(1) 1932: 13-30.—The theory that the Gospels, the first half of Acts, and the Apocalypse were written in Aramaic or Hebrew and were translated into Greek, proposed by C. C. Torrey *et al*, rests on the assumption that Hebrew or Aramaic was used in the propagation of Christianity. It assumes that writing in the Semitic language was common in first century Judaism and Christianity. Torrey insists that the Gospels and the first half of Acts were written before the Paulines. Practically all other scholars hold that these documents were produced only after Christianity had reached Asia Minor and Europe. The remains of Semitic writing are scarce and even Jewish religious leaders wrote in Greek. With no example of a Christian source in Aramaic extant, the psychological probability of this theory may be seriously questioned. The theory then results in the paradox that the history of a movement was written before the movement was conscious of itself. Technical refutation follows.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

12804. URCH, ERWIN J. Early Roman understanding of Christianity. *Classical J.* 27(4) Jan. 1932: 255-262.—Discusses the evidence contained in Tacitus *Annals* xv.44, Pliny, *Epistulae ad Trajanum* 96, Suetonius *Nero* 66, and Minucius Felix *Octavius* regarding the manner in which Christianity was viewed by the outside world under the early Roman Empire.—*Donald McFayden*.

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 12749)

12805. BAUMANN, E. D. Jodocus Lommius Buranus. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 60-71.—The facts in the early life of Buranus are vague. According to the archives of Doornik he became physician to that city in 1554, with a salary of 25 pounds in gold per annum. In the following year this sum was raised to 50 pounds. He resigned this position in 1558, and is next heard of in 1560 in Brussels. He probably died in Spain in 1572. In 1558 his commentary on Celsus appeared, which praised Celsus as a medical man and denied that he was an empiricist. Buranus' book on diagnosis and prognosis, the *Observationes*, was published in 1560. It shows great familiarity with the ancient practitioners and records their findings rather than contributing anything new: His third book, *De curandis febris continuis*, was an original study. Here he stressed the constitution of each individual and differences in climate and living conditions in any mode of treatment. (Bibliography.)—*D. Maier.*

12806. BEDNARSKI, A. Das anatomische Augenbild von Johann Peckham, Erzbischof zu Canterbury im XIII Jahrhundert. [The anatomy of the eye as seen by John Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury in the 13th century.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(3) Jul. 1929: 352-356.—Peckham's *Perspectiva communis* is contained in the Thorn MS R. 4° 2. The first edition of the work appeared in 1490, and the second and third in 1504 at Leipzig and Venice respectively. Later editions were published in Cologne and Nuremberg. Bednarski has compared the Thorn MS (early 15th century) with the 1504 edition from Leipzig. It contains fewer and different illustrations than the Leipzig edition. The text is approximately the same. Peckham's picture of the eye raises a problem because it was not taken from Arabian sources, and he probably did not originate it himself. (Illus.)—*D. Maier.*

12807. BOLOGA, VALERIU L. Paracelsus in der siebenbürgisch-sächsischen Volkssage. [Paracelsus in the folklore of Transylvania and Saxony.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 96-98.—There are no traces in Rumanian or Hungarian sources of Paracelsus' influence upon folklore, even though he visited Hungary and Wallachia between 1516 and 1526. In Saxony, however, he left his imprint. The story was told that he had traveled with a glass-encased devil who helped him to accomplish his acts of healing, and who had taught him the characteristics of all herbs and plants. Although he was much in demand, he was also feared. He was highly esteemed by rulers because he not only cured them of disease, but likewise helped them to govern their realms through advice from the devil.—*D. Maier.*

12808. BURCKHARD, GEORG. Zur Geschichte der Influenza. [On the history of influenza.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 201-205.—The first influenza epidemic upon which there is some agreement is that of 1510. It was attributed to many causes, among them impure air, climatic changes, and astronomical phenomena. The idea of the contagious character of influenza developed early. An epidemic ranged in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, England, France, and Italy from 1788 to 1794. The archives of Wurzburg for June 27, 1788, contain specific directions as to the handling of the disease. To prevent or mitigate it, a diet of acidous food and drink is recommended. The local symptoms are described and therapeutic measures are stated. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier.*

12809. CAPPARONI, PIETRO. Sulla patria di Giovanni Alfonso Borelli. [On the birthplace of Giovanni

Alfonso Borelli.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 22 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 53-63.—Borelli, one of the first scientists of the 17th century to follow the experimental method, was not born at Messina, as is frequently asserted, but at Naples. His father fled to exile in Messina when he was quite young, and therefore in later life he assumed the citizenship of Messina.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

12810. CASEY, HYACINTH. The scientific work of St. Albert the Great. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39(772) Apr. 1932: 378-388.—The author of *Libellus de alchimia* anticipated certain modern discoveries in the field of chemistry of 500 years. Albert made a special study of sulphides; he should be credited with the discovery of arsenic and was familiar with the uses of lead and its compounds. In theoretical chemistry he was the first to use the term affinity to denote the cause of chemical combination among the elements.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

12811. ZUM FELDE, DIETRICH. Die Abhängigkeit der Kenntnisse und Auffassungen des Varen vom klassischen Altertum. [How much was Varenus influenced by the knowledge and conceptions of the ancients?] *Geog. Z.* 38(1) Jan. 1932: 13-22.—Of the ancient models for Varenus the works of Aristotle take first place. Ptolemy is important for the "general geography." Other important sources are: Strabo, Pliny, Seneca, Vitruo, and Pomponius Mela. Further, ca. 60 medieval and contemporary authors and sailors' reports and diaries are referred to. Varenus copied whole pages of a commentary on Aristotle by a Jesuit of Coimbra. He bases his studies of the highest mountains of the Cordilleras and of the Caucasus exclusively on ancient writers. The treatment of oceans, of the relationship between land and sea, and of the winds is entirely Aristotelean. Varenus' astronomical remarks recall Ptolemy. Often he agrees with Merula, as in the calculation of latitude. Varenus also used and even critically developed new source material and thereby excelled his predecessors.—*Werner Neuse.*

12812. FERGUSON, JOHN. Notes on the work of Polydore Vergil "De inventoribus rerum." *Isis.* 17 (50) Jan. 1932: 71-93.—Polydore Vergil was in the tradition of Pliny and Isidore of Seville with his work on the *Inventors of things*, but because he broke new ground in his method his work lasted for 200 years. Because he made minute inspection of his authorities and attempted critical estimates, he was able to relegate many accepted facts to the realm of legend and thus came into conflict with forces of conservatism which contested his originality and criticized him. Actually, the scope of the work goes beyond a discussion of inventors (outline of its contents is given here), and in its final form represents the labors of 40 years. About 110 editions are known, the English ones being chiefly abridgements.—*H. P. Lattin.*

12813. FRY, MARY ISABEL. Treatise against iudicial astrologie. *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 207-210.—Notes for bibliophiles and bibliographies.—*H. D. Jordan.*

12814. HÜHNERFELD, J. Die Stellung Spinozas und Hobbes zur Medizin, insbesondere zur Physiologie ihrer Zeit. [The position of Hobbes and Spinoza towards medicine, especially in regard to the physiology of their time.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 113-134.—Spinoza was interested in medicine, and was the owner of numerous medical works, the attitude of whose authors is considered here. He did not introduce medical and physiological problems into his writings because he did not wish to disturb their unity. However, where such points are brought up, they are treated with a clear understanding. Because of Spinoza's

theory of the *spiritus vitale*, he was one of the non-medical men of his time who had a great influence upon the healing art. Hobbes, like Spinoza, was chiefly interested in the physiological side of medicine. He believed in a close relationship between the brain and the heart. Spinoza surpassed Hobbes not only in his psychological, but also in his physiological, explanations. Hobbes was a faithful follower of Harvey, but his views on embryology were primitive, even for his time. He contributed nothing to medicine except that he attempted to handle it from the standpoint of natural science.—*D. Maier.*

12815. HURD-MEAD, KATE C. Trotula. *Medic. Life.* 38(5) May 1931: 291-309.—Trotula, first woman professor at Salerno, has been the center of many arguments and discussions; she has been confused in identity with at least three men, so that her very existence is doubted; so, too, have her talents as the founder of obstetrics. The author takes up the cudgels for Trotula, while among her critics are George Sarton and Karl Sudhoff.—*C. R. Hall.*

12816. LEHMANN, HERMANN. Zu Aëtius Amidenus. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 205-206.—Barhebraeus (1789) mentions a physician by the name of Athanasius of Amida. This medical man is in reality Aëtius Amidenus, who wrote his most famous book in about 515, when he was 35 years old. He died about 556. His "Vierbuch," which breathes the spirit of Alexandrian Greece, was translated into Syrian in 520 by Sergios of Rîsch 'ainâ. However, it is unfortunate that nothing remains of this translation except such extracts as were utilized by John Serapion.—*D. Maier.*

12817. MAYNARD, KATHARINE. Science in early English literature 1550 to 1650. *Isis.* 17(50) Jan. 1932: 94-126.—There are few references to scientific phenomena in the earlier English literature, but in letters, chronicles, and miscellanies we find evidence that Englishmen were following continental investigations with keen interest. Science was pursued as a side line, only mathematics being cultivated for its own sake, but it was not yet linked with experiment as a means of solving physical problems. Although John Field in 1557 accepted the Copernican views, Milton, a non-scientist, still wavers a century later between the Ptolemaic and Copernican astronomy.—*H. P. Lattin.*

12818. MELIK-SHAHNAZARIAN, G. Niutêr Gharapaghî Hay Azakeroutian hamar. [Materials for ethnography of the Armenians of Gharapagh.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 45(3-5) Mar.-May 1931: 246-252.—This is a collection of family prescriptions, revealing medieval and ancient superstitions prevalent among the Armenians concerning the treatment of various diseases.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

12819. MILLÁS VALLICROSA, J. La introduccion del cuadrante con cursor en Europa. [The introduction of the quadrant with a slide into Europe.] *Isis.* 17(50) Jan. 1932: 218-258.—Chapters 16-94 of the geometry long ascribed to Gerbert represent an anonymous collection of problems of topography or surveying of Arabic derivation, perhaps one source for Gerbert's legitimate work. The earliest evidence in Latin Europe of the quadrant with a slide, in use among the Arabs, is found in MS Ripoll 225 (middle of the 10th century), hitherto overlooked by historians. Thus, Hermannus Contractus was not the author of the 2d book of the *De utilitatibus astralabii* printed under his name by Pez and Migne.—*H. P. Lattin.*

12820. MORLEY, HENRY. Anatomy in long clothes. *Medic. Life.* 38(6) Jun. 1931: 357-379.—Reprint of an article first appearing in *Fraser's Magazine* in 1853; the author was professor at University College, London. It deals with the extraordinary career of Vesalius, founder of modern anatomy. The great scientist was born in the Netherlands, was a student at Louvain and Paris, and later joined the army of Charles V. His

remarkable knowledge of the human body; his professorships at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa; his publication at the age of 28 of *Corporis humani fabrica* and the storm of criticism which his "new anatomy" caused—are interestingly told. [Facsimile of the title page, showing Vesalius in a long cloak, conducting a dissection, surrounded by doctors and students.]—*C. R. Hall.*

12821. NEUBERGER, MAX. Zur Entdeckungsgeschichte des Lungenkreislaufes. [The discovery of pulmonary circulation.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 7-9.—The statement has frequently been made that Servetus and Realdus Columbus discovered pulmonary circulation. This cannot be justified for they thought that only that part of the blood went into the pulmonary vessels which was to be transformed into *spiritus vitalis*. Credit for the clarification of the pulmonary circulation, therefore, cannot be taken away from Harvey.—*D. Maier.*

12822. NORMANN, HERBERT. Disputatio Platonis et Aristotelis. Ein apokrypher Dialog aus dem frühen Mittelalter. [A dispute between Plato and Aristotle. An apocryphal dialogue from the early middle ages.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 68-86.—The Latin text of two of the three manuscripts of this apocryphal dispute between Plato and Aristotle is reproduced. The one is a pagan, the other a Christian version. The argument concerns the seat of the soul, although many other physiological and dietetic questions are considered. According to Plato the soul is in the brain, but Aristotle places it in the heart. Blood-letting is only advocated in cases of pleurisy, fever, and paralysis, and then astrological circumstances must first be taken into account. The dialogue came from the same circles which were familiar with the works of Bede and the Salernitan Codex.—*D. Maier.*

12823. PELLEGRINI, FRANCESCO. Sulla patria di Francesco Pindemonte. [On the birthplace of Francesco Pindemonte.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 22(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 187-197.—Francesco Pindemonte, a physician of the late 13th and early 14th century who worked under the patronage of the king of Naples, was claimed by a number of towns, but belonged to a family of Verona.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

12824. PFEILSTICKER, WALTER. Johannes Rümelin. *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 174-188.—Rümelin was born in Ulm in 1583. After studying at Tübingen, he went to Basel, where he received his medical degree. He started to practice at Ulm, but later went to Kirchheim u. T., Urach, Aalen, Schorndorf, and Augsburg. This article contains a list of the various editions of his anatomical atlas, *Kleiner Weltspiegel*, which is not especially important. However, it appeared in Latin, German, Dutch, and English. His writings on baths seem to be entirely unfamiliar. *Ferinae Weltzheimenses* was published in 1619, and *Observationes ferinarum Weltzheimensium* in 1628. Both were written while he was at Schorndorf. The second work contains 50 case studies, but the names of the patients are not mentioned. He also wrote works upon mathematics and magic.—*D. Maier.*

12825. READ, THOMAS T. Mineral technology: fifteenth century. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers.* 26(1-2) 1932: 119-127.—It is difficult to evaluate the 15th century writings on mineral technology. However, the most notable work was Pliny's *Natural history*, even though his section on metallurgy is very obscure. Theophrastus' book, *On stones*, describes 16 mineral species, the making of white lead, and the production of quicksilver from its ore, cinnebar. He gives the most authentic picture of the mineralogical knowledge of his day. The most important contribution in Diodorus' text is the quotation from Agatharchides on Egyptian gold mining. Dioscorides carries extensive remarks on mineral substances from the viewpoint of materia medica. Although Vitruvius limits himself to building stones

and the preparation of pigments for painting, his story of Archimedes' discovery of specific gravity shows how later commentators drew false conclusions from such evidence. Albertus Magnus' three works on minerals are the only ones of importance between Pliny and the 16th century. He adds only two or three new minerals, and his attempts to reconcile the discrepancies in earlier writings result in a melange of the classics with Arabic natural science. Vincent of Beauvais' writings on minerals are of little merit. (Bibliog.)—*D. Maier*.

12826. SCALINCI, NOË. *L'oculista medioevale M^o Zaccaria e le fonti della sua "Sisilacera."* [The medieval oculist M. Zaccaria and the sources of his "Sisilacera."] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Medic. e Natur.* 22(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 8-21.—The treatise on ophthalmology by Zaccaria called *Sisilacera* (derived from two Arabic words meaning *secreta secretorum*) deals with the chief diseases of the eye and gives formulas for remedies. It was written in the second half of the 12th century since it shows the influence of the writings of Ruggero and Davide Armenio, but not of Benvenuto Grafeo, who lived in the 13th century. The author derived all his information from the school at Salerno, and not from Constantinople, as is sometimes claimed. His use of anatomical terms, names of diseases, and other details of vocabulary, and the remedies suggested are all Salernitan. By the end of the 12th century ophthalmology was practised as a special branch of medicine at Salerno.—*L. R. Brandt*.

12827. SIGERIST, HENRY. *Fragment einer unbekannten lateinischen Übersetzung des hippokratischen Prognostikon.* [Fragment of an unfamiliar Latin translation of a Hippocratic prognostic.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 87-90.—The Hippocratic prognostic was translated into Latin in the 11th century by Constantinus Africanus. It was combined with other books, and remained in this form throughout the middle ages. The manuscript can be found in the Codex Sangallensis 44, S. IX/X on pages 220 to 223. The translation is much freer than that contained in the Codex Ambrosianus G. 108 inf. fol. S. X in., and it contains many errors due to Constantinus' failure to grasp the meaning of some of the Greek terminologies. The Latin text is reproduced.—*D. Maier*.

12828. SIGERIST, HENRY E. *Zum Herbarius Pseudo-Apulei.* *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 197-204.—Because of the many extant manuscripts of this herbal, it must have been one of the most popular books of its kind during the middle ages. It was profusely illustrated. In the early editions the recipes were arranged according to the plants of which they were composed. A manuscript of the 8th century from Modena, however, contains the first systematic arrangement according to the symptoms for which the remedies might be used. Although the herbal leaned heavily upon Greek precedents, it probably was written in Latin.—*D. Maier*.

12829. SMITH, DAVID EUGENE. *The influence of the mathematical works of the fifteenth century upon those of later times.* *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers.* 26(1-2) 1932: 143-171.—Smith first mentions certain general features of mathematics about 1400; then he mentions certain features which attracted particular attention in the 15th century, especially in the printed literature; and finally he speaks of the apparent influence of this material upon later mathematical literature. The article is divided into sections on arithmetic, algorism, abacus arithmetics, commercial books, almanacs, astronomy, calendar reform, algebra, and geometry. The progress in mathematics was not as great in the 15th as during the preceding two centuries, probably because of the feeling that this field has been fully explored.—*D. Maier*.

12830. SUDHOFF, KARL. *Toledo.* *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(1) Jan. 1930: 1-6.—Gherardo is largely

responsible for making Toledo the most important center for Arab literature in the occident in the 13th century. He founded a school where he discoursed upon the rediscovered ancient knowledge. The libraries in Madrid still contain many Arabian manuscripts in medicine, mathematics, and astronomy. In Roman medicine there are eight books of Celsus, besides minor works of other authors. No translation from the pen of Gherardo or any of his pupils can be found in Toledo. This probably indicates that those who were interested in Arabian medicine were not content with consulting secondary works, but turned directly to the primary ones. Toledo has many Constantinus MSS, as well as literature upon local medicine.—*D. Maier*.

12831. THORNDIKE, LYNN. *Calculator.* *Speculum.* 7(2) Apr. 1932: 221-230.—Richard Suiseth composed a work entitled *Calculationes* which earned him great fame in the later middle ages and the sobriquet of *Calculator*. It is devoted to the rather abstruse topics of intensity and remission or latitude of forms, to uniformity and difformity, the proportions of velocities, reaction, maximum and minimum, and the like. Although greatly berated by Renaissance humanists, this work really seems to lay the foundation for the later mathematical method in science. What makes it seem awkward is the expressing in words of what is now expressed in symbols and equations. It is important for tending to take experiment away from magic and associating it with logical, mathematical, and physical argument. Suiseth's work was highly thought of in the 15th and early 16th centuries, for at least three editions appeared before 1520. The Calculator was known and used as late as the 18th century but then seems to have been forgotten. Exception is taken to some of Duhem's statements concerning the authorship of the *Calculationes*. Suiseth was active during the second quarter of the 14th century, and thus predates the work of Albert of Saxony, Oresme, and other precursors of Galileo.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

12832. THORNDIKE, LYNN. *Some Vatican manuscripts of pest tractates.* *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 199-200.—Sudhoff seems to have overlooked the following tracts in his series of articles on the pest: (1) MS. Barberini lat. 186, fols. 49^v-52, 15th century, by Iohannis de Merliano. (2) MS. Reg. Suev. 1450 by John de Weselia. This may be the tract by the John Heck de Vesalia whom Sudhoff mentioned. (3) Vatic. Palat. lat. 1147 by Marcus John Siena. (4) Vatic. lat. 4589, fols. 138^r-155^v. This manuscript is not strictly medical as it is a letter from the bishop, Dominico Amanti, to James of Pavia in which the former argues that even a bishop is privileged to flee from the pest. (5) Vatic. lat. 5373, fols. 57^v-59^r by Nicolaus de Rainaldis.—*D. Maier*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 12939)

12833. BURKHARD, ARTHUR. *Hans Burgkmair, 1531-1931.* *Speculum.* 7(2) Apr. 1932: 231-238.—Hans Burgkmair, one of the minor German artists of the early 16th century, is little known. He was born, trained, and lived in Augsburg, and contributed greatly to its fame. More is known of his work as a graphic artist for the decade 1490-1500 than as a painter, for he made many wood-cuts for the presses of Erhard Ratdolt. For the next decade Burgkmair shared with Holbein the Elder the privilege of painting on commission for his native city. This work reveals his familiarity with the formal art of the South, and particularly reflects the influence of Venetian painters. Despite the unmistakable Italian influence, Burgkmair's work shows many specifically German traits, e.g., the fondness for interesting genre-like details. During the same period he produced many masterpieces in wood-cutting and

developed the technique of this art—particularly that of the *clair-obscur* print. Other works of his represent the new colored print at its best. Commissions from Emperor Maximilian gave him further opportunity to produce along this line. (4 plates.)—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12834. FICKER, JOHANNES. *Die Erstgestalt von Cranachs erstem Lutherbildnis.* [The first form of Cranach's first Luther portraits.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103 (2-3) 1931: 285-291.—These first productions of Cranach seem to have been created as an act of friendship as well as for a narrow circle of friends and patrons.—*S. Lessly.*

12835. FITZGERALD, ANNE. *Guariento di Arpo.* *Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome.* 9 1931: 167-198.—Guariento, a Paduan, was born about 1310 and was close to 60 when he died. He could not have been a direct pupil of Giotto, but he shows Giotto's influence. Early writers acclaim him the first to free himself from the Greek (Byzantine) manner and to attain greater ease in composition. Called archaic by later writers, he was in his day an innovator. He had a great reputation and did much work for the court. The crucifix on wood in the Museo Civico at Bassano is his only signed painting; it is undated, but is typically Giottesque in form; the crucifix on wood in the Fogg Art Museum may be either a copy or a reduced version by Guariento's hand. Panels from the ceiling of the Reggia Chapel now in the Museo Civico at Padua are the best preserved of his works; they give an impression of brilliant color, primarily from 17 armed angels. His largest and most famous piece was the fresco *Paradiso* in the Ducal Palace at Venice; damaged by fire it became hidden beneath Tintoretto's canvas; discovered in 1903 the remains were transferred to canvas; the controversy still rages as to whether it was painted in color or monochrome; the author believes that it was in brilliant color. To determine Guariento's rank as a painter, he should be compared with his provincial contemporaries, not with those who succeeded him. His works show grace, color, and a sense of proportion. His influence was not great, probably because of the rapidity with which painting was developing in his day. (List of works by or attributed to Guariento and his school. Bibliog. Plates 20-36.)—*E. H. Brewster.*

12836. GUMOWSKI, MARJAN. *Jan Dantyszek i jego medale.* [Johann Dantyszek and his medals.] *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu.* 8 1929-1931: 1-19.—The author discusses the literature concerning the medals of Johann Dantyszek, bishop of Warmin, in the second half of the 16th century. It shows many defects and is very fragmentary. Then he discusses the four best known medals from 1529-32 and considers the problem of provenience and authorship. Weiditz created three of them. (Illus.)—*Adam Lutman.*

12837. HANNAH, IAN C. *The twilight of Gothic.* *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 79-85.—Gothic architecture persisted in the north of Europe until a comparatively late date. The abbey at Bath, for example, begun in 1499 and finished in 1616, is unmodified Gothic in style and detail, and, while Inigo Jones built a classic banqueting-hall for James I, Wren at a later date made extensive use of Gothic. Sixteenth century English screens show the very gradual introduction of Renaissance elements. Even in the full tide of classic design in the 17th and 18th centuries, some Gothic edifices were erected; the style persisted as a living influence until the romantic revival. Further study of this subject is desirable. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

12838. KOMORNICKI, STEFAN. *Franciszek Florentczyk i pałac wawelski.* [Franz the Florentine and the palace of Wawel.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki.* 1 1929: 57-69.—It has been generally accepted that in the reconstruction of the palace of Wawel the following were active: (1) 1507-09, the unknown Franz called Stalus; (2)

1510-16, Francesco della Lora, the Florentine. The author doubts the presence of della Lora in Poland and shows that he reached there only in 1515. During the entire period from 1502-16 the reconstruction was carried on by Franz who is called a Florentine in the archives of Cracow. Franz's assistants came from various parts of Italy and carried on in the tradition of Brunelleschi and Michelozzi.—*Adam Lutman.*

12839. LICHTENBERG, HEINRICH. *Die Architekturdarstellungen in der mittelhochdeutschen Dichtung.* [Architectural representations in Middle High German poetry.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Sprache u. Dichtung.* (4) 1931: pp. 118.

12840. MANKOWSKI, TADEUSZ. "Niezmany karton serji "Potopu" a Coxcyen i Fons" na marginesie artykułu Dr. M. Morelowskiego. [The unknown carton of the "Flood" series and Coxcyenus and Fons. Notes on Morelowski's article.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki.* 2 1931: 28-29.—The carton in question is at present the property of the Spanish government. The author denies its relation to the tapestries of Wawel and points out that the tapestry in the Kunsthistorische Museum in Vienna was woven according to this carton. [See Entry 4: 12841.]—*Adam Lutman.*

12841. MORELWSKI, MARJAN. *Niezmany karton do arasu serji "Potopu" a Coxcyen i Fons.* [The unknown carton to the "Flood" series.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki.* 1 1929: 104-110.—In the German antiquarian sale there was recently offered a large carton to the famous Brussels series representing the Flood from the 16th century. The carton shows Noah's entry into the ark. The author proves that it did not come from Italy but from the workshop of Michels Coxcyenus now generally considered the author of the entire series. The animals of this carton are the joint work of Wilhelm and Johann Fons. The carton illustrates the role played by the Fons in the decorative art of Coxcyenus in Brussels in the 16th century. [See Entry 4: 12840.]—*Adam Lutman.*

12842. REINACH, SALOMON. *Copies de chefs-d'oeuvre.* [Copies of masterpieces.] *Rev. Archéol.* 34 Nov.-Dec. 1931: 289-299.—Mediocre pictures become important when coincidences prove their derivation from a lost archetype; for to be much copied indicates the masterpiece. Three *Lamentations* (Warsaw, Amiens. Nuremberg) probably descend from a lost work of Roger van Weyden, through Memling. (Illus.)—*H. R. W. Smith.*

12843. STARZYŃSKI, JULJUSZ. *Tryptyk późno gotycki w Ceglówie.* [A late Gothic triptych in Ceglów.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki.* 1 1929: 70-80.—The triptych of Ceglów is a very valuable monument, all the more so because it bears the signature Lazarus Pictor, 1510. All circumstances point to a Polish workshop of Lazarus Pictor.—*Adam Lutman.*

12844. THOMPSON, DANIEL V. *The "Schedula" of Theophilus Presbyter.* *Speculum.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 199-220.—The *Schedula diversarum artium* is an important work in the history of medieval art technology, treating of painting on walls, panels and in books, of work in glass for vessels, windows, and mosaics, of metal work in gold, silver, bronze, and iron, and of musical instruments. Aside from being the earliest medieval work of this sort—dating not later than the early 12th century—it is also notable for its interest in iconography and its wealth of medieval technical terminology. Nothing is known of the author, although it has been presumed that he was a German. Descriptions of the independent manuscripts of the work are given in chronological order.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12845. WILL, HANS. *Tilmann Riemenschneider zu seinem 400 jährigen Todestag.* [The 400th anniversary of the death of Tilmann Riemschneider.] *Hochland.* 28 (11) Aug. 1930-1931: 430-438.

12846. ZANDER, V. Ikona Sv. Troitsy Andrey a Rubleva. [The ikon of the Holy Trinity by Andrew Rublev.] *Puť*. (31) Dec. 1931: 30-52.—The article describes the famous ikon of the Holy Trinity, painted in 1415 by the greatest of Russian icon-painters, Rublev, for the Trinity-Sergei monastery. It represents the Trinity symbolically under the form of the three angels entertained by Abraham.—*Matthew Spinka*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 12686, 12810, 12834, 12836, 12846, 12922, 12924, 12932, 12937, 12997, 13008, 13045, 13589, 13591)

12847. ADAM, KARL. Zur Eucharistielehre des heiligen Augustinus. [Augustine's doctrine of the eucharist.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 112 (4) 1931: 490-536.

12848. D'ALÈS, ADHÈMAR. A propos des collections canoniques. [Collections of canons.] *Etudes: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 210 (4) Feb. 20, 1932: 444-449.—D'Alès reviews the recent two volume *Histoire des collections canoniques en Occident*, by P. Fournier and G. Le Bras, which treats the history of collections of church canons from the Forged Decretals to the Decretum of Gratian. The review is concerned mainly with the Forged Decretals, the Ecclesiastical Discipline of Regino of Prüm, and the Decretum of Burchard of Worms. Fournier is quoted in extenuation of falsification of documents in that age. The treatise as a whole is commended as a monument of canonical science, valuable not only to the specialist but to all workers in history.—*J. T. McNeill*.

12849. BLANQUART, F. Une redevance de l'abbaye de Fécamp aux évêques d'Évreux pour leur joyeux avènement. [A customary gift from the abbey of Fécamp to the bishops of Évreux upon their accession.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 103-108.—Although the abbey was exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops of Évreux, it gave each bishop, on his accession, a collection of objects necessary for celebrating the mass. This exemption lasted until the latter part of the 16th century, as a "commissio officii episcopalis exercendi per suffraganeum in exemptione fiscannensi," which could not be earlier than 1550 nor later than 1574, shows.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

12850. BROWN, SYDNEY M. Note biographique sur Eudes Rigaud. [A biographical note on Eudes Rigaud.] *Moyen Age.* 41 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 167-194.—Eudes was born at some time between the closing years of the 12th century and 1215, probably in France. He studied at Paris under Alexander of Hales, becoming doctor of theology, and eventually became a member of the Franciscan order. He was chosen archbishop of Rouen in 1248. The *Register* kept by Eudes accounts for his activities for the next 21 years, with the exception of 57 days. As archbishop he was active in reform, doing much to remedy the evil of non-residence and exercising strict supervision over his suffragan bishops. He acted as mediator in the quarrel between the Dominicans and the university of Paris. He was on intimate terms with St. Louis, and presided over meetings of the *parlement* and the court of accounts. On his second crusade St. Louis was accompanied by Eudes. The archbishop was much bothered with rheumatism, for which he patronized bath resorts and relics. A Christian physician proving helpless, Eudes hired a Saracen. He frequently retired to Aliermont, which had been granted to the archbishops of Rouen by Richard the Lion-hearted. Eudes died in 1275.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

12851. CARAMANLIAN, P. A. Zhoghovertayin Havadke Yesniki kov. [Popular belief in Eznik.] *Hantes Amsorya.* 45 (3-5) Mar.-May 1931: 232-246; (7) Jul. 1931: 423-432; (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 489-517; (10-11) Oct.-Nov. 1931: 637-657.—The work of Eznik

of Gogh, an Armenian church father of the 5th century, A.D., constitutes a primary source for the study of Armenian folklore. His only MS extant, *Refutatio haeresiarum*, is a compendium of Armenian folklore, popular beliefs, mythology concerning the universe, the earth, its creation, and supernatural forces. Most of his ideas are taken from the Old Testament and he was a true follower of Euhemerus, the Greek philosopher-mythographer (ca. 300 B.C.). The mythological superstitions found in this work were so commonly accepted that, even to-day, they are still believed in some isolated Armenian communities.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

12852. COLOMBO, SISTO. Lattanzio e St. Agostino. [Lactantius and St. Augustine.] *Didaskaleion.* 10 (2-3) 1931: 1-22.

12853. ENGEL-JÁNOSI, FRIEDRICH. Die soziale Haltung der italienischen Häretiker im Zeitalter der Renaissance. [Social principles of Italian heretics in the period of the Renaissance.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (4) 1931: 385-409.—The outstanding social contribution of the Italian heretics was the ideal and duty of manual labor. They were anarchists and rebels against the social and governmental order as they were against the ecclesiastical order.—*H. P. Lattin*.

12854. FICKERMANN, NORBERT. Zu den alten Rhythmen. [The old rhythms.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 43 (4) Oct. 1931: 313-321.

12855. FRANK, KILIAN. Clemens' VI. finanzpolitische Beziehungen zu Deutschland. [The financial relations of Clement VI and Germany.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 38 (3-4) 1930: 209-280.—The great struggle between Louis the Bavarian and the papal curia left its financial traces also. During the pontificate of Benedict XII and even more during that of Clement VI, Germany found herself in a difficult position. Protected by the temporal power, there arose a strong opposition to papal taxes and financial exactions. This opposition Clement VI desired to suppress. As a consequence, his pontificate showed a considerable advance in expenditures. As a means of balancing the papal budget, he sought means to tax all classes of society, by visitations, procurations, Peter's pence, census offerings, and various other types of ecclesiastical levies. In Germany these levies were made with difficulty.—*John J. Meng*.

12856. HERMELINK, HEINRICH. Ein Jahrhundert Elisabethforschung. [A century of research on St. Elizabeth.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 4 (1) 1932: 21-38.

12857. HOCEDEZ, E. La condamnation de Gilles de Rome. [The condemnation of Giles of Rome.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 4 (1) Jan. 1932: 34-58.—Marginal notes contained in a Vatican manuscript discovered by Mgr. Pelzer indicate that there were two lists of errors drawn up against Giles, one in 1279 and the other in 1285 or 1286. The whole affair was a part of the reaction against Aristotle. Giles was condemned principally because he persisted in defending certain Aristotelian ideas which were contrary to the edict of Mar. 2, 1277.—*S. Lessly*.

12858. JÖRGENSEN, ALFRED TH. In Augsburg und in Kopenhagen 1530. *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 41 (6) Jul. 1930: 361-394.—In the summer of 1530 two evangelical confessions were drawn up: one in Augsburg, June 25, the other in Copenhagen, July 9. In Germany the possibility of the retention of some connection with the papal church still remained, and the ecumenical council appeared as the only means to religious unity. The irenic character of the Augsburg confession inspired the pacific *Confutatio pontificia* and moved the pope in 1531 to favor concessions to the Germans. In Denmark the connection with Rome had already been severed. At the "Herrentag" in Copenhagen in 1530 the Catholic prelates attempted to secure pronouncements of heresy against the evangelicals. This attempt was countered by the Danish confession, the Forty-three Articles,

drafted largely by Hans Tausen and signed by 20 evangelical pastors. This is an independent Danish confession, orthodox Lutheran in doctrine, but in construction, tone, and purpose different from the Augustana. It was intended for the laity and not for theologians. It was an apology and also ecumenical, but not irenic. The reformers had finished with Rome; now they wished to purge Denmark of the Catholic remnant. It was not recognized officially, but a royal decree of July 14 granted the evangelicals liberty to preach and threatened court action against any one who taught doctrines not from Holy Scripture.—*C. A. Olsen.*

12859. JUSSELIN, MAURICE. Statuts synodaux et constitutions synodales du diocèse de Chartres au XIV^e siècle (1355). [Synodal statutes and constitutions from the diocese of Chartres in the 14th century (1355).] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8(1) 1929: 69-109.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

12860. LANG, AUGUST. Literarisches zu William Perkins. [Critical literature on William Perkins.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103 (2-3) 1931: 302-311.—William Perkins, 1558-1602, was regarded by H. Heppe as one of the fathers of Pietism, since he inspired Lewis Bayly, author of *The practice of pietie*, and later Puritan devotional writers. His wide influence in England was recognized by Fuller, but is largely overlooked by later writers. Ritschl, in his history of Pietism, treats the movements in the Netherlands without regard to the English influence there. Although Perkins' works were studied in Holland in his own time, he receives little attention from modern Dutch writers; but J. J. van Baarsel produced a biography in Dutch in 1913. Lang briefly reviews the contents of this work. The *Works* of Perkins were published in a bad Latin text, 1611-1618, and in English, three volumes, 1617-1626, and again 1631-1635.—*J. T. McNeill.*

12861. LA PIANA, GEORGE. Joachim of Flora: a critical survey. *Speculum.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 257-282.—A critical evaluation of the contributions of Hahn, Rousselot, Renan, Preger, Reuter, Denifle, P. Fournier, Bondatti, Grundmann, Buonaiuti, and others to the biography and historical importance of the great Calabrian mystic of the 12th century.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12862. LE BRAS, GABRIEL. Notes pour servir à l'histoire des collections canoniques. [Notes for use in the history of canonical collections.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 8(4) 1929: 767-780.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

12863. LETURIA, P. Datos inéditos sobre la acción militar de Iñigo de Loyola em Pamplona. [Unpublished data concerning Loyola's military career in Pamplona.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 431-442.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

12864. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. Lex Christiana. *Georgetown Law J.* 20(1) Nov. 1931: 1-43; (2) Jan. 1932: 160-195.—In the transition from ancient Roman to modern civil law, various factors have operated to modify the former; but the most potent has been Christian law. Whenever Christianity went, the bishop's court was established and from it appeals lay to Rome where, by the 15th century, a special tribunal, the *Rota*, heard them. Another development, under Frankish influence, was the episcopal inquisition, which thus shares the origin of the jury system. The law administered by these tribunals was composed of Christian principles infused upon the Roman system, with extensive borrowings from the Hebrew, Greek, and even barbarian systems. It found expression in both unwritten and written form; the latter including treatises, legislation (ecclesiastical and secular), compilations like Gratian's *Decretum* and the *Corpus juris canonici*; and finally the *Codex juris canonici* of 1917. Christian law extended to nearly every branch of secular law, but has been especially influential in the fields of marriage, succession, and procedure. In these and other sub-

jects Christian law became a *jus commune* for Europe and provided a foundation for modern international law.

12865. MACDONALD, A. J. Berengariana. *J. Theol. Studies.* 33 (130) Jan. 1932: 180-186.—Notes on an Aberdeen manuscript containing a treatise on the Eucharist that has been tentatively attributed to Berengar. Macdonald argues that it is certainly not Berengar's. He also records his conviction that the Letter to the Hermits ascribed to Berengar is not his, but by an author familiar with Jerome as Berengar was not. He raises the question: Was Jerome the author?—*J. T. McNeill.*

12866. MAJOR, KATHLEEN. Episcopal acta in medieval capitular archives. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 9 (27) Feb. 1932: 145-153.—The importance of episcopal acta and the necessity and difficulty of a systematic collection have been pointed out by Stenton. Wells and Lichfield have complete printed calendars of the original deeds and the contents of their cartularies and registers. Canterbury, Rochester, Exeter, Worcester, and Ely have manuscript catalogues. Hereford and Norwich have none. However, the deeds at Hereford are kept in boxes with titles indicative of their contents, and at Norwich the deeds are to be calendared shortly. The acta in the capitular archives deal with possessions and privileges of the corporations, institutions to benefices, taxation, judgments, compositions, indulgences, recitals of papal bulls, archiepiscopal confirmation of bishop's acta, letters from bishops, and, at Canterbury, professions of bishops and *cauciones* of those consecrated outside the cathedral. The cathedral munimenta are an extremely valuable source of information about the administration of the diocese. The acta of bishops whose registers are lost are very valuable. The general characteristics of the registers are given in the reports of the Historical MSS Commission. The acta of bishops are often found in other archives than that of their cathedral.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

12867. MANSUETO COSTANZA, P. La dottrina della creazione in S. Agostino. [The doctrine of creation in St. Augustine.] *Logos (Naples).* 15(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 55-59.

12868. MICHEL, ANTON. Die "Accusatio" des Kanzlers Friedrich von Lothringen (Papst Stephans IX) gegen die Griechen. [The accusation of Chancellor Frederick of Lorraine (Pope Stephen IX) against the Greeks.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 38 (3-4) 1930: 153-208.—An 11th century dogmatic dispute between the Greek and Roman churches gave rise to a series of documents. One of the more important of these has been previously attributed to Cardinal Humbert of Silva Candida, the secretary of state to Leo IX. He was not the author, however, that honor belonging to Friedrich von Lothringen, at that time an under official in the papal secretariat, later Pope Stephen IX. Textual criticism supports this claim.—*John J. Meng.*

12869. MOOG, G. Zur 1500-Jahrfeier des 3. allgemeinen Konzils in Ephesus im Jahre 431. [The 1500th anniversary of the council of Ephesus, 431.] *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 22 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-17.

12870. MORIN, G. L'ordre des heures canoniales dans les monastères de Cassiodore. [The order of canonical hours in the monasteries of Cassiodorus.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 43 (2) Apr. 1931: 145-152.—The early *ms De ordine monasterii*, claimed by De Bruyne to be the first rule of St. Benedict, could not have been so. It is older than an authentic *ms* of the rule, yet is written in much better style. The ordering of divine office in the two rules also indicates different surroundings. The location of the monasteries of Cassiodorus, in Italy, provides exactly the *milieu* indicated in the *De ordine monasterii*. This *ms* is, moreover, evidently the work of Cassiodorus himself, and since the order of offices of the day is not that established by St. Benedict, the identity

of liturgical practices cannot prove that Cassiodorus was a Benedictine.—*John J. Meng.*

12871. MORIN, GERMAIN. *Gottschalk retrouvé.* [Gottschalk rediscovered.] *Rev. Bénédictine.* 43 (4) Oct. 1931: 303-312.—Authenticated writings from the pen of the heretic Gottschalk are extremely rare, and because of his importance during the 9th century, they are valuable. There were recently discovered in the library at Berne, among a collection of documents of the Carolingian period, several mss supposed to have originated with Gottschalk. Comparative textual criticism establishes the truth of this supposition.—*John J. Meng.*

12872. MORRIS, HENRY. *Saint Patrick and the politics of his day.* *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 7-19.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

12873. NELIS, H. *La collation des bénéfices ecclésiastiques en Belgique sous Clement VII, 1378-1394.* [The conferring of ecclesiastical benefices in Belgium under Clement VII.] *Rev. d'Hist. Ecclésiast.* 28 (1) 1932: 34-69.—The Netherlands, never well integrated in the middle ages, were the more divided by the papal schism between the Clementines, the followers of Clement VII of Avignon, and the Urbanists, the followers of Urban VI of Rome. In general the lower classes and the lower clergy sided with Rome, the nobility with Avignon. The present article analyses the bulls of Clement VII—those of the Roman pope are lost—and amasses the evidence with regard to the adherence of churches and individuals to one pope or the other. Liège supported Rome; Therouane, Cambrai, and Tournai obeyed Avignon. Propaganda and sometimes force were employed to reclaim the opposite obedience. In view of the unsettled conditions Avignon did not collect much money from the benefices.—*Roland H. Bainton.*

12874. NIIMURA, IZURU. *Nanban bungaku gikan.* [An outline of early Christian literature in Japan.] *Nihon Bungaku Kōza.* 15 Mar. 1932: 261-292.—The introductory summary of the recent research on the subject is followed by a detailed bibliographical description of those items that are not mentioned or emphasized in Sir Ernest Satow's *The Jesuit mission press in Japan*, 1591-1610. The last section deals with the echoes of Christian literature in contemporary Japanese poetry and prose.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

12875. PIAGET, ARTHUR. *Les mémoires du grand banderet d'Orbe.* [Memoirs of the captain of Orbe.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12 (2) 1932: 145-165.—The author of these memoirs remains a mystery. Some claim that they originated in the family of Pierrefleur which played an important part in the history of Orbe, but Piaget thinks that the author was not a real *banderet*, i.e. a military chief, but that he had reasons for putting into his narrative an imaginary speaker known to the entire population of Orbe, namely the statue of stone atop of the fountain in the market place in Orbe. The author seems to have been a learned man rather than a military man, as shown by his knowledge of history, literature, the religious movements of the time, his Latin quotations, etc. He was also well versed in local business affairs, especially with regard to property rights. He may well have been a notary. The memoirs cover the years 1530-1574 and tell of the change from the Catholic to the Protestant faith in Vaud during those years by order of the governors in Berne.—*Rosa Ernst.*

12876. QUIGLEY, E. J. *The sacred tenth.* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39 (771) Mar. 1932: 285-292.—The sacred tenth was introduced into Ireland by the Normans. The poverty of the Irish was so great, however, that many bishops in pre-Reformation times could not pay the tax of the first fruits levied on their dioceses. Yet in spite of the evident poverty of the Irish people the Protestant bishops after the Reformation managed to extort huge revenues through the activities of the

tithe-proctors by making demands of food stuffs, agricultural produce, turf, and, in some cases, Easter offerings and burial money.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

12877. RICCIOTTI, GIUSEPPE. *S. Agostino come interprete del Genesi.* [St. Augustine as interpreter of Genesis.] *Didaskaleion.* 10 (2-3) 1931: 23-52.

12878. SMITH, H. MAYNARD. *Mr. Belloc's history.* *Church Quart. Rev.* 114 (227) 1932: 92-111.—This is a thoroughly bad book. It has few facts, no references, and an inadequate index. It is pretentious, inaccurate, and dull. The author calls it *The transformation of England*, but he is blind to what actually happened. He is interested in only one fact, the vindication of the papacy, or, as he would say, the vindication of Catholicism. Belloc minimizes as far as possible the persecution under Mary, and becomes eloquent in magnifying the persecution under Elizabeth. In the same way, he knows all about the misdoings of the Huguenots, but would extenuate the treacherous massacre of St. Bartholomew, celebrated by a *Te Deum* in Rome.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

12879. TOMKIEWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. *Jeremi Wiśniowiecki jako krzewiciel katolicyzmu na Nadnieprzu.* [Jeremi Wiśniowiecki as missionary for Catholicism beyond the Dnieper.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (185) 1930: 329-331.—The author discusses the introduction of Catholicism on the possessions of the Wiśniowiecki family beyond the Dnieper. This family had always been Greek Orthodox. In 1632, after his return from abroad, young Jeremi Wiśniowiecki adopted the Catholic faith. This caused great uneasiness in the Greek church and many fruitless efforts were made to persuade the young prince to return to his former faith.—*A. Walawender.*

12880. VOIGHT, HEINRICH. *Von der iroschottischen Mission in Hessen und Thüringen und Bonifatius' Verhältnis zu ihr.* [The Iro-Scottish mission in Hesse and Thuringia and the attitude of Boniface to it.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 103 (2-3) 1931: 252-284.—Voight presents a study of a document published by Heber in 1860 but almost entirely lost sight of since. This is a deed executed at Mainz in 810 by the Irish abbot Beatus, who controlled a number of monastic establishments, conveying seven church properties, including the one on the island of Honau and a church built by the donor in Mainz. The Latin text is supplied, and is accompanied with full annotations and a German version. The writer identifies the locations of the properties named, and discusses the evidence of the document for the advance of Irish monastic institutions in Hesse in and after the time of Boniface.—*J. T. McNeill.*

12881. WALSH, PAUL. *Recent studies on the Patrician documents.* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 39 (771) Mar. 1932: 232-242.—The scientific collecting of materials for a study of the life of St. Patrick was begun in 1647 by the Franciscan John Colgan. Sir James Ware (1656) added to the store of material. With the exception of Todd's *St. Patrick* (1864) little of real value was done until the 20th century. Definitive editions of a *Confessio* and an *Epistola* of St. Patrick himself have been prepared by White. MacNeil and others have been studying critically the acts of St. Patrick as found in the *Hymn of St. Fiacc*, *The biography of Murchu* and the *Memoir of Tirechan*.—*Philip J. Furlong.*

12882. WOTSCHKE, THEODOR. *Herzog Albrecht von Preussen und Wilhelm Gnapheus.* (Ein Nachtrag.) [A note on Duke Albert of Prussia and William Gnapheus.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 122-131.—The Dutch humanist, Gnapheus, has been treated by Reusch (Elbinger Programm, 1877) and by Tschackert (*Urkundenbuch zur Reformationsgeschichte des Herzogtums Preussen*). Some material unused by them is found in the Königsberg archives. Gnapheus was several times imprisoned for his evangelical doctrines. In 1531 he went to Elbing, becoming rector of the *Gymnasium* there in 1535. On his recommendation Nostenus was invited thither from Königsberg,

but the duke refused to let him go. Gnapheus therefore secured Christopher Heyl. The school at Elbing flourished, at one time having 600 pupils. In 1537 the duke met Gnapheus. Favorably impressed, he sent to Elbing several sons of nobles from Prussia, Schwerin, and Poland. In 1539 Gnapheus sent a copy of his comedy *Morosophus* to the duke, who offered to defray the cost of printing it. In 1541 Gnapheus was driven from Elbing by Bishop Dantiskus and sought refuge in Königsberg. There he got into trouble with the ecclesiastics and was excommunicated; eventually he was protected by the duke, who had the excommunication removed.—*Walter I. Brandt*.

12883. ZEPF, M. Rev. of Arendt: *Der Liebesgriff bei Augustin*. [The conception of love in Augustine.] *Gnomon*. 8 (2) Feb. 1932: 101-105.—A learned and impressive work, but one which approaches the problem too much from the point of view of modern philosophy, and seeks to give the Augustinian conceptions of love a unity they did not in reality possess.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 12774, 12816)

12885. JORGA, N. Deux siècles d'histoire de Venise. [Two centuries of Venetian history.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Europ.* 9 (1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-59.—The Rumanian premier shows that in the 11th century Venice had two rivals at Byzantium—Amalfi and Ancona. But her services to Byzantium against the Normans were rewarded by the Golden Bull of 1082, which formed the basis of her relations with the empire. Hungary's descent to the Adriatic and Pisan and Genoese competition at Constantinople hampered her. The Latin conquest of Constantinople was the last natural phase of a long evolution. The Latin emperors, like the Turkish sultans, tried to pose as Byzantines; the Latin patriarch signed in cinnabar ink and in Greek. The Venetian system of governing the scattered possessions in the Levant is described, but the Greek imperial and Orthodox conscience opposed Venetian domination. At Modon the Greek clergy maintained an insurrection, Crete was rarely quiet, and Venice, occupied in the Levant, lost sight of Dalmatia, but dared not defend the dying Latin empire of Constantinople. Hereafter she was for or against the restored Greek empire, as suited her interest, and Michael Palaiologos granted her splendid privileges in his dominions. (See Entry 4: 5171.)—*William Miller*.

12886. LAWSON, F. H. The Basilica. *Law Quart. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1930: 486-501; 47 (188) Oct. 1931: 536-556.—The chapter in the *Cambridge Mediaeval History*, vol. 4, is not altogether abreast of the latest research, and so the author gives here a general survey of the nature, history, text and significance of the *Basilica*.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

12887. STEPHANOU, V. E. Bulletin bibliographique de philosophie byzantine (1918-1931). [Bibliographical bulletin of Byzantine philosophy.] *Echos d'Orient*. 35 (165) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 55-74.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

(See also Entries 12927, 13107)

12888. LANGER, WILLIAM L., and BLAKE, R. P. The rise of the Ottoman Turks and its historical background. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 37 (3) Apr. 1932: 468-505.—Hammer's long-accepted but entirely uncritical account of early Ottoman history—the foundation on which practically all subsequent European writers have built—must be revised completely in the light of Turkish source materials which have been published and

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entry 12814)

12884. LEWIN, IZAK. "Rozwód Wiedeński." Dzieje sporu o ważność rozwodu warunkowego wedle prawa żydowskiego w Polsce w XVII wieku. ["The Vienna divorce." History of the conflict in regard to the validity of a conditional divorce according to Jewish law in the 17th century.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 2 (1) 1931: 23-31; (2-3) 1931: 108-144.—In the Responsa collections of Polish rabbis of the 17th century, there is evidence of a great controversy in regard to divorce granted by the Lemberg rectors, Josue Falk Kohen and Hanoeh Hendel in 1610. Isak Abrahamowicz, who was the cause of the controversy, later assumed a leading position in Lemberg. He was attached to the Polish court, was of great service to Ladislaus IV in 1626, and received various privileges from this king.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

studied by Turkish and German scholars during the last decade. Ottoman growth undoubtedly owed much to the disintegration of the Seljuq and Byzantine empires, as well as to a succession of able rulers, whose continuous raids made a stable economic life impossible in neighboring lands. It is now becoming clear that Moslem religio-commercial brotherhoods, known as the *akhi*, were closely associated with the young state and played an important part in its early history, especially in developing industry and trade. A relatively tolerant attitude toward subject Christians furthered the same ends, so that the political unit also became strong economically. Though the material is still incomplete and often contradictory, such broad conclusions as have been given can be accepted as the basis for future research.—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 12836, 12838, 12843, 12846, 12879, 12884, 12917, 12924, 12928, 13086)

12889. BATOWSKI, HENRYK. Materiał językowy czeski w "Kronice Czechów" kanonika praskiego Kosmora. [The Bohemian material in the Chronicon Bohemorum of Cosma of Prague.] *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 8-72.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12890. BLUMER, JOSEF. Die Bürgerrechtsverleihungen in Brüx von 1578 bis 1680. [The granting of citizenship at Brüx, 1578-1680.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69 (4) 1931: 273-312.—Brüx, in northern Bohemia, attracted many newcomers. Between 1578 and 1680 the rights of citizenship were granted to 893 persons, including 29 women. The city grew rapidly and its population increased steadily until it was captured and partly destroyed by the Swedes in 1639. Newly admitted burghers paid a fee according to their wealth. Applicants were required to present their birth certificates and, beginning with 1626, also proof that they were Catholics and had been to confession. Only 298 came from other places in Bohemia; 374 were from different parts of Germany. Five were from Italy, two from Southern France, one from Lithuania, five from Switzerland, two from Hungary. No less than 102 occupations and professions were represented—43 were bakers, 36 makers of malt, 35 tailors, 23 millers, 22 masons, 21 cabinet makers.—*Livingstone Porter*.

12891. BOROWSKI, STANISŁAW. Les recherches contemporaines (1920-1931) sur la procédure judiciaire dans l'ancienne Pologne. [Contemporary researches on judicial procedure in medieval Poland

(1920-1931).] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 2(2-3) 1931: 180-191.—Judicial procedure has for a long time been the subject of special interest in Poland. The proof of this tendency in Poland is found in the celebrated codification *Formulae processus iudiciarii* of the 16th century, as well as in a voluminous literature marked by practical considerations.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12892. DOLENC, METOD. Die Rechtsidee des Kollektivismus im slovenischen Volksrechte. [Collectivism in Slavonian popular law.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 2(2-3) 1931: 93-107.—The remnants of collectivism in Slavonian popular law show clearly how it clung to collectivism in spirit while its concrete manifestations became more individualistic. Slavonian collectivism was readily put aside when Austria adopted Roman law.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12893. GRODECKI, ROMAN. Dzieje zwierzchności menniczej w Polsce średniowiecznej. [The history of coinage in medieval Poland.] *Wiadomości Numizmat.-Archeol.* 12 1928-1929: 65-89.—Most early Polish coins are foreign in origin. The history of Polish coinage does not go back beyond the reign of Mieszko I who is the originator of Polish coinage. The previous period is one of natural economic and foreign coins. Christianity had a determining influence on further development. Early Polish coins had a very high silver content. The monarchical privilege of coinage was introduced by Mieszko I and his son, Boleslaus Chrobry. There was only one coin, the denarius, coined in silver from 1138. With the feudal decentralization of the country, the right of coinage went over into the hands of the princes. Wladimir Lobietek and Casimir the Great tried again to unify and centralize the coinage. Under the rule of the Piasts the right of coinage was a royal privilege. Up to the end of the middle ages it remained such and was used in the interest of the state and not for the personal advantage of the king.—*Adam Lutman*.

12894. ILINSKIĬ, G. ИЛЫНСКИЙ, Г. Белаѣ Хорватѣя. [White Croatia.] *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 132-138.—The White Croatia of Constantine Porphyrogenitus represents the country on the Biala river, a tributary of the upper Vistula. Here were erected the walls of the two towns, Biala and Bielsko. Because of these geographic names the term White Chrovatiens was given to the inhabitants who were the informers of the emperor Porphyrogenitus. The word formation is the same as that of White Russia.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12895. KOZIEROWSKI, STANISŁAW. Pierwotne osiedlenie pogranicza wielkopolsko-śląskiego między Obrą i Odrą a Wartą i Bobrem w świetle nazw geograficznych. [The early colonization of the border country of Greater Poland and of Silesia between the Obra, the Oder, the Warta, and the Bober, studied in connection with geographic names.] *Slavia Occid.* 8 1929: 231-329.—By the aid of geographic names one may determine that the country between the Oder, Warta, Obra, and Bober formed in the past an ethnic unity and that before German colonization the Polish and Lusatian linguistic region (Sorbs) constituted an unbroken area of related dialects which were destroyed by Germanization.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12896. LASOCKI, ZYGMUNT. Dołączenie Zaodrzańscy. [The Dołączenie on the Oder.] *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 125-131.—The Dołączenie, according to Adam of Bremen the Tholosantes (9th century), were one of the four peoples of the Weleti or Lutici, a Slav nation, celebrated for its bravery, settled between the Baltic, the Elbe, and the Oder. The Dołączenie were weakened by fratricidal conflicts with other Slav tribes and became the prey of Albert the Bear (Brandenburg) in the 12th century.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12897. MILEWSKI, TADEUSZ. Pierwotne nazwy wyspy Rugji i słowiańskich jej mieszkańców. [The primitive names of the island of Rugen and of its Slavs.] *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 292-306.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12898. MOROŇ, BOGUSŁAW. Χάλουσος Ποταμός. Ptolemeusza. *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 307-315.—The name Χάλουσος is of Slavic origin and designates the Havel river with its tributary the Spree.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12899. NAMYSŁOWSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Das Gerichtswesen nach den in kroatischer Sprache verfassten Rechtsdenkmälern des kroatischen Küstengebiets. [The judicial system according to the collections in Croat from the Croatian coastal region.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 2(2-3) 1931: 145-177.—The following legal collections are discussed: the collection of Vinodol, 1288, the statutes of Vrbnik, specifically of the island Krk, 1367-1544, the statutes of Poljica, 1400 to the beginning of the 16th century, the statutes of Veprinac, 1507, of Moscenice, 1470-1627, and of Trsat, 1640.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12900. PÁTA, JOSEF. O umění v Litomyšli a na Litomyšlsku. [Culture in Litomyšl and in the Litomyšl region.] *Od Trstentnické Stezky*. 11(7-8) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 97-98.—Litomyšl was the easternmost settlement of Bohemia in the early middle ages. The Benedictines established a monastery there in the 11th century. In the 12th century they were superseded by the Praemonstratensians who colonized the region with Germans. In 1259 the settlement became a city, receiving a charter from Premysl Ottocar II. In time Czech became the language of the city. One-third of the region has remained German to the present time. Litomyšl was situated on the main highway to Moravia and Lower Austria. Multitudes of strangers passed through the city. Contact with them aroused the inhabitants to intellectual activity. Next to Prague it was the most important educational center of Bohemia. Besides the capital it was the only city to possess an institution where university work was given. Industry did not gain a foothold until after 1870 when there was an influx of Jews who established several shoe factories. Nationalist activity began earlier than elsewhere, largely in protest against the Germanizing activities of the Bavarian officials who administered the Thurn-Taxis estate.—*Livingstone Porter*.

12901. RUDNICKI, MIKOŁAJ. Denominacja etniczna Veneti; Germani e Słowianie. [The ethnic meaning of Veneti; Slavs and Germans.] *Slavia Occid.* 9 1930: 358-402.—The name Venilo (Venuilo) was Slavic and was Germanized into Winnili (Winnuli) by the Lombards who landed in the region of the lower Elbe and conquered one of the nations of that name there. Hence the real significance of the Lombard tradition which tells that the Lombards called themselves Winnili, and after their victory changed their name to Lombards. The country of the Vistula and Oder remained Slavic and the Germanic occupation in that region was very short lived.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12902. RUDNICKI, MIKOŁAJ. Vidivarii Jordanesa. [The Vidivarii of Jordanes.] *Slavia Occid.* 8 1929: 412-430.—Jordanes (*De origine actibusque Getarum*) calls one of the peoples the Vidivarii which according to him occupied the islands in the mouth of the Vistula. According to Rudnicki this was a Slavic nation, Polish-Kashubian, because its name has a Slav root and all the other linguistic elements point to the Slavs.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12903. SIEGL, KARL. Zur Geschichte der Egerer Familie Brusch mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Humanisten Kaspar Brusch und seines Veters Balthasar Brusch. [The history of the Eger family of Brusch with special consideration of the humanist, Kaspar Brusch, and of his cousin, Balthasar Brusch.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69(3) 1931: 196-211.—Balthasar Brusch, a burgher of Eger in western Bohemia, wrote a careful genealogy and chronicle of his family in 1571. It is now in the Eger city archives. Brief biographical data are given for each

member of the family. The majority were shoemakers, makers of leather bags, or bookbinders, but there was also one apothecary and there were several clergymen and teachers. Balthasar Brusch himself was a bookbinder and theatrical producer. The family was Protestant. The poet and historian, Kaspar Brusch, was born at Schlackenwald, Aug. 19, 1518. He studied at Tübingen. He traveled almost continuously in search of historical material. In November, 1557, he was at Rothenburg o. Tauber for five days as guest of the city while studying its archives and historical monuments. Upon leaving the city he was murdered.—*Livingstone Porter*.

12904. SOLOVIEV, ALEXANDRE. Особенность договора продажи недвижимостей в славянском правѣ. [Details in regard to the sale of immovables in Slavic law.] *Przewodnik Hist.-Prawny*. 2 (1) 1931: 1-22.—The contract of sale among Slavic peoples has been very little studied. In Poland Germanic influence is very definite. In Serbia, Byzantine models were followed, but there are also elements which point to primitive Slavic law. Among these are the custom of a supplementary price next to the sale price (Dalmatia), the same custom in Russian law. The supplementary price consists of various objects: clothes, shoes, cloth, horses, strips of territory, and silver. In Poland various forms of surplus

price were known, mostly Germanic or eastern: *litkup*, God's pence, the *Wantegd*, *merciprotum*, *boryš*, etc. In the middle Slavic countries one can also see the custom of *merciprotum* which has as its purpose the furnishing of witnesses who remember the contract. The forms and the names of this custom are especially primitive.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12905. TOMKIEWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. Powstanie kozackie w 1630 r. [The Cossack revolution of 1630.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (187) 1930: 104-128.—The causes for the Cossack wars of 1630 were: (1) the disregard by the Polish government of the class interests of the Cossacks; (2) religious conditions; (3) economic discontent. National problems played a minor role, at least at the outset. The history of the rebellion is described in detail.—*A. Walawender*.

12906. WEIZSÄCKER, WILHELM. Methodisches und Organisatorisches zur Bergbaugeschichte Nordwestböhmens im 16. Jahrhundert. [Methodical organization of the study of the history of the mines of northwestern Bohemia in the 16th century.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69 (3) 1931: 211-229.—There is an unusual amount of valuable source material which has not yet been used. The writer classifies it and tells where it is to be found.—*Livingstone Porter*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 12528-12529, 12782, 12901, 13586)

12907. BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Chronique de numismatique celtique. [Bibliography on Celtic numismatics.] *Rev. Celtique*. 48 (1-4) 1931: 149-162.

12908. BOONE, HENRI. Essai sur les circonscriptions administratives rurales à l'époque mérovingienne. [Essay on the rural administrative districts in the Merovingian era.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 169-182.—There were three territorial divisions in the country districts: those from which developed the seignory, the primitive parish and later commune, the archpresbytery and later canton. These were called, respectively, the *fundus*, the *fiscus*, and the *centena* of Merovingian and Carolingian documents. The *fundus* was the private rural domain, including its proprietor and farmers; the *fiscus*, the grouping of a certain number of these domains, including their inhabitants.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

12909. ERHARDT-SIEBOLD, ERIKA von. An archaeological find in a Latin riddle of the Anglo-Saxons. *Speculum*. 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 252-256.—A riddle of Aldhelm's is analyzed, and by comparison of definitions in various glossaries the title *cocuma duplex* is believed to describe a cooking pot resembling the modern samovar.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

12910. FONT-RÉAULX, JACQUES de. La campagne de Carloman contre Vienne en 881-882 et l'identification de Lipsiacus villa Andegavensis. [The campaign of Carloman against Vienne in 881 and 882 and the identification of Lipsiacus villa Andegavensis.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 1-6.—In these years Carloman, brother of Louis III, stayed in the vicinity of Vienne, trying to wrest it from Boson, king of Provence. Local place names are here identified; Lipsiacus villa Andegavensis is shown to be the modern Saint-Maurice-l'Exil, 16 km. south of Vienne.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

12911. LATTIN, HARRIET PRATT. Note on the fur trade in medieval western Europe. *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24 (4) 1931: 449-451.—According to a passage of al-Makkari, in 962 Count Borrell II

of Barcelona and others solicited a renewal of a treaty of peace from the caliph of Córdoba, Alhâquem II, accompanying the request with presents of Slavonian eunuchs (Slavs captured in wars with Germanic tribes), sable, and marten fur. Verdun was the center for the trade in eunuchs and slaves and other aspects of Spanish trade. Various Arabic writers associate the slave trade and fur trade and therefore Verdun should undoubtedly be considered as one of the centers of the fur trade in the earlier middle ages.—*H. P. Lattin*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 12528-12529, 12850, 12885, 12895, 12954, 13586)

12912. BEZZOLA, RETO R. Neues über Dante. [New material on Dante.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen*. 61 (1-2) Mar. 1932: 69-79.

12913. CROCE, BENEDETTO. Letteratura del trecento. [Literature of the 14th century.] *Critica*. 29 (5) Sep. 20, 1931: 321-340.

12914. DEÉR, JOSEPH. Die dalmatinische Munizipalverfassung unter der ungarischen Herrschaft bis zur Mitte des 12. Jahrhunderts. [The Dalmatian municipal constitution under Hungarian rule up to the middle of the 12th century.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 11 (4) Dec. 1931: 377-387.—The granting of municipal privileges by King Koloman to Trau and Spalato in 1108 and to the whole Dalmatian province in 1111 has generally been interpreted as evidence of far-seeing statesmanship. Under Koloman, however, the princes' authority in Dalmatia was actually dependent upon the king, and only ostensibly so upon the municipality. Conflicts between princes and citizens led to temporary conquest by Venice. Koloman cautiously circumvented municipal autonomy, and Stephan II sought to break it with force. Géza II, on the other hand, by confirming the privileges of Trau and Spalato in 1142, sought the strengthening of Hungarian rule. The status of municipal autonomy at any time was the result of conflicting forces; and the privileges are not evidences of a conscious policy of encouraging the municipalities, but a sign of the restriction of the power to expand; i.e., as examples of a period of passive foreign policy.—*C. L. Lundin*.

12915. ESPINAS, GEORGES. Un ouvrage récent sur l'origine des villes médiévales. [A recent work on the origin of medieval cities.] *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger*. 8 (1) 1929: 129-143.—A discussion of H. Pirenne's theory of the evolution of the economic history of western Europe after the decline of Rome as expounded in his *Les villes du moyen âge* (Brussels, 1927).—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

12916. FAWTIER, ROBERT. Un compte de menues dépenses de l'hôtel du Roi Philippe VI de Valois pour le premier semestre de l'année 1337. [An account of the incidental expenses of the household of King Philip VI of Valois for the first half of the year 1337.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 183-239.—The manuscript *Additional Roll* 4143, which contains this account, is here printed.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

12917. GUMOWSKI, MARJAN. Sprawa brani-borska XII wieku. [The question of Brandenburg in the 12th century.] *Slavia Occid.* 7 1928: 91-134; 8 1929: 160-221.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

12918. HAJNAL, STEFAN. Szentpéterys ungarische Urkundenlehre. [Szentpétery's Hungarian diplomatics.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 11 (4) Dec. 1931: 432-434.—The article is a review of a book by Szentpétery, *Magyar Oklevéltan* (Budapest, 1930). Szentpétery divides the development of Hungarian documents into four chief periods: (1) imitation of German imperial documents (1001-1077); (2) a developing sense for the meaning of documents (1077-1205); (3) growing form (1205-1308); and (4) documentary practice characterized by abundance (1308-1526).—*C. L. Lundin*.

12919. MANITIUS, MAX. Geschichte der lateinischen Literatur des Mittelalters, von Hans Walther. [History of the Latin literature of the middle ages, by Hans Walther.] *Göttingische Gelehrte Anz.* 194 (2) Feb. 1932: 41-56.—Fully half of this review of Manitius' third volume is occupied by additional bibliographical and manuscript information. The earlier training of Manitius in classical philology prejudices him against the genuine creations of the medieval period—rhyme, the cursus, and rhymed prose—whereas he praises all imitations of classic models. Such phenomena of medieval literature cannot be dismissed as mere defects for they are clear indications of medieval taste. Although one-half of this volume is devoted to poetry, the question of the relation of music and poetry is entirely omitted. The author's conclusions on prosody are of doubtful value, for even major poets remain unedited in critical editions.—*H. P. Latlin*.

12920. MANTEYER, GEORGES de. La chevauchée du comte de Gapeñais en Flandre, 28 juillet-23 septembre 1304. [The military journey of the comte de Gapeñais to Flanders.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 15-24.—The account of the expenses of Jean Dauphin, comte de Gapeñais, in his Flemish campaign is here printed from the original in the departmental archives of the Isère. As vassal of the count de Valentinois, his contingent was part of the levy called out by Philip the Fair.—*Arthur McC. Wilson*.

12921. PIRCHEGGER, HANS. Die Steiermark, ein deutsches Grenzland in der Vergangenheit. [Styria, a German borderland in the past.] *Deutsche Hefte f. Volks-u. Kulturbodenforsch.* 1 (6) 1930-1931: 372-378.—The German eastward movement began under Charlemagne, 768-814, in Styria, in the Alps. German settlement in Slavic regions along the Elbe did not commence until a century later. Magyar invasions, 894-907, checked the German colonization of Styria. It was not resumed until the 11th century. The duchy of Styria was established in 1180 and represented a German bulwark. Soon it became united with Austria. Between 1471 and 1494 Styria was depopulated by 12 Turkish invasions. Until the 18th century Styria was

frequently devastated by Turks and Hungarians. The result of this century long warfare was that Styria culturally remained far behind the other German lands.—*Livingstone Porter*.

12922. POST, GAINES. Masters' salaries and student fees in the medieval universities. *Speculum*. 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 181-198.—Although the medieval ideal liked to consider learning as the gift of God and therefore not salable, still the collection of fees by the masters from their students seems to have been a general practise. Even where the master was a beneficed ecclesiastic especially exempted from residence, this benefice does not seem to have constituted a salary. Only cathedral and metropolitan churches were obliged, by the decrees of the second and third Lateran councils, to provide prebends for grammarians and theologians, who should teach gratis the clerks of the church and poor students.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

12923. SENIOR, W. Roman law MSS in England. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47 (187) Jul. 1931: 337-344.—From surviving catalogues of medieval libraries the author has compiled a list of such Roman law MSS as are known to have existed in England in cathedral and monastic libraries, and finds confirmation for Jenks' remark that the influence of Roman law was "secret, and as it were, illicit." The books were available, and used, although generally without acknowledgment.—*T. F. T. Plucknett*.

12924. SEPPELT, FRANZ XAVER. Die deutsche Besiedlung Schlesiens und die Kirche. [The German settlement of Silesia and the church.] *Deutsche Hefte f. Volks-u. Kulturbodenforsch.* 1 (1) 1930: 20-29.—The German settlement of Silesia occurred in the years 1200-1300, during which time they founded nearly 100 cities and more than 1,000 villages. As far as the church is concerned the principal propagator of German colonization was the bishopric of Breslau, and not, as has been hitherto believed, the Cistercian monastery of Leubus. Bishop Lorenz, 1207-1222, did the most. A successor, Thomas I., 1232-1268, was a Pole, and he did not favor complete germanization. Thus, in 1250, he ordered that a certain portion of the lands belonging to the bishopric should be settled solely by Poles. In 1257 archbishop Fulco of Gnesen decreed that Germans could be employed as teachers only if they knew sufficient Polish to be able to explain the Latin language therein to the pupils. The German settlers were not accustomed to the rigid observation of fasts and to the payment of tithes and this led to radical modifications of church demands for all Silesia. The intensive German settlement, however, increased the revenues of the bishops, the principal source of revenue being rents.—*Livingstone Porter*.

12925. WILKINS, ERNEST H. Petrarch's first collection of his Italian poems. *Speculum*. 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 169-180.—An analysis of the Vatican manuscript V.L. 3196. Problems regarding order, chronology, and contents are discussed.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 12522, 12685, 12807, 12811, 12814, 12849, 12853, 12855, 12875, 12878, 12918, 13045, 13047, 13588, 14156)

12926. AUBENAS, ROGER. Note sur quelques formulaires notariaux et styles de procédure civile et criminelle tirés des archives de Provence et du comtat Venaissin (1294-1539). [Brief notes on some notarial formularies and on types of civil and criminal procedure taken from the archives of Provence and the county of Venaissin.] *Moyen Age*. 41 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 195-200.—While not as important as the Italian formularies, these French documents at least represent the state of law in a particular province at the time of their composi-

tion. The collections are made for a practical purpose, often assembled by practicing notaries for the use of clerks desiring notarial training. The author comments briefly on a number of collections, identifying their present location.—*Walther I. Brandt.*

12927. BAKER, ADALBERT. Schemnitz zur Zeit der Türkenherrschaft. [Schemnitz in the period of Turkish rule.] *Karpathenland*. 4 (3-4) 1931: 106-122.—Although the Turks in 1541 conquered almost the whole of Hungary, they did not attack the then unfortified mining town of Schemnitz. Yet bands of Turkish irregular troops, roving in search of plunder and slaves, were always near, so the burghers built a wall and obtained from the Austrian archduke a garrison, which was later replaced by less unruly local mercenaries and militia. The Turks never made a serious attack and consequently the mines were kept open, though on a reduced scale, throughout the century and a half of Ottoman rule in Hungary. (Numerous documents from the town archives.)—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

12928. BARTH, F. K. Die schwedische Gefangenschaft des Grafen Friedrich Rudolf zu Fürstenberg. [The Swedish captivity of Count Frederick Rudolph zu Fürstenberg.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69 (4) 1931: 324-334.—The Swedish general, Königsmarck, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Ottwalsky who had been dismissed from the imperial army, made a surprise attack upon Prague on July 26, 1648, and captured the part of the city situated on the left bank of the Moldau. Count Fürstenberg was asleep in his palace when at 3 o'clock in the morning Swedish soldiers took him captive. He was robbed of everything except one shirt. He was released in August upon payment of a ransom of 2,000 florins and upon the promise of 4,000 more, but the latter seem never to have been paid. The Peace of Westphalia was signed Oct. 24, 1648, but the Swedes did not evacuate Bohemia until September, 1649. Even after the conclusion of peace they continued to exact money from the inhabitants.—*Livingstone Porter.*

12929. BULLOCK, WALTER L. Italian renaissance studies in 1931. *Studies in Philol.* (Univ. No. Carolina). 29 (2) Apr. 1932: 366-386.

12930. COATES, WILLSON H. Some observations on "The Grand Remonstrance." *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-17.—In November, 1641, the Grand Remonstrance was passed by the Long Parliament. Its significance in the history of constitutional ideas has been generally understood. The two main proposals of the radical group—parliamentary control of the executive and the appeal to the people—were not considered revolutionary or illegal. An increasing feeling that the petition to the king would be futile led to an appeal to the people. The petition was presented to parliament in November, 1641. A split over the ecclesiastical reform clauses was inevitable. A strong conservative element, led by Edward Hyde, developed, and Pym's followers had to make many concessions. The conservatives now maintained that ministerial control was without precedent and that a popular appeal was illegal and dangerous. Pym withheld the proposal for printing. Because of the immediate situation and the repeated "illegal" acts of the king and the bishops, the Grand Remonstrance was presented to the king on Dec. 1. Not until the 15th, after certain acts of provocation by the king, did parliament pass the order for printing without a division.—*George G. Horr.*

12931. CRAIG, HARDEN. Recent literature of the English renaissance. *Studies in Philol.* (Univ. No. Carolina). 29 (2) Apr. 1932: 252-265.

12932. DAVILLÉ, CAMILLE. Sur les relations de Louis XI et de l'abbaye de Saint-Claude. La Messe du roi. [On the relations of Louis XI and the abbey of Saint-Claude. The king's mass.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928

1929 (pub. 1931): 109-119.—The abbey of Saint-Claude in Franche-Comte was one of Louis XI's favorite charities; in 1480 he endowed it with 1,200 livres, in order that a mass be sung daily for his health and protection. Perhaps the king was interested, too, in maintaining his influence in Franche-Comte.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12933. DÉPREZ, EUGÈNE. Les causes et les origines des grandes découvertes. [The causes and origins of the great discoveries.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 39-53.—The great discoveries may be traced (1) to the closing, from the end of the 13th century, of the maritime route to the Indies, in consequence of the failure of the Crusades, and by the closing at the end of the 14th century of the transcontinental route to Asia as a result of revolutions and of the spread of Mohammedanism in Central Asia; (2) the growth of the natural sciences, of astronomy, and of scientific methods; and (3) the initiative and adventurous spirit of Genoa and Portugal.—*Alison Ewart.*

12934. DESONAY, F. Nouvelles notes autographes d'Antoine de La Sale; étude paléographique sur le manuscrit 10959 de la Bibliothèque Royale de Bruxelles. [Some new autograph notes of Antoine de La Sale; a paleographical study of MS 10959 of the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels.] *Moyen Age*, 41 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1931: 203-208.—[3 facsimiles.]—*Walther I. Brandt.*

12935. GIESE, WILHELM. Grundzüge der Entwicklung der älteren katalanischen Literatur. [Survey of the development of medieval Catalan literature.] *Arch. f. d. Studium d. Neueren Sprachen*. 61 (1-2) Mar. 1932: 52-68.

12936. GIESE, WILHELM. Sobre el molino sulefino. [The mills of Ideaux.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques*. 21 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 618-625.—A description of Mendy and Egaberry, two early mills of Ideaux (Idauze in Basque).—*Evelyn Aronson.*

12937. GOURON, MARCEL. Le capitaine Étienne de Borda, pacificateur des Landes au temps des guerres de religion. [Captain Étienne de Borda, pacifier of the Landes district during the religious wars.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 25-78.—From 1571 until his death, Étienne de Borda (1528-1610), one of the most distinguished "captains" of his time, was mayor of Dax. Since Dax was on the northern route from Spain into France and covered the approach to Bordeaux, it was of considerable strategic importance. De Borda was staunchly Catholic but not fanatically so. He commanded under Philip Strozzi in the ill-starred expedition against the Azores in 1582, and was responsible for bringing Dax over to Henry IV in 1589. (48 letters, hitherto unpublished, accompany this study.)—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12938. HASENCLEVER, A. Beiträge zur Geschichte Kurfürst Friedrichs II. von der Pfalz. [Essay on the history of the Elector Palatine Frederick II.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins*. 44 (3) 1930: 425-458.—Part VII, history of the electress-dowager Dorothy, eldest daughter of King Christian of Denmark and of Elizabeth, sister of Charles V. the emperor. Publication of her letters to the husband of her foster-child, Johann Wilhelm, duke of Saxony, out of the archives of Weimar.—*G. Meckenheff.*

12939. IVINS, WILLIAM M., Jr. Artistic aspects of fifteenth-century printing. *Bibliog. Soc. Amer. Papers*. 26 (1-2) 1932: 1-51.—Notwithstanding popular impressions 15th-century books are not necessarily beautiful. The primary purpose of a book is to be a kind of pictorial and textual memory. Early printed books incidentally have specimens of artistic importance, comparatively few when contrasted with the total number. Early illustrated books fall into two main groups, German and Italian, with smaller divisions into French, Spanish, etc. German work was provincial, with Dürer, the *Ritter vom Thurn* of 1493, and the *Narren-*

schiff of 1494 the best. Illustrators of other early German works are unknown and deserve to remain so. Italy was the intellectual and artistic center of the western world in this time, and in Florence and Venice and other cities of the peninsula artists of real merit illustrated books. Types and individuals are discussed at length.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

12940. LAUER, PHILIPPE. Les reliures des manuscrits des rois aragonais de Naples conservées à la Bibliothèque Nationale. [The bindings of the manuscripts of the Aragon kings of Naples, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 121-130.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12941. LEMOINE, HENRI. Les écuries royales sous Charles VI et Charles VII. [The royal stables under Charles VI and Charles VII.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 131-137.—Detailed information, taken from the *Archives Nationales*, of the amount spent for horses and accessories in these reigns.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12942. MEYER, ERWIN F. Comments on the observations of Tait on the common council of the English borough. *Speculum.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 249-251.—Exception is taken to the use of the term "popular" preference in relation to the change, in London, from ward election of council members to craft election. As only 13 crafts were represented in 1351, and as the council so elected consisted of but 56 persons, it is hardly a popular change in suffrage, for the old council consisted of 133 members and was elected by wards. The new system represented the mercantile element, but the recognition of only 13 crafts did not make it "popular." Journeymen associations were even denied the right to exist in this period, /et alone having a share in the government. That the plan was given up after two years might prove it was decidedly non-popular. Later quarrels between the guild and ward systems appear to be merely economic and political quarrels between the victualling and non-victualling guilds. The latter were the more numerous, but the former were larger in membership. An insufficient share in the political development of the boroughs has been allotted to the craft mysteries by Tait, Gross, and others. Men, not charters, letters patent, and writs, governed the borough then as they do now.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12943. NIELSEN, H. GRÜNER. Et Alderdomsarbejde af Anders Sørensen Vedel. [A late work of Anders Sørensen Vedel.] *Danske Studier.* (3-4) 1931: 97-117.—This analysis deals with a collection of proverbs assembled by Vedel which can be dated about 1614, and is therefore one of his last works.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

12944. POLLARD, A. F. Edward Hall's will and chronicle. *Bull. Inst. Res.* 9 (27) Feb. 1932: 171-177.—Edward Hall's will has not been printed in any account of his life. A transcript from Somerset House made by Marjorie Blatcher appears at the end of this article. The will throws some light on the date of his death. He was alive as late as Apr. 13, 1547. The will was probated May 25, 1547. He probably died Apr. 15. Doubt is cast on his burial place by the will. He wills to be buried in Greyfriars. Some light is thrown on Hall's *Chronicle*, indicating that the edition published in 1548 by Grafton was the earliest printed, and that the story

of an edition in 1542 is untrue. The account of the parliament of 1529 was that of an eye-witness and participant. The *Chronicle* has nothing which shows inside knowledge of later parliaments, although Hall was a member in 1539, 1540, and 1542.—*Coral H. Tullis.*

12945. ROBATHAN, DOROTHY M. A fifteenth century history of Latin literature. *Speculum.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 239-248.—Sicco Polenton, a Paduan humanist, has the distinction of having written the first history of Latin literature. His *Scriptorum illustrium libri*, which embraces the whole field of Latin literature from Livius Andronicus to Petrarch, was completed in 1437. Interesting observations are made on the works known to Polenton but unknown to some of his contemporaries, and those known to us but unknown to Polenton, and vice versa. Sicco occasionally confuses authors when there are two of the same name, as the Statii and Lactantii. He also accepted spurious works as authentic, but in most of these cases he was following the tradition of his time. Where he did break away it was usually to his credit.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

12946. ROWSE, A. L. The Plymouth pilchard fishery, 1584-91. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (7) Jan. 1932: 461-472.—Fish and fisheries were of great importance to the Elizabethan government because fish was an article of diet and the fishing industry trained seamen. The privy council attempted to encourage the industry by stringent enforcement of fish-days and by stimulating home production. But changing methods of business, exemplified in the pilchard fishery of Plymouth, raised endless troubles. The export merchants found it more profitable to subsidize fishing with seines at the mouth of the bay, toward Cornwall. This deprived Plymouth of commerce and its fishermen of work and greatly raised the price of fish. The Plymouth council retaliated by making necessary the transport of two-thirds of all fish caught to Plymouth and by restricting the right of merchants to build store-houses, etc. on the bay toward Cornwall. But the economic tide was too strong, and with the Stuarts all restriction vanished.—*Adolph Stone.*

12947. SAMARAN, CHARLES. Cinquante feuillets retrouvés des comptes de l'argenterie de Louis XI, 1466-1471. [Fifty rediscovered leaves of the wardrobe accounts of Louis XI.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928-1929 (pub. 1931): 79-89.—Beginning with the 14th century, there appeared in the French kings' household an officer called the argentier, or steward of the wardrobe. Only five of the accounts submitted by the incumbent of this office had been thought to exist for the reign of Louis XI, but five more annual accounts have been recently found, covering the years 1466-71. They give us detailed information of the articles of luxury in dress and furnishings used in the court of Louis XI.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12948. THURSTON, HERBERT. The divorce of Henry VIII. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 55-72.—A discussion of the canonical details connected with the divorce proceedings of Henry VIII.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

12949. TSANOFF, RADOSLAV. The beginnings of modern ethics—the secularism of the Renaissance—ethics and social philosophy—the search for the moral standard. *Rice Inst. Pamph.* 8 (4) Oct. 1931: 201-277.

stantinople, composed in 274 A.H. (A.D. 887). It cites a number of superstitious beliefs held by the Arabs and dwells on the use of beads and other talismans as charms. According to one report an Arab before undertaking a far journey would tie a string to a tree or its branch and if on his return he found the string tied as he had it, he would infer that his wife had remained faithful to him. If, on the other hand, he found the

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 12684, 12695, 12830)

12950. HUSAYN, S. M. Kitāb al-rumūz. Ta'lif ibn-abi-al-sarh. [The book of magic and charms by ibn-abi-al-sarh.] *Majallat al-Majma' al-'Ilmi al-'Arabi.* 11 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 641-655.—This is a study of a manuscript in the Library of Rāghib Pasha, Con-

knot loose he would infer that his wife had betrayed him.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

INDIA

(See also Entries 12955, 13118, 13129)

12951. APPADARAI, A. Some mediaeval notices of Malabar pepper. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 6 (3-4) Oct. 1931-Jan. 1932: 134-140.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

12952. GUSTAVO do CONTO, MONSENHOR. O cosmografo Fernam Vaz Dourado, fronteiro da India e a sua obra. [The cosmographer Fernam Vaz Dourado, the frontier of India, and his work.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 46a (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 175-190.—An account of Fernam Vaz Dourado, a 16th century historian, geographer, and explorer of India.

12953. MENON, A. GOPALA. Travancore in the 14th century, A.D. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2 (8) 1931: 136-138.—Light is thrown on this period by a poem composed during that era, the story of which the author describes and relates to historical facts, such as probable dates, political and social conditions of the period, and the character and relation of personages associated with the ruling families.—*M. Abbott.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 12874, 13008)

12954. APPERT, G. Review of "The documents of Iriki.—Illustrative of the development of the feudal institutions of Japan" by K. Asakawa. *Rev. Hist. de Droit Français et Étranger.* 9 (4) 1930: 800-810.—Asakawa presents about 250 documents, the archives of the old noble Shimazu family, from the middle of the 12th century to 1867. He compares Japanese feudalism with European, especially French. Appert asks whether we may truly speak of Japanese feudalism. The external manifestations, such as suits of armor, strong castles, constant private wars, codes of honor, etc., undoubtedly appear in Japan. But these are characteristic of chivalry rather than of feudalism. Asakawa dates the début of feudalism in Japan in 1186 and attributes its rise to economic rather than political phenomena. Appert, however, maintains that what actually occurred was not the distribution of the ruling power among various feudal lords, but rather its transfer from the king to the shogun as a sort of prime minister. The manor never makes its appearance, nor do the doctrine of primogeni-

ture, the contract of fief or enforced military vassal service (at least not before the 16th century). Though there are many analogous institutions in Japanese and European feudalism, the spirit behind the two was profoundly different. In the 16th century Japan most nearly approached western feudal conditions.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

12955. INAMI, FUKEN. Nihon bungaku no bokei to shitenō Ryūkyū bungaku. [Literature of the Luchu Islands as a branch of Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza.* 15 Mar. 1932: 1-58.—Certain linguistic similarities convince scholars that the Japanese and the Luchu Islanders belong to the same race. Probably they came through Korea and crossed over to Luchu where some remained and the others went to Japan. Between the 7th and 8th centuries the islanders visited the Japanese imperial seats 23 or 24 times and brought back the Japanese letters. By the 12th century they had their own language together with the Japanese and Chinese. The *Omoro-soshi* (1532-1623) is an anthology of the 12th to 17th century poems. It contains 1,553 poems which were chanted at every national festival. Most of them are religious; a few on war, seafaring, and in praise of commerce; there are a few descriptive songs and only four love songs. They are spontaneous and full of primitive energy reminding of the spirit of the *Manyō-shū*, earliest Japanese anthology. The invasion of Lord Shimazu of the Satsuma clan in 1608 was a tragedy for the islanders, for they were forced into subjection for nearly 300 years, and their indigenous culture and language gradually changed. Their literature of the last 300 years can be considered a branch of the Japanese.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

12956. WARE, JAMES R. Notes on the history of the Wei Shu. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 52 (1) Mar. 1932: 35-45.—The Wei dynasty was a short-lived dynasty of the medieval period in China, being one of the so-called Six Dynasties. The official history was written by a man of the succeeding dynasty. It aroused a great deal of opposition, because many of the families mentioned in the book were still flourishing when the work appeared. Although the author had been assigned to the task by the emperor, its enemies were powerful enough to force a number of revisions, and even to violate the author's grave later. General political conditions also caused criticism. For these reasons many problems concerning the author's sources and the historical facts will continue to exist until some Chinese scholar is able to make a thorough and critical study.—*J. K. Shryock.*

THE WORLD 1648-1920

GENERAL

12957. BRACHT, G. van der. Les écoles de plein air. [Open air schools.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* (67) Sep. 1931: 288-296.—In 1890 the first open air school was begun at Saint-Ouen in France. In 1904, owing to the initiative of the municipality of Charlottenburg the first open air school in Germany was organized. In France in 1906 the organizers of the open air schools formed a federation under the title of "Comité national des écoles de plein air et colonies permanentes." Similar organizations were formed in other countries and an active propaganda initiated. In 1922 the first international congress of open air schools was held in which five governments and eight nations took part. Since 1922 the movement has spread in all parts of the world.—*Alison Ewart.*

12958. HARTUNG, FRITZ. Die Epochen der absoluten Monarchie in der neuern Geschichte. [Stages of absolute monarchy in modern history.] *Hist. Z.* 145 (1) 1931: 46-52.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

12959. KONECZNY, FELIX. Uwaga o szkol-

nictuże państwom. [Notes on state schools.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (186) 1930: 3-22.—The author gives an historical survey of the school systems of Europe. Up to the French Revolution there were in general only religious schools, but under the influence of Protestantism state schools began. A conflict developed between the church schools and the state schools in which the opinions of Althusius, Locke, Joseph II, Metternich, Mazzini, Ludvig Chalotais, Turgot, Condorcet, Martin Ehler, Basedow, Humboldt, Fichte, Herbart, Diesterweg, Schleiermacher, and Napoleon are of special importance. The state schools won out. A great burden was thus placed upon the state. At the same time the church and the family were severely damaged. It is impossible at present to retrace the steps that have been made. Complete freedom should be assured to the private schools not only in administration but also in curricula and educational methods. They should not be dependent upon changes of ministers of education. A scholarly educator and not a politician should be at the head of the educational system.—*A. Walawender.*

12960. LOBINGIER, CHARLES SUMNER. The

modern expansion of the Roman law. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6(2) Mar. 1932: 152-184.—Supplementing the expansion of its domain under the ancient Roman state, Roman law has been carried to new fields in modern times by the continental colonizing nations, in about this order: Spain to the western hemisphere and eastern Asia, introducing *Las Siete Partidas* and other famous collections of Spanish laws; Portugal, to Africa, South America, and the Far East; the Netherlands to the East Indies, the Cape, and the western hemisphere, incidentally contributing not a little to U. S. law; France, to North America, the West Indies, Africa, and Asia, later sending abroad her Code Napoleon; Italy, Belgium, and Germany, to Africa; Germany also sending its *Gesetzbuch* (Civil Code) to various eastern countries. Thus the expansion of Roman law is a continuing process which assumes new forms with changed political conditions. The most significant fact is the turning of new and reviving nations to Roman law as a substitute for their own obsolete systems.

12961. TIEGHEM, PAUL van. *Histoire littéraire générale et comparée: quinzième compte rendu annuel.* [General and comparative literary history: fifteenth annual report.] *Rev. de Synthèse.* 1(3) Dec. 1931: 377-399.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 12633, 12663, 12730, 12808, 14157)

12962. BALSS, HEINRICH. Eine Rede Karl Friedrich Kiemeysers. [A speech by Karl Friedrich Kiemeysers.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(3) Jul. 1930: 247-267.—This is the speech which Kiemeysers delivered on Feb. 11, 1793, at the celebration of the birthday of Duke Carl of Württemberg.—D. Maier.

12963. BALSS, HEINRICH. Kiemeysers als Biologe. [Kiemeysers as biologist.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(3) Jul. 1930: 268-288.—This article is divided into sections upon Kiemeysers's life, his relations to the biology of his time, his general biological views, his theory of "Deszendenz," and his position towards German natural philosophy. Although he expressed himself as being opposed to natural philosophy, he is treated as a natural philosopher by such men as Laurillard and Cuvier, probably because the scarcity of his printed works made accurate classification somewhat difficult. Kiemeysers preferred to describe the powers which govern organisms rather than to concentrate upon morphology. (Bibliog.)—D. Maier.

12964. BOUVIER, ROBERT. *Revue critique: histoire des sciences.* [A critical review: works on the history of science.] *Rev. de Synthèse.* 1(3) Dec. 1931: 401-418.—Arthur McC. Wilson.

12965. BUTTERSACK, FELIX. Karl Friedrich Kiemeysers (1765-1844). Ein vergessenes Genie. [Karl Friedrich Kiemeysers, 1765-1844. A forgotten genius.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(3) Jul. 1930: 236-246.—Kiemeysers was a pupil and teacher at Carl's High School, and later a professor at Tübingen, and a counselor of state in Stuttgart. His name has been forgotten, when in reality he should rank among the geniuses of his time. He saw a continuous line of life in the various plants and animals, which he thought were only differentiated by the degree of their development. He was not a slave to descriptive anatomy, but tried to discover the cause for each separate structure. Moreover, he introduced electro-magnetic experiments into his biological research. He was a teacher of Cuvier's, who praised him highly. Furthermore, in 1806 Alexander von Humboldt said that Kiemeysers was the leading physiologist in Germany. His lectures of 1793 are the only writings which he published himself. (Bibliog.)—D. Maier.

12966. CURRIE, T. R. The discoverer of the trypanosome. *Medic. Life.* 38(5) May 1931: 311-314.—

Griffith Evans, a veterinary surgeon in the British Army in India, first discovered this blood parasite in Surra, a disease afflicting horses, camels, and mules in India, about 1880. His reports came to the attention of Osler, Koch, and Pasteur, who gave them wide publicity. Before his service in India, he wrote (1869) upon the infectious nature of tuberculosis and advocated open air treatment. In 1864 he obtained leave from his regiment in Canada and visited Lincoln and Grant in pursuit of his scientific interests and was with the Union army at Wilderness.—C. R. Hall.

12967. EBSTEIN, ERICH. Medical men who experimented upon themselves. *Medic. Life.* 38(4) Apr. 1931: 216-218.—A brief account of physicians succumbing to diseases they were treating, of inoculating themselves to prove a scientific fact, or of subsisting upon bad diets to demonstrate the effects most vividly.—C. R. Hall.

12968. FELSENTHAL, S. *Jüdische Ärzte in Alt-Mannheim.* [Jewish physicians in old Mannheim.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23(2) Apr. 1930: 184-196.—In 1361 the Jews were driven out of Mannheim, and they were banned until 1660 when Elector Carl Ludwig encouraged them to settle in the city, but did not offer them political rights. The first physician to settle was Jacob Hayum, who established a large practise, and even treated the elector himself. He also helped to relieve the housing shortage in Mannheim at the time. He was followed by his son, Abraham, and by Jonas Ullmann. None of these physicians had benefited by university training, as the medical schools of the time barred Jews. However, in 1724 Heidelberg lifted this restriction. The first Jewish medical student was Abraham Hayum's brother, who took the name of Elkan Seligmann Bacharach. While Elkan was at Heidelberg, his nephew, Heymann Abraham, likewise studied medicine there. They both practiced in Mannheim. Other Mannheim physicians who made a name for themselves were Salomon Wallich, Cossmann Ullmann, Jesaias Juda, Jesaias Pächter, Nathan Cannstadt, and Jacob Cannstadt. At the time of the French Revolution, the distinction between Jewish and Christian doctors broke down.—D. Maier.

12969. KOCH, RICHARD. Die Autobiographie von Wilhelm Roux als Dokument zum Mechanismus-Vitalismusstreit. [The autobiography of Wilhelm Roux as a document in the mechanism-vitalism controversy.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(2) Apr. 1929: 114-150.—The mechanism of development as Roux himself portrays it is very intricate, for he was a confused thinker, although an admirable experimenter. In the early part of his life he did not distinguish between causes in organic and in non-organic phenomena but every occurrence had to be lawful in itself. Developmental mechanism should determine all causes as far as possible, and for this reason distinctions must be drawn between the different attributes of an event. In 1880 the recognition of the necessity of the self-regulation of all existence suddenly dawned upon Roux.—D. Maier.

12970. LA WALL, C. H. History of quinine. *Medic. Life.* 38(4) Apr. 1931: 195-216.—To Joseph Petteliet and Joseph Caventu, young French pharmacists of the early 19th century, is attributed first isolation upon the alkaloid substance we call quinine. This is obtained from Peruvian bark or cinchona. The use of the latter substance had had a long history; an Indian medicine man gave the bark to Jesuit missionaries in Peru, thence its virtues became known to official Spaniards and their families, thence its use began in European medical circles. But for 200 years the drug was prepared and used unscientifically; distillations of it were attempted, it was ground up and taken in wine, and synthetic preparation of it was long attempted, without success. Petteliet and Caventu first

isolated two alkaline bases in red bark; one commonly called cinchonine, already used in compound, the other a new and better one, which they named quinine.—*C. R. Hall.*

12971. McCORMACK, Mrs. ARTHUR THOMAS. Our pioneer heroine of surgery—Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 6 (2) Apr. 1932: 109-123.—*J. W. Holland.*

12972. MILCH, WERNER. Zum Problem der Krankheit in der Dichtung der deutschen Romantik. [The problem of disease in the poetry of the German Romanticists.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (3) Jul. 1930: 213-235.—It is possible to speak of the influence of medicine in general upon the Romantic poets. The delineations of disease, which were expressed in many poems of the early 19th century, show evidence of different developments, the main lines of which were romantic irrationalism, Schelling's natural philosophy, and pietism. There were works written after 1830, such as those of Steinbeck, whose foundations lie in pre-romantic irrationalism in spite of their natural philosophical terminology. Since the poets were not primarily natural philosophers, Schelling's ideas did not have a full impact upon them. In Kleist the gap between pre-romantic irrationalism and natural philosophy is forced. Pietism (Baader an Novalis) is in close relationship with the two foregoing developments, and yet primarily separate. If one considers that healing was also influenced by pure empiricism, then it can be said that medicine affected poetry in four different ways.—*D. Maier.*

12973. PALMER, HAROLD D. Philadelphia and psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 11 (5) Mar. 1932: 969-1009.—A series of papers by representatives of the various psychiatric units in Philadelphia giving a history of the institutions and an estimate of their facilities. The Pennsylvania Hospital, founded in 1751, is the oldest organization in America for the care of the mentally ill. It also was the leader in instituting a clinic for psychiatric patients. The Friends' Hospital was founded in 1811, but it did not remove its sectarian restrictions until 1834. The Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, which became celebrated through Dr. Weir Mitchell's "rest treatment" for nervous exhaustion, was incorporated in 1867. The Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases is under the direct supervision of the Director of the Department of Public Health. The Pennsylvania Mental Hygiene Committee of the Public Charities Association was organized in 1913, and was among the sponsors of the law for the state village at Laurelton for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. Its program consists of educating the public, promoting free clinics and remedial legislation, and conducting studies on mental health problems. The other psychiatric institutions, besides the departments in the medical schools, are the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic, founded in 1925, and the Psychiatric Clinic of the Community Health Center.—*D. Maier.*

12974. SCHÖPPLER, HERMANN. Dr. med. Joseph Anton Kappeller, ein churfürstlich bayerischer Feld- und Stabsmedikus 1708-1749. [Dr. Joseph Anton Kappeller, a Bavarian field and staff physician, 1708-1749.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 208-212.—Joseph Kappeller, the son of the surgeon Anton Kappeller, received his medical degree from Ingolstadt when he was only 25 years old. He started to practise in Pfaffenhofen on the Ilm. In 1741 he became a field and staff physician to the troops in Bohemia, a position which was considered noteworthy. While with the army he contracted spotted fever, which weakened him considerably and left him partially blinded. Upon his return to Pfaffenhofen, he seems to have tried to re-establish his practice in spite of his handicaps. Soon, however, he died as a result of injuries received from a

bowling ball. His wife was given a pension of 90 guildens a year to the end of her days. It is only in this connection that Kappeller's name is mentioned in the Bavarian war archives.—*D. Maier.*

12975. SIEGEL, C. L. Über Riemanns Nachlass zur analytischen Zahlentheorie. [Riemann's contribution to the analytical theory of numbers.] *Quellen u. Studien z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 2 (1) 1932: 45-80.—*D. Maier.*

12976. SORGE, F. Die Kasseler Anatomie von 1779. [Anatomy in Cassel in 1779.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 213-215.—In 1767 the Collegium Carolinum in Cassel, which was given by the Landgrave Carl of Hesse in 1709, was joined to the college of medicine and surgery, which had been founded in 1738. An anatomical theater was constructed in 1779, and formally dedicated the following year. At the time it was considered a place worthy of notice, although nothing remains of it now but a photographic reproduction.—*D. Maier.*

12977. WALLACH, E. Augustus Volney Waller ein Vorgänger Cohnheims in der Entzündungslehre. [Augustus Volney Waller, a forerunner of Cohnheim in the study of inflammation.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22 (2) Apr. 1929: 105-113; (3) Jul. 1929: 344-351.—This is an abridged German translation of Waller's "Microscopic examination of some of the principal tissues of the animal frame as observed in the tongue of the living frog," and of his "Microscopic observations on the perforation of the capillaries by the corpuscles of the blood, and on the origin of mucus and pus-globules," which appeared in the *Philosophical Magazine* in 1846.—*D. Maier.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 12837)

12978. DONOSTIA, JOSÉ ANTONIO de. Notas breves de música vasca. [Brief notes on Basque music.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 634-645.—The article was written from material in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Popular Basque melodies, such as the *Tralopin-Taxalo*, *Le Basque*, *La Biscayene*, and *La marcha de San Ignacio* are reproduced and commented upon. Their origins are traced and variant melodies are given.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

12979. ESTORNES LASA, B. Artistas Anónimos. [Obscure artists.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 403-431.—An account, with many descriptions, of the domestic decorative art of Basque shepherds.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

12980. ESTORNES LASA, B. De arte popular. [Popular art.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 206-221.—An account of the popular art of the valley of Eronkari in the Basque region as seen in household utensils and decorations.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

12981. GOSLINGS, B. M. Rood gekleurde Djambibatik. [Red-painted Djambi batiks.] *Koloniaal Weekbl.* 29 (52) Dec. 24, 1929: 617-619; 30 (2) Jan. 9, 1930: 15-17.—The author has previously revealed an art of batik in the village of Doesoen Tengah, which belongs to the capital Djambi, on the east coast of Sumatra. These batik cloths are very different from Javanese batiks in pattern and color.—*C. Lekkerkerker.*

12982. D'HARNONCOURT, RENÉ. Four hundred years of Mexican art. *Art & Archaeol.* 33 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 71-77.—In the first centuries after the conquest, two diverse streams of artistic activity can be distinguished in Mexico: (1) that of the suppressed natives, peasant wares, and peasant crafts; (2) that of imported European artists and craftsmen. By degrees the two became one; the peasant craftsmen adapted European and

Oriental designs and decorative *motifs*. Political independence stimulated this development. The most distinctive forms of artistic expression are pottery, lacquer ware, textiles, and painting. The first three are now in serious danger of submergence by commercial, machine-made products, but Mexican painting has attained a position of world-wide recognition. (10 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

12983. MENDOZA, F. de. El ornato arquitectónico de Estíbalaz. *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques*. 21 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1930: 29-61.—A history and description of the decorations of the sanctuary of Estíbalaz in the Basque country.—*Evelyn Aronson*.

12984. PILLAI, T. LAKSHMANAN. Music and the royal house of Travancore. *Kerala Soc. Papers*. 2 (8) 1931: 117-121.—Rulers and royalty of Travancore from the 18th century to the present have encouraged and supported the art of music; many even have been eminent musicians and composers themselves. The article treats the subject chronologically, discussing the various musicians and the character of their music. (Plate.)—*M. Abbott*.

12985. SINESVBOW, N. Geschichte der russischen Schule der Malerei. [The Russian school of painting.] *Osteuropa*. 6(1) Oct. 1930: 1-21.—*Samuel Kalish*.

12986. TATARKIEWICZ, WŁADYSŁAW. O pojęciu typu w architekturze. [The concept of type in architecture.] *Przegląd Hist. Sztuki*. 2 1931: 1-7.—The concept of type is useful for grouping in the history of architecture. Among types we may distinguish the following: (1) traditional types, especially of religious origin; (2) individual types; (3) types dependent on certain historical background. Types are generally mixed. As illustration for his subject, the author uses the home of a noble in Poland from the neo-classical era.—*Adam Lutman*.

12987. TEA, EVA. Jan Stuyt nell'architettura cristiana moderna dell'Olanda. [Jan Stuyt in the modern Christian architecture of Holland.] *Arte Cristiana*. 10(2) Feb. 1932: 38-58.

12988. TSCHUBINASCHWILI, GEORG. Die georgische Kunst. [Georgian art.] *Osteuropa*. 5(11-12) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 759-769.—The author traces the dominating influence of the Christian church upon the art of Georgia throughout the centuries.—*Samuel Kalish*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 12683, 12689, 12864, 12874, 13066, 13093, 13096, 13102, 13110, 13135, 13144, 13630)

12989. ARSENYEV, N. Dvizhenie k edineniyu khristianskykh tserkvei. [Movement for union of Christian churches.] *Puť*. (31) Dec. 1931: 76-88.—A general discussion of the recent meetings of the continuation committee of the *Faith and Order*, and of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. A report upon the work of the theological sub-commission of the first-named organization appointed to prepare a statement regarding the doctrine of grace.—*Matthew Spinka*.

12990. BENNETT, JOHN C. Christianity and class consciousness. *World Tomorrow*. 15(2) Feb. 1932: 47-49.—Instead of decrying class consciousness the Christian church should encourage one which cultivates the virtues of intra-class loyalty and social responsibility. Its minimum objectives should be the firm establishment of labor organizations and the protection of the worker against suffering caused by fluctuations in the level of business activity.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

12991. BERDYAEV, N. A. O gordosti smirennnykh. [The pride of the humble.] *Puť*. (31) Dec. 1931: 70-75.—A reply of Berdyaev to the criticism levelled by hieromonk John against his book, *Destiny of man*, in

which he charges the whole monastic order with the pride of their class in treating the problems of the world in a supercilious mien.—*Matthew Spinka*.

12992. BERNARDING, PETER J. Catholic losses in the United States during 1930. *Ecclesiast. Rev.* 86(2) Feb. 1932: 135-148.—The much discussed article by Father O'Brien in *Roman Catholic losses during 1930* is challenged by Father Bernarding. If O'Brien is correct it is not a "leakage" but a "flood of general exodus." Statistical tables taken by O'Brien from the Catholic official directory are questioned as to accuracy both as to gains and losses. The archdiocese of Chicago's Directory figures have changed but once since 1918; New York and other dioceses have submitted the same figures annually since 1123. Bernarding calls attention to "the hopeless muddle of our statistics with a view of obtaining 'bigger and better' figures for the future." Accurate information can be secured only by "gathering the religious census from the people directly instead of from the pastors." [See Entry 4: 6680.]—*John F. Moore*.

12993. BOERSEMA, K. H. Ernst Troeltsch en het vrijzinnig protestantisme. [Ernst Troeltsch and liberal Protestantism.] *Nieuw Theol. Tijdschr.* 21(2) Apr. 1932: 124-135.

12994. DODD, E. M. Medical missions. *Moslem World*. 22(1) Jan. 1932: 54-60.—Certain distinctive values of medical missions for Moslem work lie in winning the faith and loyalty of a grateful people. There are other contributions—the value of plain truth-telling; the exemplification of kindness and care of the suffering and needy (actually taught by the Koran, but honored by Muslims in the breach rather than in the observance); and the opportunity of the doctor to stand as the bridge connecting the believing mind of the old with the scientific emphasis of the new.—*H. W. Hering*.

12995. DUTHOIT, EUGENE. L'encyclique de Pie XI sur la question sociale. [The encyclical of Pius XI on the social question.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 101(4) Jul. 1, 1931: 156-171.—In the encyclical of May 5, 1931, celebrating the 40th anniversary of *Rerum Novarum*, Pius XI echoes many of the doctrines of Leo XIII (May 5, 1891). Sharing Leo's belief that private property has its basis in the nature of man, he differs from him in that he looks not so much to charity for the relief of the poor as to a more equal distribution of wealth. Criticizing both communism and fascism, he appeals to youth for social justice and charity and for the creation of a moral discipline upheld by social authority.—*L. K. Fuchs*.

12996. DYBOSKI, ROMAN. O życiu religijnem w Stanach Zjednoczonych. [Religious life in the United States.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (185) 1930: 295-305.—The first American colonists were very religious. Strict Calvinism ruled during the 17th, 18th, and early 19th century and this religion helped the conquerors to overcome the difficulties of pioneer life and promoted capitalism. With the beginnings of wealth in the 19th century the whole religious spirit of America changed. The optimism of wealth does not agree with Calvinism. A great number of independent sects arose which are bitter rivals. In the opinion of the author, Catholicism will gain greatly from this situation. The Catholic church is today the largest single religious community in the U. S. and the U. S. is destined to play an important role in the history of the Catholic Church.—*A. Walawender*.

12997. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Crises et figures religieuses. Du modernisme à Érasme. [Religious figures and crises: from modernism to Erasmus.] *Rev. de Synthèse*. 1(3) Dec. 1931: 357-376.—An analysis of the history of the modernist movement as revealed in the memoirs of Alfred Loisy, recently published, and a comparison of the modernist movement with the

strikingly parallel ideas of Erasmus.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

12998. FRANK, S. Pirogov, kak religiozny mys-litel. [Pirogov as a religious thinker.] *Put'*. (32) Feb. 1932: 73-84.—N. I. Pirogov, who died Nov. 23, 1881, was a popular and influential physician, pedagogue, and religious thinker. He belongs to the outstanding Russian philosophical thinkers of the 19th century. His problem was that of harmonizing his religious with his naturalistic knowledge. His critique dealt mostly with empirical positivism and materialism. His own philosophy of life may be characterized as dynamic panpsychism. But he rejected naturalistic pantheism; his final religious credo was that of deistic pantheism.—*Matthew Spinka.*

12999. HODGKIN, VIOLET. Thomas Story—a forgotten saint. *Spectator*. (5412) Mar. 19, 1932: 405-406.

13000. JOHN, HIEROMONK. O naznachenie cheloveka i o putyakh filosofo. [The destiny of man and the ways of a philosopher.] *Put'*. (31) Dec. 1931: 53-69.—A severe adverse criticism of N. A. Berdyaev's book entitled *The destiny of man*.—*Matthew Spinka.*

13001. KING, PERCY J. Cardinal Hayes at San Antonio's bi-centennial. *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 28-53.—*E. W. Loughran.*

13002. KINNEAR, A. MURIEL. The Trappist monks at Tracadie, Nova Scotia. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 97-105.—This is the story of the Trappist monks in Nova Scotia between 1815, when Father Vincent landed at Halifax, and 1914 when all the monks capable of bearing arms went back to France to fight in the War. After the War it was found that so many of the order had been killed or incapacitated that the century-old establishment of Petit Clairvaux in the vale of Tracadie was closed in 1919.—*Alison Ewart.*

13003. KLOSS, HEINZ. Deutsch als Gottesdienstsprache in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [German as a religious language in the United States.] *Auslanddeutsche*. 14 (20) Oct. 1931: 630-634; (22) Nov. 1931: 689-692; (23) Dec. 1931: 715-721.—A thorough analysis of the religious census of 1906-1916 in regard to the language statistics of the German population. The religious affiliations of the Germans in the United States are spread over many different organizations. Very few of these are important numerically. The larger organizations contain the important German elements in the United States and preserve the German language in so far as it is being preserved. (Tables.)—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

13004. MacNEILL, EOIN. A school of Irish church history. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 1-6.—A plan proposing the foundation of a school of Irish ecclesiastical history, which will encourage scholarship in this branch of learning, for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of Ireland's past achievements.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

13005. MACKAY, H. F. B. Studies in sanctity—Bishop John Coleridge Patteson. *Spectator*. (5413) Mar. 26, 1932: 439-440.

13006. MILLER, NORBERT H. Pioneer Capuchin missionaries in the United States (1784-1816). *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 170-234.—The Capuchin order played an important role in the history of the Catholic church in the American colonies in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The stories of Fathers Whelan and Nugent in New York, and of Fathers Charles and Peter Helbron in Philadelphia and the South, and the relations of all of these with Bishop Carroll are interesting pages. The Capuchin order has also previous American chapters to its credit. In 1632, Capuchins came to Arcadia and Maine where they labored until banished, imprisoned, and, in the case of Father Leonard, murdered by the Massachu-

setts Puritans. In 1722, other Capuchins came to Louisiana.—*E. W. Loughran.*

13007. NEUHAUS, C. Das altkatholisch-anglikanische Interkommunionsschema vor den Konvokationen von Canterbury und York. [The Old Catholic-Anglican program of union before the convocations of Canterbury and York.] *Internat. Kirchl. Z.* 22 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 28-38.

13008. NONOMURA, KAIZO. Kirisuto-kyo to Nihon bungaku tono kosho. [Contact between Christianity and Japanese literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 325-358.—Marco Polo, Da Mota and Zeimoto, and Xavier were the men who first introduced Japan to the Occident. From Japan one Kanshiro went to Goa in India to study Christianity in 1549. The early Christian books printed in Japan were confiscated in the 17th century and few remain. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the complete translations of the Bible and hymns were undertaken first by missionaries and then by the native scholars. Successive translations are listed chronologically, together with the different schools of Christians led by foreign and native leaders.—*Shio Sakanishi.*

13009. O'DWYER, GEORGE. Lowell's first Catholic schools. *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 235-238.—In Lowell, in 1834, Father Peter Connolly requested of the school committee that Catholic teachers and text books not derogatory to Catholic belief be granted to schools attended by the children of Irish Catholic immigrants. Rev. Theodore Edson, Episcopalian clergyman, chairman of the school committee, considered the request just and equitable, and influenced the rest of the committee to acquiesce. Primary schools 11 and 15 were opened in rooms under the church, with 6 Irish teachers and an average attendance of 435 pupils. By '41, the "Irish primaries" had grown to 5, well conducted and administered to the mutual satisfaction of the committee and the priests.—*E. W. Loughran.*

13010. SCHMITZ, PH. Lettres de Mabillon sur S. Walbert, Gui d'Arezzo et Guimond. *Rev. Bénédictine*. 43 (4) Oct. 1931: 342-346.—Two short letters of Mabillon, written in 1667 and 1672, demonstrating his careful methods of critical research.—*John J. Meng.*

13011. SHEARER, DONALD C. Ignatius Cardinal Persico (1823-1895). *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 54-137.—Cardinal Persico spent the early years of his long, varied, and useful life in India, where he was advanced from papal envoy to vicar apostolic of Agra. After his failing health forced his recall to Rome, he came to the United States where he worked as missionary and bishop (1866-1872) in the southern states. Then he became diplomatic papal envoy to Canada, India, and Ireland. In this last country, he dealt with the delicate situation resulting from the boycott. In 1891, Persico became secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, which position he held until his death in 1895.—*E. W. Loughran.*

13012. SUTHERS, ALBERT E. East and west: a study in irenics. *J. Relig.* 12 (2) Apr. 1932: 230-241.—The author compares the toleration of the Eastern religions, especially Buddhism, in matters of creed and dogma with the Christian desire to standardize dogma and religious experience. This is because life to the Oriental is not departmentalized as in the West. There are signs that this "togetherness" which we can find in the teachings of Christ is developing at present in the West. We must still raise the question whether it is to be left to the "Light of Asia" to illumine for us the path taken by the Prince of Peace, or for the followers of those ancient faiths to turn and in a terrible sense be converted.—*Clarence A. Manning.*

13013. UNDERHILL, EVELYN. Studies in sanc-

tity. Father Wainright, 1848-1929. *Spectator*. (5415) Apr. 9, 1932: 502-503.

13014. URBAN, JAN. *Prawodawstwo religijne w Rosji sowieckiej*. [Religious legislation in Soviet Russia.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (186) 1930: 129-148.—When the manifesto of Pius XI protested against religious persecution in Soviet Russia, the Bolsheviks denied all persecution and pointed to Soviet legislation which guaranteed religious freedom to every citizen. The author examines these laws and concludes that they are the best proof for the contention of the pope. Jan. 23, 1918, the Soviets decreed a separation of church and state, and church and school. This means, as Fijoletoŭ has shown, that religion may not be connected with any public or state institution and must be a purely private matter. Communistic religious freedom has the purpose of destroying all religions.—*A. Walawender*.

13015. URBAN, J. *Prześladowanie religii w Rosji*. [The persecution of religion in Russia.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (185) 1930: 129-141.—Soviet Russia is the only place in the world where an open conflict with religion is found. The persecution is not only against the official representatives of the churches but against religion itself. The idea of God is considered superstition, dangerous to the welfare of the proletariat. In this conflict religion has been deprived of every possibility of defending itself. The state itself heads the persecution and the so-called independent action of the people against religion is mere deception.—*A. Walawender*.

13016. WATTS, HENRY. Goshenhoppen. *Hist. Rec. & Studies U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc.* 21 1932: 138-169.—Goshenhoppen, today Bally, was the third Catholic mission of Pennsylvania, founded in the early 1740's, under a provision of a sum of £4,000 to be devoted to the Jesuit missions in Pennsylvania. Jesuits came to these missions from the English province and from the Lower Rhine province to care for both the English and German speaking immigrants. The author has collected from various sources the story of the successes and the vicissitudes of these early missions, especially of Goshenhoppen, from their foundation through the time of the suppression of the Jesuit order and its canonical re-establishment, in 1805, to the present.—*E. W. Loughran*.

13017. WILSON, P. W. Pius XI: A modern pope. *Current Hist.* 36(2) May 1932: 143-149.—Pius inherited the chaos of the World War, the most stupendous task ever undertaken by an ecclesiastic, at the age of 65. He was an election "dark horse," but not without a diplomatic record, a scholar but also a citizen of the world, familiar with its several cultures, with many contacts which he knew how to utilize as a business man. He was no longer to deal with princes but with new democracies and dictators. In an atmosphere of religious equality he has maintained the uncompromising attitude of Rome, deprecated proselytism by Protestants, sought to enforce the rule against mixed marriages and warned against the Y.M.C.A. and the Rotary Club, but has also condemned superstitions of pagan origin. He has defended the home, insisted on modesty in dress and condemned the pursuit of athletics by women. In Italy he has boldly faced both the House Savoy and fascism. The Vatican has emerged again as a papal state with modern and complete organization, with its own railway, airplanes, coinage, post-office, telegraph, radio, police, army, courts, taxation, and flag. His diplomatic service is with 30 countries. He has condemned communism, but has spoken plainly on capital and labor, peace and disarmament, and has not been without influence in mitigating the excessive and troublous nationalisms of Europe.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

13018. WRAGGE, WALTER. The Broad church movement. *Church Quart. Rev.* 114(227) Apr. 1932:

27-42.—The 19th century Broad Church movement never created a party, but its influence can be traced in every part of the church. It followed the Oxford movement in shifting the center of gravity in Christianity from the Epistles to the Gospels. Its critical attitude to miracles carried with it a certain insensibility to the supernatural in religion. As against some forms of Protestantism, it nobly set men's hearts on winning a real goodness. Finally, over against the state, Dr. Arnold accepted from Hooker the doctrine that the church is the state on its godward side. This was a not impossible position before the Toleration Act but what can be said for it since 1689?—*J. F. Dilworth*.

13019. XXX. *L'église catholique en France*. [The Catholic church in France.] *Mercure de France*. 234 (811) Apr. 1, 1932: 5-20.—The Catholic church has no unity in France as a national church because it has no organized episcopacy to express its will in the face of the Roman curia which has become entirely Italian. The centralization of the church at Rome is evidenced by the power of the papal nuncio who in France exercises supervision over the French church, and through his relations with the Quai d'Orsay influences even the nomination of bishops. The power of the bishops has been replaced by that of the Association de la Jeunesse Catholique in the hands of the Jesuits. In spite of the disapproval of Rome the French bishops should form an organized group with annual meetings like those now existing in all other countries save Spain.—*Mary Lois Raymond*.

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 12968, 13031)

13020. DAVIS, HELEN I. Bret Harte and his Jewish ancestor, Bernard Hart. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 99-111.—Bret Harte's one-fourth Hebrew blood had a recognizable share in the operation of his mind and consequent literary talent. Bernard Hart, the grandfather, a Jew, originally came from Germany. He settled in New York, where he married Catharine Brett, with whom he had a son, Bret. He then married Rebecca B. Seixas, niece of Rev. Gershom Mendes Seixas. The ten children of this second marriage never knew of the first marriage and of their half-relative, Bret Harte, of American literary fame. Bret Harte was a mixture of English, Dutch, and Hebrew stock.—*Jacob Ben Lightman*.

13021. MENES, A. מצאילע יום־טובים ביי אידען. [The social significance of Jewish holidays.] *צוקונפט* (Zukunft.) 37(4) Apr. 1932: 235-239.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

13022. ROSMARIN, T. געטעקע און אידען. [Goethe, Jews and Yiddish.] *צוקונפט* (Zukunft.) 37(3) Mar. 1932: 181-183.—*Koppel S. Pinson*.

13023. ROUBÍK, FRANTIŠEK. Plánky obcí v Čechách s vyznačením židovských obydlí z roku 1727. [Maps of the towns of Bohemia from the year 1727 designating the habitations of the Jews.] *Časopis Společnosti přátel Starožitností Československých v Praze*. 39(2-3) 1931: 49-68.—During the reign of Charles VI, 1711-1740, an intense anti-Jewish feeling developed in Bohemia. The reasons were primarily economic, though those given were religious. The Jewish merchants sought to establish themselves in the center of the towns so as to attract trade. The church authorities, incited by the Christian storekeepers, complained that the sacred host was contaminated by such proximity of Jews, for the church was also in the center of the town. An imperial decree of May 13, 1727, ordered that Jewish stores and habitations must be located on the periphery of the towns. On May 26, 1727, the governor of Bohemia ordered that the state surveyors should make maps of all places in which a church was situated

and should indicate on them the habitations of the Jews. 103 such maps have been preserved.—*Livingstone Porter.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 13100, 13115)

13024. ANGYAL, DAVID. *Die Geschichte der bosnischen Krise (1908–1909).* [The history of the Bosnian crisis, 1908–1909.] *Ungar. Jahrb.* 11(4) Dec. 1931: 410–418.—This article deals with the Austrian plan of building the Sanjak railroad from Uvac to Mitrovitzka. Goluchowski had abandoned the idea in 1903 because of Russian opposition. Aehrenthal obtained German support in 1907 and the sultan's permission in January, 1908. Then he announced the project in glowing terms in January, 1909, as the means of linking Vienna with the Piraeus and bringing under Austrian control the shortest way from Europe to Egypt and India. England saw the hand of German policy, and a threat to her commercial ascendancy in the Near East and to the route to India. Russia believed that Austria had betrayed the cause of Macedonian reform for the sake of the railway; Izvolski, moreover, offended by Aehrenthal's methods, withdrew gradually from the Austro-Russian entente established by the Münzsteg agreement. Italy supported a Russian plan for a railway from the Serbian bank of the Danube to the Adriatic, and Austro-Italian relations grew cooler in consequence. The railroad was not built; Aehrenthal's action created a rift between most of the European powers and Austria and distressed the Austrian Anglo-philos.—*C. L. Lundin.*

13025. HELMREICH, E. C. *Die tieferen Ursachen der Politik Berchtolds im Oktober 1912.* [The deeper causes for Berchtold's policy in October, 1912.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 218–244.—The author used unpublished documents from the Vienna war office archives as well as conversations with former Austro-Hungarian statesmen. Two phases of Berchtold's policy are no longer doubtful. In view of the dualism of the empire and because further Slavs could not be assimilated the foreign office had no interest in annexations. Hence Berchtold never wavered in his peace policy toward the Balkans in 1912. Secondly, Berchtold and no other person in authority ever labored under the illusion of a Turkish victory. The only surprise was the suddenness of the collapse. The motivation of Berchtold is to be found in the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary ever since 1878. For the surrender of all claim to the Sanjak, for the creation of an independent Albania, and for the policy of keeping the Balkans, Russia, and the rest of Europe guessing as to his real intentions, there was ample precedent. The only novel phase of the situation was a league of Balkan states and in this he saw no occasion for Austria's abandoning her old program of preserving the status quo and non-intervention.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

13026. MANHEIM, F. J. *The United States and Ethiopia.* *J. Negro Hist.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 141–155.—The possibilities of Ethiopia (Abyssinia) as a market for the United States first dawned upon Robert Skinner,

the American consul at Marseilles. This was in the late 1890's. From that time until 1903, Skinner vainly petitioned the state department to enter into treaty negotiations with Ethiopia. Only when a proposed French railroad threatened to bar the U. S. from this trade did the state department authorize Skinner to make such a treaty. As a result, America was accorded "most favored nation" commercial rights. Recent Anglo-Italian designs upon Ethiopian territory have drawn her closer to the United States. Americans now hold important governmental positions there.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

13027. SCHMITT, BERNADOTTE E. *The Bosnian annexation crisis (II) (IV. The annexation.)* *Slav. & East Europ. Rev.* 9(27) Mar. 1931: 650–661.—On Oct. 3, Count Khevenhüller informed the French government of the impending annexation, with Russian consent. Izvolsky denied that Russia had consented. Owing to British objections, Clemenceau gave up his demand for a conference. Grey regarded the move as inopportune and injurious to the new Turkish regime. Bülow was determined to stand by Austria, and Turkey was to be humored by compensations. Public opinion threatened Tittoni's position and forced him to support demands for a conference, though he finally agreed to the annexation in return for concessions in Montenegro. Opinion in Russia, ignorant of Izvolski's dealings, was aroused. The Turkish government, after a formal protest at Vienna, based its action on a conference on the Bulgarian situation, relying on Great Britain to oppose Russian designs on the Straits. Most affected was Serbia, where the government was forced to mobilize 120,000 men, summon the skupština, and secure a credit of 16,000,000 dinars, after demanding restoration of the Berlin treaty or compensation. Of all the powers, Russia gave the least encouragement.—*James F. Clarke.*

13028. STEPHAN, WERNER. *Deutsch-französische Verständigungsversuche vor 50 Jahren.* [German-French attempts at rapprochement fifty years ago.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(10–11) 596–600.—Bismarck's policy was to support France's desire for expansion outside of Europe (Tunis, Egypt, Morocco, Tonkin) in order to weaken the French parties of *revanche* and national hatred (quotations from Bismarck's instructions to German diplomats abroad). A really friendly understanding between France and Germany was not brought about, however, as France pursued the policy of "never to forget or forgive anything."—*John B. Mason.*

13029. VERMEIL, EDMOND. *Ecosse et France.* [Scotland and France.] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* (67) Sep. 1931: 221–241.—Vermeil traces the political relations of Scotland and France; the intellectual exchanges of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries; and the penetration in France in the 19th century of Scottish philosophy. Prepared by the political relations of the two nations, by the intellectual and literary influences of the one nation on the other, the alliance between the French and the Scottish spirit has been the very substance of the spirit of the young generation in France.—*Alison Ewart.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entry 13172)

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 12542, 12657, 13018, 13029, 13053, 13059, 13061, 13085, 13116, 13120, 13167, 13300, 13628, 14162, 14175)

13030. BEALES, H. L. *The new Poor Law. History.* 15(60) Jan. 1931: 308–319.—The period 1834–1929 was that of the creation, development, and fall of the

board of guardians. The history of the new Poor Law, and its reform, are particularly the field of Mr. and Mrs. Webb, whose final volumes on *The last hundred years* are almost simultaneous with the abolition of the guardians. The reform of 1834 was a victory for the new social and economic thought of Bentham, Malthus, and their disciples. In part it was a re-shaping of the local governmental system, in part a socially necessary

surgical operation. The virtues and defects of the new Poor Law have been often exposed, but it shared with the Elizabethan law the basic ideal of being directed against destitution, not against poverty. Only in 1929 can the Webbs say that the relief of the poor is found "within a continually extending framework of prevention."—*H. D. Jordan.*

13031. EAMES, WILBERFORCE. The proposed Scripture calendar. *Publ. Amer. Jewish Hist. Soc.* 32 1931: 23-34.—In the 17th century, some of the non-conformist and Puritan clergy in England, in an attempt to get rid of the "heathenish" and "popish" names in the calendar, proposed to substitute Biblical names. The principal advocate for change was Rev. Henry Jacie, or Jessey, a Baptist preacher, whose first publication on the reformation of the calendar was an almanac for 1645. Jessey's almanac continued for nearly 20 years, later under the title of *Scripture Kalendar*. Another publication in favor of adopting the Hebrew names appeared in 1648 by John Brinsley, a Yarmouth preacher. A *Kalendar, scriptural and astronomical . . .*, by John Butler, chaplain to James, Duke of Ormond, appeared in London in 1671, and one entitled *The Jewish calendar explained*, by Henry Care, gent., in 1674. An American almanac with Hebrew names, printed at Cambridge, was published in 1666 by Josiah Flint, of Dorchester, Mass. This calendar, in which Hebrew type is used, begins with the "first month" Abib or Nisan, and ends with the "twelfth month" Adar; that is, from March, 1666, to February, 1667; but the Roman names of the months are omitted.—*Jacob Ben Lightman.*

13032. JORDAN, H. DONALDSON. The report of parliamentary debates, 1803-1908. *Economica.* (34) Nov. 1931: 437-449.—An official and complete stenographic report of debates in the British parliament has been made only since 1909. Prior to that time the reports, known from the proprietor and editor as *Hansard*, were unofficially edited from the columns of the chief newspapers; until 1878, in fact, *Hansard* had no reporter of his own. At that time measures were taken to enable him to fill the *lacunae* left by the newspapers, and two years later the task of producing the reports began to be let to contractors; but no contracts insisted on verbatim reporting and the contractors might still rely largely on the public press. As a result of this situation, and of the fact that members of parliament were able to "correct" the reports before their final appearance, the *Hansard* of the 19th century is an uneven record, with points of strength and weakness that varied at different times. It is remarkable that it proved satisfactory for the work of parliament during more than a century; the historian should refer to it with caution derived from some knowledge of how it was compiled.—*H. D. Jordan.*

13033. POWELL, J. R. Blake's reduction of Jersey in 1651. *Mariner's Mirror.* 18(1) Jan. 1932: 64-80.—After capturing the Scilly Isles for the Commonwealth, Blake was ordered to aid Colonel Heane in an attempt to subdue the royalist Isle of Jersey, then under the command of Sir George Cartaret. After a long siege Sir George capitulated. Contact with Prince Charles Stuart on the French mainland brought little hope of royalist victory and discouraged further resistance. The amphibian operations of Blake are again notable for their economy of effort. The success which followed his operations on the Scilly Isles is again repeated. Blake had the faculty of gauging the psychological moment at which to dispatch an ultimatum. His victories were won at the cost of very few lives. Cartaret's conduct is outstanding for its courage.—*Julian Aronson.*

13034. UNSIGNED. Sale in market overt. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(186) Apr. 1931: 165-166.—A recent English case (*Ardath Tobacco Co., Ltd., v. Ocker* (1931) 17 T.L.R. 177) raises but does not settle the question

whether the historic custom of market overt in the city of London applies to sales made to a shopkeeper, or only to sales by a shopkeeper.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

13035. WASHINGTON, GEORGE T. Damages in contract at common law. *Law Quart. Rev.* 47(187) Jul. 1931: 345-379; 48(189) Jan. 1932: 90-108.—Until the close of the 18th century the main question was not the sum to be awarded, but rather the method of assessing and of revising an assessment of damages. The oldest method of revising an award was the attain; the judges began to intervene by consent where they could get information with "certainty." Later still it became possible to order new trials and new inquests of damages. The meaning of "certainty" finally changed, and for procedural rather than substantive reasons damages in contract followed a different course from damages in tort. The forms of action contributed to this result, but the view of Ames and Williston that damages in *assumpsit* were originally merely the value of the consideration given cannot be sustained. The cases suggest that the plaintiff recovered his "real" damages. Late in the 18th century rules for the quantum of changes begin to appear. First, interest is used to measure the damage in delayed money payments; market prices and normal profit afforded a measure in cases arising out of sales; foreign theory also played a part (Pothier's influence was responsible for the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale*).—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

13036. WESLEY, CHARLES H. The neglected period of emancipation in Great Britain, 1803-1823. *J. Negro Hist.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 156-179.—After the abolition of the English slave trade in 1803, the ardor for emancipation waned until 1823. Many persons believed the task completed; others felt that the Negroes were not ready for freedom. The attention of other anti-slavery men was distracted by the Napoleonic wars. Still activities did not wholly cease. Humanitarians founded the African Institution in 1807 to combat the illicit slave trade. It secured the passage of a bill outlawing the slave trade, aided in the enactment of the apprenticeship bill, and won a bitter fight for a slave registration bill in 1819. The Quakers also assisted in the struggle. In 1823 the Society for the Abolition of Slavery was organized, after which the work of emancipation continued in earnest.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

13037. WHITE, BEATRICE. Two tracts on marriage. *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 205-207.—Notes for bibliophiles and bibliographers.—*H. D. Jordan.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 12574, 13002, 14164)

13038. AUDET, FRANCIS J. L'Honorable Louis-Joseph Papineau. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 47-56.—This is a biography showing Papineau in his true light as a great political figure, but lacking in moderation and diplomacy. An appendix contains extracts from the letters of the French ambassador at Washington addressed to Comte Molé, minister of foreign affairs, relative to Papineau.—*Alison Ewart.*

13039. FAUTEUX, AEGIDIUS. Pour la bibliographie de l'affaire du Canada. [For the bibliography of the "affaire du Canada."] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(4) Apr. 1932: 244-245.—An addition to Gustave Lanctôt's bibliography of the trial of Bigot, printed in the *Bulletin* in January, 1932. [See Entry 4: 9343.]—*Alison Ewart.*

13040. HARVEY, D. C. Canadian historians and present tendencies in historical writing. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 17-24.—Canadian historians have not made any proportionate contribution to the field of general history, nor have they written an adequate national history without sectional outlook. Furthermore, they have only vaguely recognized that they are in a position to interpret the old colonial system

more accurately than historians in London or Paris. No adequate Canadian history can be written that does not place Canada in its proper perspective in general history (1) as a pawn in the game of European imperialism, (2) as seeking its own national character, and (3) as emerging into world politics.—*Alison Ewart.*

13041. HARVEY, D. C. Charlottetown. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4 (4) Apr. 1932: 201–219.—Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, dates back to 1720 when Denys de La Ronde and Sieur de Gotteville de Bellisle chose the south-western side of its harbor as the site of Port La Joye, the administrative center of the island. This article is devoted mainly to the history of Charlottetown since the establishment of the British regime in 1758. In the days of the sailing ship, its port was crowded with wooden ships from every quarter of the globe, many of them built in Charlottetown shipyards. Its later commercial history has been connected mainly with the fisheries, seed potatoes, and the fox industry.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

13042. HOWAY, F. W. Crowfoot: The great chief of the Blackfeet. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 107–111.—The Blackfoot confederacy was composed of the Blackfeet proper, the Bloods, and the Piegans, tribes that were roving buffalo hunters. According to Blackfoot chronology Crowfoot was born in 1830. With the advent of the first white settlers and with the decreasing herds of buffalo it was plain that the old order was passing. He saw that the Indian must conform his life to new conditions; and he tried to impress upon his people the necessity of looking to the land for their support. During the Northwest rebellion he maintained peace and order among his people.—*Alison Ewart.*

13043. KERR, W. B. The merchants of Nova Scotia and the American Revolution. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13 (1) Mar. 1932: 20–36.—From 1749 to 1776 the situation of Nova Scotia seems to have differed in no essential way from that of New England. Yet Nova Scotia did not join in the revolt of the 13 colonies. Is the explanation economic? Did the merchants of Nova Scotia decide for loyalty because they perceived an opportunity to supplant the other New Englanders in the West Indian trade? The writer concludes that the absence of national feeling was the decisive factor rather than doubtful economic opportunities.—*Alison Ewart.*

13044. LAFARGUE, ANDRÉ. Robert Cavelier de La Salle's house at Lachine. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (3) Jul. 1931: 315–320.—A brief account of the house which La Salle built at Lachine near Montreal in 1667 and which is still standing, prefaced with some remarks on La Salle's early career and particularly his attempt to find a passage way to China.—*E. M. Violette.*

13045. LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE. La Nouvelle-France en 1665—une lettre inédite du Père Ragueneau. [New France in 1665—an unpublished letter of Father Ragueneau.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38 (4) Apr. 1932: 219–222.—This letter is transcribed from the *Archives du Canada*, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, *Mélanges Colbert*, volume 133, fol. 131–4, and it is edited by Major Lanctôt of the Public Archives of Canada. Father Ragueneau was a Jesuit missionary who came to the colony about 1636, and his letter, dated Nov. 28, 1665, contains some valuable information regarding New France in the momentous year which brought the arrival in Canada of the Marquis de Tracy and of Jean Talon. Some interesting details in the letter are: (1) mention of the high esteem in which Talon was held by the Jesuits in 1665; (2) the report of the organization of a Canadian militia in 1665; (3) mention of the price of wheat in Canada in 1664–5.—*Alison Ewart.*

13046. LANCTÔT, GUSTAVE. Les fonctions de l'intendant. [The functions of the intendant.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 73–90.—Appointed by

royal commission the intendant was the highest civil dignitary in the colony of New France. He bore the title of intendant of justice, police, and finance, and was addressed as Monseigneur. In the sovereign council, although he occupied third place after the governor and the bishop, his was the effective presidency. In the domains of justice and of finance he possessed almost absolute authority. The governor was exclusively in charge of military matters, but the intendant was a member of all councils of war. Moreover, the intendant furnished the equipment, provisions, and munitions of the army. In the matter of fortifications the governor conferred with the intendant. Indian affairs were under the governor and the intendant's jurisdiction was vague relating mostly to their conversion.—*Alison Ewart.*

13047. LEMIEUX, RODOLPHE. Le quatrième centenaire de la découverte du Canada. [The fourth centenary of the discovery of Canada.] *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 5–9.—Jacques Cartier was the discoverer of Canada and the first man to have Canadian soil tilled and sown. Moreover, he was the first historian of Canada and the first historian and apostle of the Indians. The year 1934 marks the fourth centenary of his discovery of Canada and a splendid commemoration is being planned in his honor.—*Alison Ewart.*

13048. LOWER, A. R. M. (ed.). Edward Gibbon Wakefield and the Beauharnois canal. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13 (1) Mar. 1932: 37–44.—The document here reproduced ("Memorandum relating to navigation improvements" by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, transcribed from the original in the Public Archives of Canada, *Correspondence of the governor-general's office—miscellaneous*, 1841) provides another piece of evidence as to the methods of Wakefield in colonization and helps to reconstruct his career between his return to England on the conclusion of Durham's mission and his arrival in Canada in 1842. During the two months or so that Wakefield was in Canada in 1841, he apparently influenced Lord Sydenham to modify very substantially his plans for the improvement of the St. Lawrence.—*Alison Ewart.*

13049. LOWER, A. R. M. Some neglected aspects of Canadian history. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 65–71.—Certain aspects of Canadian history have been neglected by Canadian historians: (1) the geographical background and the fact that natural forces have conditioned Canadian history at every point; (2) the study of the common-place man and the character of the population; (3) the less tangible features of Canadian democracy and the influence of the broadening of the franchise; (4) the influence of the United States on Canadian politics, civilization, education, and religion; (5) economic problems—the place of New France in the French mercantile system, or of British North America in the post-Revolutionary mercantile system, etc.—*Alison Ewart.*

13050. LOWER, A. R. M. The origins of democracy in Canada. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 65–70.—The Canadian pioneering era plus the influence of American pioneer life brought about political democracy in Canada. In Canada, however, democracy has been more of a condition and less of a theory than in the United States. Canadian political ideas have been British, not American. The differences between Canadian democracy and that of the United States proceed from three causes: Canadian frontier experience has not been so intense and prolonged; old world sentiment has been much stronger in Canada; the monarchical form of government in Canada acts as a curb to the fullest expression of democracy.—*Alison Ewart.*

13051. McDOUGALL, JOHN L. The frontier school and Canadian history. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 121–125.—The writer applies Turner's frontier theory to Canadian history. No early settle-

ment in North America was more exposed to frontier influences than that of the French-Canadians in the St. Lawrence valley, yet they created an excessively stable, unadventurous society—a replica of French society. Nor will the frontier theory fit the history of British Columbia in the decade after 1858, or that of the Yukon after 1898. In view of these facts, is it not proper to ask whether the frontier really was the dominant creative force in American life? Was it not rather a catalyst which set free elements in the American character not present in the same degree in other civilizations?—*Alison Ewart.*

13052. MACLEOD, J. E. A. *Old Bow Fort. Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (4) Dec. 1931: 407-411.—The ruins of Old Bow Fort are situated at the junction of the Bow River and Old Fort Creek, within the Stoney Indian Reserve, ca. 50 miles west of Calgary, Canada. Notwithstanding the size of the fort, which would indicate that it was of some importance, there is little authentic information as to when or by whom it was built. The suggestion that Old Bow Fort might be identical with Piegan Post, mentioned in the minutes of 1832 of the council of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land, was made some years ago, and Macleod produces evidence that this suggestion is correct.—*Alison Ewart.*

13053. MARTIN, CHESTER. *British policy in Canadian confederation. Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13 (1) Mar. 1932: 3-19.—Until 1864 the project for the union of the Maritime Provinces as distinct from the federal union with Canada had received every encouragement from the colonial office. Within three months British policy was reversed and the whole groundwork was laid for the Canadian federation. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, however, remained hostile to the federal union with Canada. Both provinces were carried into confederation by the use of desperate and uncompromising "means" from Canada and the direct influence of the colonial office. The key to British policy is the relations with the United States during the Civil War, one of the greatest fortuitous agencies for the federation of the British provinces.—*Alison Ewart.*

13054. MILNER, W. C. *Condition of public records in the Maritime Provinces. Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 41-46.—In Prince Edward Island the provincial legislature is the only depository of public records. It has suffered twice by depletion, and no administration has sought to recover and preserve the public records. Nova Scotia has lost quantities of records and relics to the New England states but in 1857 a Record Commission was created and the scholarly Dr. Atkins was appointed commissioner: his labors in recording and preserving the Nova Scotian archives were monumental. New Brunswick has honestly earned a fine reputation for neglecting its official records. Private enterprise in the Maritime Provinces and the efficient Dominion Archives secured and preserved much of historical value.—*Alison Ewart.*

13055. MONTPETIT, EDOUARD. *Canadian citizenship. Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* (67) Sep. 1931: 276-287.—The writer traces the political and economic evolution of the Dominion, and proceeds to dwell on the last phase of unity to be achieved—i.e., national unity. The first step is the necessity of a better understanding between English and French Canadian in which both should retain their characteristics. A sense of solidarity will be created in Canada by giving full expression to the genius of its component parts.—*Alison Ewart.*

13056. MORTON, A. S. *The place of the Red River Settlement in the plans of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1812-1825. Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 103-109.—The Red River Settlement had its place in the schemes of the Hudson's Bay Company else they would never have handed over an area of 116,000 square miles for 10 shillings. To face the competition from the

North West Company, the Hudson's Bay Company adopted a policy of expansion which resulted in a great multiplication of servants. The cost of taking provisions out from England rose accordingly, and the Company perceived in the Red River Settlement a means of providing cheap provisions for its servants, a home for its retired servants, and a place from which the lower ranks of the service could be recruited.—*Alison Ewart.*

13057. PIERCE, D. J., and PRITCHETT, J. P. *The choice of Kingston as the capital of Canada, 1839-41. Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 57-63.—The choice of the seat of government in Canada in 1839 involved the national unity of two races. Both Upper and Lower Canada put forward claims to the new governor, Charles Poulett Thomson. Unfortunately the problem was not given statesmanlike treatment. Thomson was a political opportunist and his first task was to frame a union bill acceptable to both provinces. Consequently he promised the Family Compact of Upper Canada that they would be given the preference in the choice of the capital, and then he proceeded to bias opinion in England in favor of the cities of Upper Canada, particularly Kingston. When the Act of Union was made public and Kingston designated capital, the French-Canadians realized that they had been victimized. However, the seat of government was soon moved to Montreal where it remained until 1849.—*Alison Ewart.*

13058. SAGE, WALTER N. *Spanish explorers of the British Columbian coast. Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (4) Dec. 1931: 390-406.—News of the Russian advance in Alaska caused Spain to resume her voyages of discovery on the north-west coast of America, and in 1774 the *Santiago* under Juan Perez sailed north, sighting the Queen Charlotte Islands on July 18, Perez thus winning the title of discoverer of British Columbia. In 1775 a Spanish expedition set out under Bruno Heceta and again in 1779 another expedition under Arteaga and Quadra. In 1789 Martinez was despatched to take formal possession of Nootka, but was recalled and the first Spanish settlement at Nootka was abandoned. Lieutenant Francisco Elisa, however, took formal possession of Nootka in 1790, a Spanish military post was established, and Elisa explored the Gulf of Georgia in one of the most important Spanish exploring expeditions on the north-west coast. When Vancouver arrived in June, 1792, he met with two Spanish exploring vessels, the *Sutil* and the *Mexicana* under Galiano and Valdés, off Spanish Bank, Point Grey. This was the last important Spanish exploring expedition on the British Columbian Coast.—*Alison Ewart.*

13059. SMITH, WILLIAM. *Sir Francis Bond Head. Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 25-38.—Sir Francis Bond Head presents an enigma of enduring interest. The first battle in the campaign for responsible government in Canada was fought against him, and its partisans suffered a severe defeat. A resulting insurrection was put down by the provincials, without the aid of a British soldier. Head might be self-opiniated, willful, and wearisome, but he preserved peace and order by the employment of forces willingly supplied by the people themselves.—*Alison Ewart.*

13060. SURVEYER, E. FABRE, and WARREN, DOROTHY. *Some letters of Mabane to Riedesel (1781-1783). Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1930: 81-82.—In 1781, Major Riedesel, who had landed in Quebec in 1776 at the head of the Brunswick troops and spent a year in Canada, arrived at Quebec for the second time. He was at once sent to take possession of his old quarters at Sorel, and there kept up a constant correspondence with Governor Haldimand and Judge Mabane. Twenty-one of Mabane's letters to Riedesel have been acquired by the McCord National Museum

in Montreal. A summary of the contents of these letters is herein printed.—*Alison Ewart.*

13061. TALMAN, JAMES J. Travel literature as source material for the history of Upper Canada, 1791–1840. *Canad. Hist. Assn., Ann. Rep.* 1929: 111–120.—By 1820 Canada was the Mecca of many tourists, and Canada was featured in many American guidebooks. The years between 1791 and 1840 are rich in travellers' accounts of the country, the majority of the writers being British of all classes and occupations. This class of literature throws light on the social and economic conditions of the country. (Bibliog.)—*Alison Ewart.*

13062. UNSIGNED. Lex journaux et revues publiés à Lévis. [Newspapers and magazines published at Lévis.] *Bull. d. Rech. Hist.* 38(4) Apr. 1932: 214–218.—A list of newspapers and magazines published at Lévis in Quebec province. The list gives the date of the first number of each paper, the successive owners and editors of the paper, and states whether it has ceased publication, and, if so, the date of its last number.—*Alison Ewart.*

13063. WALLACE, W. S. The literature relating to the Selkirk controversy. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 13(1) Mar. 1932: 45–50.—Inclusive of reprints and translations there were more than 30 books and pamphlets

published between 1805 and 1820 relating to the struggle between Lord Selkirk and the Northwest Company over the Red River settlement. No checklist of these publications, useful to historians, library workers, and book-collectors has appeared. Wallace has attempted to distinguish variant editions, to identify the authors of the various items, many of which were published anonymously or pseudoanonymously, and to determine the relation which the various items bear one to the other.—*Alison Ewart.*

13064. WILSON, CLIFFORD P. Étienne Brule and the Great Lakes. *Canad. Geog. J.* 4(4) Apr. 1932: 221–231.—A discussion of the important part played by one of the least-known of Canadian explorers, during the French period, in opening up Ontario. Étienne Brule, a young voyager, was sent up the Ottawa river in 1610. In the years that followed, sometimes with Champlain, and oftener alone, he travelled to Lake Nipissing, down French river to Georgian Bay, over to Lake Simcoe, south to Lake Ontario, and to the land of the Iroquois south of that lake. He may have seen Lake Erie, he certainly saw Lake Huron, and probably Lake Superior. What we know of him, however, is gathered only from the maps and narratives of Champlain and other contemporaries, as he himself left no records.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 12523–12525)

FRANCE

(See also Entries 12769, 12957, 12960, 12997, 13019, 13028–13029, 13033, 13044, 13081, 13093, 13157, 13729, 13951, 14059, 14159)

13065. BONDOIS, P.-M. La garenne de Saint-Germain-en-Laye et le terroir de Croissy-sur-Seine en 1660. [The warren of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and the manor of Croissy-sur-Seine in 1660.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928–1929 (pub. 1931): 91–102.—François Séguin de Patrocles was feudal lord of Croissy-Saint-Léonard, which adjoined the royal game-preserve at Saint-Germain-en-Laye. By the king's permission, he built a hedge and employed watchers to drive off the rabbits and other game from his land; he reimbursed himself by charging his tenants an annual tax which, in 1661, some refused to pay. A lawsuit ensued; Patrocles presented his case in a printed "Factum," a copy of which is to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and here reprinted.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

13066. BONDOIS, P.-M. Le Duc de Savoie Victor-Amédée II et la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes. [Victor-Amadeus II, duke of Savoy, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928–1929 (pub. 1931): 139–168.—The letters of Victor-Amadeus to Janus Noyelli de Bellegarde, first president of the senate of Savoy, at Chambéry, show with what hesitation and lukewarmness the duke seconded Louis XIV's religious

policy by preventing the flight of Huguenots from France and by carrying religious war into the Vaudois. This correspondence is in the Bib. Nat., ms. *nouvelles acquisitions françaises* 21666, ff. 162–222.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

13067. HAYES, RICHARD. Irishmen before the tribunals of the French Revolution. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21(81) Mar. 1932: 37–54.—An account of the circumstances connected with the trials of several Irishmen before the French tribunal. Only the first of these, Dr. Edmund St. Ledger, escaped the guillotine. The others, General James O'Moran, General Arthur Dillon, Patrick Roden, Thomas Delaney, Francis Burke, General Thomas Ward and his servant Malone, Abbé Peter O'Brennan, Father Martin Glynn, William Bulkeley, two soldiers named Dillon and O'Daly, Charles O'Sullivan, and Elizabeth Plunkett were sentenced to death.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

13068. LAUER, PHILIPPE. Notes sur Clairambault et ses collections. [Notes on Clairambault and his collections.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. jusqu'à 1715 du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1928–1929 (pub. 1931): 7–14.—The family relations of Pierre Clairambault (1651–1740), genealogist of the orders of Saint-Michel and the Saint-Esprit from 1698 until his death, are here indicated by a genealogical chart. The large collection of documents which he gathered in the course of his duties is now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 12960, 12978–12980, 12983, 13058, 13137, 13149, 13163)

13069. BOROVIČKA, J. Katalanský regionalism. [Catalan regionalism.] *Národnostní Obzor.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 177–190.—A historical description.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13070. ELO. La geografía vasca y las campañas carlistas. [Basque geography and the Carlista campaigns.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21(4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 625–634.—Many Castilian writers, among them Paula, Madrazo, Mino, and the count of

Rodezno, have written of the Carlista combats in Basque territory; each has copied the same errors of fact from the others. Elo points out and comments upon these errors.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

13071. PEÑAFLOA, CONDE de. Historia de la Real Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País. [The history of the Basque Royal Society.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 21(3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 317–334.—An account of the condition of the Basque provinces of Alave, Vizcaya, and Guipuzcua before the establishment of the society, the reasons for its establishment, and the by-laws of the society which was modeled on the academies of Athens and Paris.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 12530, 12533, 12685, 12957, 12960, 12962, 12965, 12968, 12974, 12976, 13003, 13022, 13028, 13098, 13101, 13104-13105, 13169, 13171, 13584, 13587, 13590, 13592, 13933, 14081, 14155, 14165)

13072. AMANN, PAUL. Goethe et les catastrophes politiques de son temps. [Goethe and the political catastrophes of his time.] *Europe (Paris)*. 28 (112) Apr. 15, 1932: 556-575.

13073. AUBIN, GUSTAV. Der deutsche Wirtschaftsraum im Osten vor 1918 und seine Zerstörung. [Regional economic conditions in eastern Germany before 1918 and their destruction.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (4-5) 1931: 410-422.—Eastern Germany of 1914 was in its economic structure conditioned by the lack of minerals, except in Silesia, often inferior soil, and an unfavorable climate which resulted in an extensive type of agriculture. Most of its cities were of little economic importance. On the whole, Silesia excepted, eastern Germany lost in importance during the 19th century. Economic relations with Russia were weak and the existing exchange of goods was by far more among Germany's eastern provinces themselves than with Russia or western Germany. This economic structure was torn to pieces and deprived of important parts by the cessions of German territory to Poland. (3 maps, statistics).—*John B. Mason*.

13074. BORELIUS, HILMA. Goethe und Skandinavien. *German-Roman. Monatsschr.* 20 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 123-133.

13075. BURKHARDT, FELIX. Der Rückgang des Wendentums. [The decrease of the Wends.] *Deutsche Hefte f. Volks- u. Kulturbodenforsch.* 1 (2) 1930: 87-91.—The first census of the Slavic Wends or Sorbs in Germany took place in 1832 for Saxon Lusatia. The Wends in Prussian Lusatia were not counted until 1843. In 1832 there were counted 40,482 Wends in Saxony, in 1925: 27,646; in 1843 there were 86,449 Wends in Prussia, in 1925 there were only 42,804. There are three reasons for the decrease: (1) Industrialization. The establishment of factories brought the Wends into direct contact with Germans and also led to many mixed marriages. (2) Emigration of many Wends from the rural districts of Lusatia into the German cities. (3) All the schools are German. The Catholic Wends cling much more strongly to their nationality than do the Protestants.—*Livingstone Porter*.

13076. CASSIRER, ERNST. Goethe und das achtzehnte Jahrhundert. [Goethe and the 18th century.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissenschaft*. 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 113-148.

13077. COHEN, MORRIS R. Hegel's rationalism. *Philos. Rev.* 41 (3) May 1932: 283-301.

13078. HARMSSEN, HANS. Die Kaschubei. [Cashubia.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (7-8) 1931: 448-456.—The Polish national movement in Cashubia is of recent origin, starting perhaps in 1867 with the repeal of the Prussian anti-usury law which left the economically weak Cashubian regions again open to exploitation. The *Kulturkampf* increased its strength as "Polish" and "Catholic" were already being used synonymously. So did the Settlement Law of 1886. A Cashubian nationalism did not arise until the middle of the last century, as leaders and even a written language were lacking. With the increase of Polish newspapers, Polish became the culturally superior language which the Cashubians were taught to read and write by Polish agents. This mixture of the Cashubian and Polish languages led to grave mistakes in favor of Poland in the language census of 1890 as shown by the Polish professor, Stephan

Ramult, in his *Statystika Ludnosci Kaszubskiej*. After the War, the Poles succeeded through intense propaganda in winning the Cashubians for the Greater-Poland idea; in 1919 they no longer participated in the elections to the *Reichstag* nor the Prussian *Landtag* (maps, statistics, bibliography).—*John B. Mason*.

13079. HOOK, SIDNEY. The contemporary significance of Hegel's philosophy. *Philos. Rev.* 41 (3) May 1932: 237-260.

13080. KÖRNER, JOSEF. August Wilhelm Schlegel über Friedrich den Grossen. [August Wilhelm Schlegel on Frederick the Great.] *Neuren Sprachen*. 40 (3) Apr. 1932: 157-161.

13081. LOISEAU, H. Goethe en France. *German-Roman. Monatsschr.* 20 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 150-166.

13082. MANN, THOMAS (tr. by J. P. S.). Goethe représentant de l'âge bourgeois. [Goethe as a representative of the bourgeois age.] *Europe (Paris)*. 28 (112) Apr. 15, 1932: 589-633.

13083. MÜLLER, KUNO. Goethe im Dienste des Rechts. [Goethe in the service of law.] *Schweiz. Juristen-Ztg.* 28 (19) Apr. 1, 1932: 289-295.

13084. NÄF, WERNER. Nach der deutschen Revolution von 1848-49—Briefe von Ludwig Pfau und Carl Vogt aus dem Exil. [After the German revolution of 1848-49—letters by Ludwig Pfau and Carl Vogt from exile.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 12 (2) 1932: 166-209.—After the revolution in Germany Carl Mayer of Esslingen established himself near Berne. His house was open to many refugees who found in him at all times a friend and counselor. His heirs have recently made accessible correspondence between him and some of his refugee friends. The letters (two by Ludwig Pfau and four by Carl Vogt) give an insight into the intellectual and spiritual problems of the time and they also throw light on the political thought of the era.—*Rosa Ernst*.

13085. ROBERTSON, J. G. Goethe und England. *German-Roman. Monatsschr.* 20 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 134-149.

13086. RUDNICKI, MIKOŁAJ. Uwagi o psychologii narodu niemieckiego. [Remarks on the psychology of the German people.] *Slavia Occid.* 8 1929: 455-476; 9 1930: 521-535.—The psychology of a nation is always the result of its history. The history of Germany has been a continual Germanization of the eastern Slavs, e.g. Lusatians, Poles, Czechs, Balts, old Russians, and Lithuanians. This process lasted for about a thousand years and has left its mark on German psychology in the following way: the difference between their professions and acts, the exaggerated susceptibility to chauvinism, the brutal energy with which the Germans deal with foreigners, etc.—*M. Tyrowicz*.

13087. SCHRAENNEN, WILLEM. Goethe, naturaliste. *Europe (Paris)*. 28 (112) Apr. 15, 1932: 704-719.

13088. SCHRÖDER, FRANZ ROLF. Goethes Weltanschauung. [Goethe's philosophy of life.] *German-Roman. Monatsschr.* 20 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 81-105.

13089. SEIFERT, AUG. Komenský 1892 a Goethe 1932. [Comenius 1892 and Goethe 1932.] *Čechosl. Slovák.* 12 (3) Mar. 15, 1932: 76-77.—The largest pedagogical library in Germany (Leipzig) is named after J. A. Komenský, whose grandchild, a son of Petr Figulus (Daniel Jablonský) was the founder of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin and its first president. Goethe was 17 times in Bohemia, mainly in Karlový Vary, Mariánské, Františkově Lázně, and Teplice; altogether he spent 3 years in Bohemia. He was one of the founders of the Museum of the Kingdom of Bohemia. He even began to study Bohemian in his later years.—*J. S. Rouček*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 12688, 12900, 12921, 13023-13025, 13027, 13089, 13108, 13168, 13171, 13173, 13684)

13090. FISCHER, KARL R. Ueber böhmische Glasmacherzünfte im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [The guilds of the Bohemian glassmakers during the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69(4) 1931: 312-323.—Guild organization did not take root among the artisans in the glassmaking industry until it was dying out in other occupations. Guilds arose only in places where a large number of artisans were permanently settled. During the 16th and 17th centuries glassmakers differed from other artisans in that they wandered about freely and continuously. But in the 18th century the Austrian government placed restrictions upon their free movement and forced them to remain stationary. Thereupon guild organizations came into existence among the most skilled craftsmen.—*Livingstone Porter*.

13091. FRINTA, A. Čeští předchudci "Slovanského Přehledu." [Czech forerunners of "Slovanský Přehled."] *Slovanský Přehled*. 24(1) Jan. 1932: 1-7; (2) Feb. 1932: 84-91; (3) Mar. 1932: 143-152.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13092. KANTOR, ARTUR. K šedesátiletí spolku "Komenský ve Vídni. [Sixty years of society "Komenský" in Vienna.] *Čechoslovák*. 12(2) Feb. 15, 1932: 54-55.—Founded in 1872 the Czech society *Komenský* collected 17,000 Austrian gulden in 10 years. In 1882 the first Czech school in Vienna was founded; the next 20 years of the society was spent in supporting and protecting it. The social structure of the Czech residents of Vienna was different from that of today. Besides the laborers and small shopkeepers, who form the majority of the Czechs today, the greatest number was composed of women-servants, then officials, students, professors, and bank-clerks. In 1900 of 3,531,754 inhabitants of Lower Austria, 621,304 were born in Bohemian lands and 584,750 were domiciled there. ("Jeder dritter Wiener ist a Böhm.") The contacts with the homeland were closer before the War than now. In 1904 a court decision decided against Czech public schools in Vienna, and *Komenský* was officially persecuted and handicapped. The leaders were Emil Čelíš, deputy Ant. Kalina, and A. Klíma.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13093. LEMBERG, EUGEN. Briefe über Dobrow-

sky. [Letters concerning Dobrovský.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69(3) 1931: 242-256.—Josef Dobrovský, the Czech priest, philologist, and literary historian, made a journey in 1796 to examine scientifically the sources of the Vistula. On his return, at Olmütz in Moravia, he sought to organize a small volunteer corps of priests to fight against the French republicans. Dobrovský was a genius, suffering from occasional mental lapses.—*Livingstone Porter*.

13094. R., S. České školství v zemi moravskoslezské. [Czech schools in Moravia-Silesia.] *Čechoslovák*. 12(2) Feb. 15, 1932: 42-43.—In 1828 there were 706 German schools out of 1,876 (37.6%) in Moravia-Silesia. From 1869 to 1878 upper German grade schools were established in Olomouc, Uherské Hradiště, Znojmo, Hodonín, Ivančice, Třebíč, Brno, Holesov, Mor. Krumlov, Uherský Brod, Val. Klobouky, Kroměříž, Jevíčko, Vyškov, Zábřeh, Breclav, Lipník, and Místek. The situation was worse in Silesia, where all Czech teaching was abolished; the territory was described on the maps as "conquered territory." Only in 1900 new attempts to open Czech schools were made. From 1918 to 1920, 168 new Czech schools were opened. In 1930 the German elements participated 24.1% in schools (32.5% in 1918); 28.9% in high schools; 22.8% in professional schools, and 24.9% in agricultural schools.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13095. SANDER, SIGISMUND. Eine Karlsbader Kurliste von 1676. [A list of guests at Carlsbad, 1676.] *Mitteil. d. Vereins f. Gesch. d. Deutschen in Böhmen*. 69(3) 1931: 259-269.—Carlsbad was already a well-known watering place in the 17th century. It belonged to the Counts Czernin. Most of the guests belonged to the higher nobility. The higher clergy was also represented. Among the guests was the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. All occupied quarters in the private homes of citizens.—*Livingstone Porter*.

13096. SAS, ANDREAS. Ein Latifundium fränkischer Kirchenfürsten in den Nordostkarpthen (1728-1746). [A landed estate of some Franconian princes of the church in the northeastern Carpathians (1728-1746).] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24(4) 1931: 410-448.—A discussion of the agricultural economic aspects of Munkács-Szentmiklós, in the northeastern Carpathian Mountains, recently incorporated in Czechoslovakia after being in the hands of the Schönborn family for exactly 200 years.—*H. P. Lattin*.

SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 13074, 13153, 13324, 13905)

13097. RYGG, N. In memoriam—Bredo Henrik von Munthe af Morgenstjerne. *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap*. 10(3-4) 1931: 432-434.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

13098. SCHEEL, OTTO. Der Deutsche Nord-schleswigs. [The German of North Schleswig.] *Deutsche Hefte f. Volks-u. Kulturbodenforsch.* 2(2) 1931-1932: 49-60.—There is no geographical factor to dif-

ferentiate North Schleswig from the rest of the land. The creation is purely artificial. As late as 1820 a Danish dialect was spoken or at least understood in half of the duchy of Schleswig. After that year middle Schleswig rapidly became German in speech. The Danish dialect maintained itself solely in the northernmost portion of the land. Since that region became attached to Denmark in 1920 the Germans there have become increasingly conscious of their separate nationality and cultural heritage.—*Livingstone Porter*.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 12985, 12998, 13027, 13075, 13111, 13173, 14157)

13099. GARĖN. Arėvmedahay Caghout me Govgasî mēch: Niutēr Caghoutahay Badmoutian hamar. [A western Armenian colony in the Caucasus: materials for Armenian colonial history.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9(2) Dec. 1930: 145-156; (3) Jan. 1931: 105-116; (5) Mar. 1931: 159-164; (6) Apr. 1931: 161-167; (8) Jun. 1931: 138-146; (10) Aug. 1931: 148-155; (11) Sep. 1931: 156-159; (12) Oct. 1931: 134-141; 10(1) Nov. 1931: 141-

149; (2) Dec. 1931: 149-159; (3) Jan. 1932: 154-159; (5) Mar. 1932: 139-145; (6) Apr. 1932: 141-147.—In the districts of Sukhum and Sotschi (Abkhasistan, at present an autonomous territory in Georgia) there is an Armenian colony of considerable size, composed almost entirely of Western Armenians (that is Armenians of Turkey) who fled from Asia Minor and sought refuge here. Some of these came after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78; some came after the massacre of Trebizond in 1895; but the great majority came during the World War and most of these were natives of the region lying on the southern shore of the Black Sea. At present the

colony contains about 70,000 Armenians (of the total 300,000) and constitutes one of the most compact Armenian colonies. The primary occupation of the colony is agriculture (especially tobacco raising), although many are merchants and traders.—A. O. Sarkissian.

13100. KHVOSTOV, V. (introd.) ХВОСТОВ, В. Записка А. И. Нелидова в 1882 г. о занятии Проплинов. [A. I. Nelidov's memorandum of 1882 concerning the seizure of the Straits.] Красный Архив. (*Krasnyi Arkhiv*.) 46 (3) 1931: 179-187.—A. I. Nelidov was the Russian ambassador in Constantinople from 1883 to 1897. Since the publication of Witte's memoirs the attention of scholars has been drawn to Nelidov's plan of the seizure of the Bosphorus in 1896. Now the editors of the *Krasnyi Arkhiv* have published an earlier Nelidov memorandum of the same kind, written in 1882 before Nelidov's official appointment to Constantinople, but after his arrival there unofficially. Nelidov's basic argument was that the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire was assuming catastrophic proportions. Within a few years after the Congress of Berlin Austria occupied Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece obtained Thessaly, France got control in Tunis, Great Britain, not being satisfied with Cyprus, seized Egypt as well. Russia had to watch carefully in order not to miss an opportunity to intervene. This intervention should concentrate on the Straits, which are of vital importance for Russia. Nelidov analyzed the following possible cases of intervention: (1) in case of war between Russia and Turkey; (2) in case of riots and revolution in Turkey in order to protect the lives and property of foreigners; (3) in case Turkey should ask for Russian protection against a third power, i.e., Great Britain. Nelidov apparently favored the last method, as did also Alexander III.—G. Vernadsky.

13101. REMPEL, DAVID G. The expropriation of the German colonists in South Russia during the Great War. *J. Modern Hist.* 4 (1) Mar. 1932: 49-67.—Because of the growing dissatisfaction among the peasants, the Russian government decided that, at the end of the war, the ex-soldiers should have a claim upon the state's European land reserve. This was insufficient and the government looked to the land which colonists, chiefly from Central Europe, had acquired since the 18th century. A campaign of vivification against the German

colonists, begun by the chauvinist press, aided the government's plan. Accordingly, on Feb. 2, 1915, two laws were passed taking away or narrowly restricting the colonists' right of land tenure. As the military situation became more serious, the February laws were drastically extended by acts of Dec. 13, 1915 and Aug. 2, 1916. With the Russian retreat of 1915 came wholesale evictions of the colonists in the Polish provinces. In the south, fear of eviction led first to an attempted sale of all movable property, then the sowing area was considerably reduced. The banks that had made extensive loans to the German land-owners could not forestall government action. With the 1917 revolution the dawn of a new era put an end to all this folly.—George G. Horr.

POLAND

(See also Entries 12663, 12986, 13078, 13736-13737, 13948, 13951, 13976, 14163)

13102. GODLEWSKI, MICHAŁ. Tragedja arcybiskupa Felińskiego. [The tragedy of Archbishop Feliński.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (187) 1930: 209-224; (188) 1931: 13-27; 206-216.—Feliński was a Polish archbishop in 1862-63. He was an ardent patriot but he had been placed in his position by the Russian government. He was unable to gain the confidence of his people because he was considered (quite erroneously) a partisan of St. Petersburg.—A. Walawender.

13103. S., M. K. Przyczynek do dziejów emigracji po powstaniu listopadowym. [Emigration after the November revolution.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (188) 1930: 83-98.—The author cites several hitherto unknown letters to Felicia Zaleska-Iwanowska concerning the emigration of 1830-31. They contain many political and social sidelights. The first four are written by Joseph Bohdan Zaleski, three by the priest, Hieronim Kajsiewicz, and the last four by Teophil Lenartowicz.—A. Walawender.

13104. UNSIGNED. Das Thorner Bluturteil. [The bloody judgment of Thorn.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (12) 1931: 722-728.—An account of the incidents and events leading to the beheading in 1724 of ten "certainly innocent Germans" by the Polish authorities. Resulting international complications almost led to war.—John B. Mason.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 12667, 12689, 12994, 13024-13025, 13027, 13100, 13111, 13173)

13105. LENDL, EGON. Deutsche Kolonisten in Oberslawonien (Südslawien). [German colonists in upper Slavonia (Yugoslavia).] *Auslanddeutsche*. 14 (15) Aug. 1931: 488-489.—The Germans of Upper Slavonia, predominantly agricultural, who are to be found in the middle section of Croatia-Slavonia, go back to the second half of the 19th century. Today about 25,000 Germans are to be found there.—Karl C. Thalheim.

13106. NOVAROS, GEOR. MICHAELIDES. Ἡ ἀλληλογραφία τοῦ Τζέφερσον πρὸς τὸν Κόραϊν. [Jefferson's correspondence with Koraes.] *Ἑλληνισμός*. 23 Jan.-Feb. 1932: 102-125.—Three letters from Koraes to Jefferson and one from Jefferson to Koraes ranging from July, 1823 to January, 1825. In the first, dated from Paris, Koraes recalled himself to Jefferson as having dined with him at Challiot, and remarked that unfortunately the Greek insurrection took place when public education was only beginning, so that Greece produced heroes but not legislators. "The English will probably advise us to have a senate, which would consist of all our festering parties, but will not allow us to have a suitable government from fear of its

influence on the Greeks of the Ionian Islands. . . . Could you not send two or three commercial agents to advise us, or, failing that, publish a letter containing advice?" Koraes endorsed copies of his edition of the *Ethics* and *Politics* of Aristotle. Jefferson replied that the basic principles of the American constitution prevented Americans from mixing in European quarrels, extolled representative government, sketched the American system, and recommended as a model to Greece the constitutions of some of the 24 American states owing to their small size, rather than the federal constitution, but with necessary modifications. He asked whether the head of the Greek state should be elective or a more permanent authority, and advised the election of a legislature, subsequently divided by lot into two chambers, the appointment of judges for a fixed period and the best method of amending the constitution. He commended the freedom of the press, and of religions. Koraes thanked him and in a further letter, sending Plutarch's political writings, begged him to appoint representatives to the Greek government simultaneously with England to prepare the way for independence, and not to leave Greece at the discretion of the English. "You recently gave a terrible blow to the oligarchs of Europe; give them a second by recognizing the self-government of my country. Please treat this letter as anonymous."—William Miller.

13107. SUBUTAY, ARSLAN. *Dichter und Dichtung in Turkistan*. [Poets and poetry in Turkestan.] *Osteuropa*. 6 (7) Apr. 1931: 390–409.—Quotations from the Turkish poets from the time of Ali-Shir-Neway (15th century) to date.—*Samuel Kalish*.

13108. VRBACKÝ, A. *Čechoslováci v Jugoslavii*. II. *Jugoslavanskí Slováci*. [Czechoslovaks in Yugoslavia. II. Yugoslav Slovaks.] *Čechoslovák*. (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 173–174.—The largest Slovak communities in Yugoslavia were founded in 1740, 1750, 1760, and 1770. The oldest Slovak community today is Petrovec. In the Banat the oldest settlement is Aradec, founded in 1786. Additional communities appeared at the beginning of 19th century. The number of these denationalized Slovaks is several thousand, especially in Temerin, Topola, Veprovce, Parabut, etc. These people left their homeland because of economic and religious reasons. According to official figures of 1921 there were 115,532 Czechoslovaks in Yugoslavia, of whom, according to Auerhan, 68,755 were Slovaks and 46,777 Czechs. The Slovaks are nationalistically strong and there is no danger of further denationalization. Economically they are suffering because of the fall in the price of hops. Educationally they are oppressed; they lack teachers and receive fewer privileges than the Germans. There are 5,931 pupils and 92 teachers in Slovak schools. (See Entry 4: 2280.)—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

13109. ZIYA, YUSUF. *Tahtacılar dini ve sirri hayat*. [The religious and secret life of the Tahtajis.] *Istanbul Darülfünun İlahiyat Fakültesi Mecmuası*. 5 (19) Mar. 1931: 66–80; (20) Apr. 1931: 57–80.—This almost unknown unorthodox Moslem sect of Turkey has a secret organization, a definite set of grades of initiation, and three principal ceremonies with a complicated ritual: the *Sohbet*, the *Dernek*, and the *Jem*. It is not true, as previously supposed, that Bektashi dervishes are their priests. (Texts of several ceremonial poems and responses, and very complete description of ceremonies.)—*W. L. Wright, Jr.*

MIDDLE EAST

(See also Entries 12988, 13127, 13331)

13110. AKINIAN, P. A. Asabov: *Dasnehinkêrorth Tarou* (1670) *Daghasats me*. [Asabov: a rimester of the seventeenth century.] *Hantes Amsorya*. 45 (8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1931: 527–531.—Asabov, an Armenian rimester and composer of hymns and other songs, was believed to have lived in the 16th century. However, the MS of one of his poems, found recently in Teheran, Persia, written in 1671–72, proves that Asabov lived in the last half of the 17th century, a native of Nor-Chougha (now Ispahan, Persia).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

13111. CHAMALIAN, A. H. H. *Tashnagtzoutiune yêv Enkêrvaroutiune*. [The A. R. Federation and socialism.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9 (11) Sep. 1931: 96–108; 10 (1) Nov. 1931: 96–120; (2) Dec. 1931: 109–126; (5) Mar. 1932: 100–125.—The Armenian Revolutionary Federation has always been a socialist organization. From the time of its formation (1890) down to 1905 it sought to secure for the Armenians in Turkey economic freedom and political autonomy. After the Russian revolution of 1905 the federation also became interested in the Armenians in Russian provinces, and from that date down to 1918 its sole aim was to found an autonomous Armenian state under the joint suzerainty of Russia and Turkey. The Armenian massacres of 1915–16 in Turkey and the Russian revolution of 1917 made this impossible, and from 1918 on the aim of the federation has been an independent and united Armenian state. This objective is wholly in accord with its socialistic program.—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 12724, 12954, 12960, 12981, 13008, 13012, 13960, 14161)

13112. DOKI, YOSHIMARO. *Romaji Nihon-go no bunken*. [History and bibliography of the Roman letter movement in Japan.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 293–323.—The Roman letters were first introduced into Japan in 1549 by Francis Xavier. In the early 18th century both Hakuseki Arai and Mabuchi Kamo were convinced of the advantages of the Roman letters over the Chinese character. However, it was not until 1866 that the Roman letters were considered as possible substitute for the characters in the Japanese language. Nishi, Mori, and Baba were the ardent supporters, and a society was organized. A split in the party, a problem of pronunciation, and the fact that the committee was unable to solve some of the practical problems hindered the progress of the Roman letter movement in Japan. (Workable bibliography.)—*Shio Sakanishi*.

13113. MAKINO, SHINNOSUKE. *Ishin chokugo no Hokkaido takushoku ni tsuite*. [The colonization in Hokkaido immediately after the restoration of Meiji in 1867.] *Shirin*. 17 (2) Apr. 1932: 251–277.—For 300 years the northern island of Hokkaido under the control of the Matsumai family remained uninhabited with the exception of a few coast villages, due to the unfavorable climate and lack of organized effort. But with the advance of Russia to the Kurle and Sagalien Islands, the northern feudal lords were forced to organize the colonial militia and place it in Muroran, Ishikari, and Hakodate. With the abolition of clans and the inauguration of the prefectural system in 1870, the island was divided into 11 provinces and 87 districts, and with government financial aid an extensive colonization began. From the mainland various provinces sent a group of families to make a village unit. The fishing and lumber industries, farming, and mines flourished and in a few years many cities emerged. In 1871 Undersecretary K. Kuroda was sent to observe the method of colonization and secure foreign advisers and farm implements. In spite of the financial stress, the government's grant of one million ryo for ten years in 1871 finally established the colonies in Hokkaido.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

13114. TAKAHASHI, KYO. *Chosen bungaku ni araware taru minzoku-sei*. [Korean national character expressed in literature.] *Nihon Bungaku Koza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 105–142.—The extreme conservativeness in the Korean attitude toward cultural development and long political subordination to China resulting in absolute cultural submission are reflected in literature. Exclusive use of the Chinese classical language, neglect of their national history, and lack of originality and initiative in life and thought are the reasons for the dearth of folk literature in Korea.—*Shio Sakanishi*.

13115. UNSIGNED. *L'ultimatum du Japon à la Chine* (1915). [The ultimatum of Japan to China (1915).] *Europe Now*. 14 (722) Dec. 12, 1931: 1669–1673.—Texts of the ultimatum following the 21 demands, and the exchanges of notes of May 25, 1915.—*Luther H. Evans*.

INDIA

(See also Entries 12956, 12984, 13012)

13116. ABDUL ALI, A. F. M. *Phases of early British administration in Bombay*. *Muslim Rev.* 4 (4) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 10–20.—From 1633 to 1773 British administration in Bombay related mainly to trading interests, then expanded to cover postal service, finance, law and justice. The author discusses particularly these three phases.—*M. Abbott*.

13117. ABDUL KADIR, A. F. M. The Indian invasions of Ahmad Shah Abdali. *Muslim Rev.* 4(1) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 17-23; (2) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 18-30.—A translation from the Khizāna-i-ʿĀmirah of Azad Bilgrami, Arabic and Persian scholar, which gives a graphic and detailed account of the seven successive invasions of India by the Afghan chief, Ahmad Shah, during the 18th century, by which, through pillage and bloodshed, he gained sway over Lahore, Delhi, and Panipat.—*M. Abbott.*

13118. AIYAR, RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESWARA. The Maharajas of Travancore and literature. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2(8) 1931: 77-96.—The rulers and princes of Travancore are treated in succession from the 2nd century, A.D., to 1924, in their relation to literature as poets and patrons of learning, giving frequent excerpts in Sanskrit from their compositions, with appendix of transliterations, and a hitherto unpublished poem of praise to Rama Varma, ruler of the late 18th century.—*M. Abbott.*

13119. BANERJI, BRAJENDRANATH. Ram-mohun Roy and the freedom of the press in India. *Muslim Rev.* 4(3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 24-38.—The prominent part played by this Indian journalist in the early history of the press (1780-1835) and the efforts made by him to secure its liberty. The article contains excerpts from letters and addresses, both praising and criticizing Ram-mohun Roy's press articles, and his (supposed) masterful memorial to the supreme court in defense of freedom of the press.—*M. Abbott.*

13120. DAS, HARIHAR. Rustamji Mānak: a notable Pārsi broker. *Indian Antiquary.* 59(741) Jun. 1930: 106-108; (742) Jul. 1930: 136-141.—An account of the services of Rustamji (1700-1706), a man of influence, acumen, and philanthropic spirit, as broker to the New English East India Company, compiled from the broker's diary and letters written during this period which are preserved at the India office and hitherto unpublished.—*M. Abbott.*

13121. HACKMANN, H. Krishnamurti. *Nieuw Theol. Tijdschr.* 21(2) Apr. 1932: 109-123.

13122. JOSEPH, T. K. Kings and Christians in Kerala. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2(8) 1931: 121-123.—The position of Christians in Kerala from the early days (ca. 1st century) mainly as traders, patronized and protected by Kerala kings.—*M. Abbott.*

13123. MATHEW, I. Travancore a hundred years ago: the times of the Ranees and Col. Munro. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2(8) 1931: 123-133.—The grievous conditions of the country of the Ranees early in the 19th

century, and the administrative measures of Colonel Munro to relieve them, as gleaned from official papers. The article is intended as a supplement to a previous article. (Appendix of 48 documents in Sanskrit, plate.)—*M. Abbott.*

13124. PILLAI, P. K. NARAYANA. An expedition from Travancore to Cochin, 1857 A.D. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2(8) 1931: 107-115.—The author discusses the events leading up to and following this expedition, all of which revolved about the recovery of and rights to the Thirumala deity, an idol of the Konkanis, a migratory people settled in Travancore and Cochin.—*M. Abbott.*

13125. RAJA, M. RAJARAJA VARMA. Travancore dynastic records, 4th series. *Kerala Soc. Papers.* 2(8) 1931: 97-106.—Detailed information regarding the original importance of the Padiyettam, a ceremony of religious and political significance observed by Travancore rulers, discussed in the light of the constitution of the Devaswams, or autonomous ruling corporations to which the sovereigns themselves made obeisance, with an appendix of extracts in Sanskrit describing in detail the ceremony as it was observed by King Rama Varma (18th century) and by Mara Raja Martenda Varma in the following century (1847-1861).—*M. Abbott.*

13126. RANGACHARYA, V. Studies in the history of some common commodities. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 4(2) Jul. 1929: 41-56; (4) Jan. 1930: 114-121.—An historical account of the common grain and fruit crops of India, both native and imported.—*Lois Olson.*

13127. SETH, M. J. Armenians at Agra and Gwalior. *Muslim Rev.* 4(2) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 41-62.—An account of the Armenians in these cities from the time of Akbar, who encouraged the colony, to the Indian mutiny of 1857. The author quotes from written accounts of Jesuits, travelers, and traders, and from cemetery inscriptions, which throw light on the subject. (Plates.)—*M. Abbott.*

13128. SPEAR, T. G. P. The twilight of the Moghuls. *Muslim Rev.* 4(3) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-23.—A description of Moghul life in its last days, after the Moghul empire had been swept away (1788), giving a picture of the city of Delhi, its government, its life, population and interests, and the routine of the royal family, till 1856, when another cloud dispelled its final glory.—*M. Abbott.*

13129. ZIMMER, HEINRICH. Altindisches Drama im neuindischen Roman. [Ancient Indian drama in modern Indian novels.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10(4) 1931: 325-350.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 12592 12593, 12971, 12973, 12996, 13001, 13003, 13006, 13009, 13011, 13016, 13020, 13026, 13031, 13043, 13050-13051, 13053, 13106, 13170, 13426, 13588, 13614, 13633, 13642, 13653, 13695, 13786, 13886, 13946)

13130. APPLETON, MARGUERITE. Richard Partridge: colonial agent. *New Engl. Quart.* 5(2) Apr. 1932: 293-309.—By birth a New Englander, by trade a London merchant, he possessed to a remarkable degree the combination of personal qualities, points of view, and contacts desirable in a good colonial agent. In the employ of Rhode Island from 1715 to 1759, he performed with great ability the varied duties of his office, seeking to protect that colony's interests in England from aggression on the part of her neighbors and from oppressive legislation and administrative measures on the part of the English government. At various times he also served as agent for New York, the Jerseys, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut.—*A. B. Forbes.*

13131. BONE, FANNY Z. LOVELL. Louisiana in the disputed election, 1876. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(3) Jul. 1931: 408-440.—The first chapter of this study,

on "Political background, 1872-76," deals with the election of 1872 in Louisiana, the rival state governments under Kellogg and McEnery, the intervention of Grant in the controversy in which the Kellogg government was recognized and McEnery was ejected, the legislative elections of 1874, the subsequent invasion of the legislature by federal troops and the expulsion of the Democratic members, the investigations of the situation by special congressional committees, and the resultant Wheeler Adjustment or Compromise. Chapter II on "Conventions and platforms, 1876," surveys briefly the Republican and Democratic national conventions and discusses more fully the state conventions held in Louisiana by the Radical Republicans and the Conservative Democrats and their state tickets.—*E. M. Violette.*

13132. BORDEN, ARNOLD K. Seventeenth-century American libraries. *Library Quart.* 2(2) Apr.

1932: 138-147.—More is known about New England libraries in the 17th century than about those in other colonies. Harvard was the first and largest collection, followed by a public library established in Boston by will of Captain Robert Keayne in 1656 (which lasted until 1747), and the library of King's Chapel in Boston begun in 1698 and turned over to the Boston Athenaeum in 1823. Many important collections were in private houses, the Mathers', John Danforth's, Thomas Hooker's, John Winthrop's all being worth mention. In Virginia similar collections were owned by William Byrd, Richard Lee, Ralph Wormeley, Edward Ball, Henry Randolph, Mrs. Willoughby. A college with a library, to be built at Henrico, Virginia, was proposed, only to be abandoned as early as 1623. The Reverend Thomas Bray, rector of Sheldon in England, did much to provide books for the colonies, particularly the southern ones. Few books seem to have been collected between New England and Virginia in this period.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

13133. BOYD, JULIAN P. Roger Sherman: portrait of a cordwainer statesman. *New Engl. Quart.* 5 (2) Apr. 1932: 221-236.—The pattern for Sherman's life was fixed by the iron rules of conservative orthodoxy in church and state. Moreover, the necessity of earning a living by hard labor taught him a shrewd economy of both words and money. In private and public life he was typical of the best in Puritan society dominated by Congregationalism, chiefly of the Edwards type. In public life, one sure evidence of his claim to statesmanship is his progression from a local politician in 1755, regarding Connecticut's isolation as splendid for maintaining the Puritan government, to a national figure in 1787 who compromised local autonomy with national consolidation for the same purpose. The combination of a prosperous merchant objecting to external control, and a Puritan regarding the existing order as one that would retain its excellence only if kept intact from external control made him a natural patriot. In 1787, he joined the counter-revolutionaries, consistently enough, to protect the same material interests and established order from control by the local rabble. His mastery of practical politics is seen in his authorship of the compromise in the constitution regarding representation. Yet at no point was he more unyielding than in his constant insistence on sound finance, and Hamilton's program, consistently supported by Sherman, was as much a monument to the latter's Yankee shrewdness as to the former's genius.—*A. B. Forbes.*

13134. CATLIN, GEORGE B. George Washington looks westward. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16(2) Mar. 1932: 127-142.—This article, largely quotations from Washington's writings, shows his active interest in the exploration and development of the West during the period of the Confederation. A discussion is given also of the part played by Washington in the semi-public, semi-private stock company organized 1784-85 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Potomac and other means of communication generally, with the people settled on the western waters.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

13135. CHASE, WAYLAND J. "The Great Awakening" and its educational consequences. *School & Soc.* 35 (901) Apr. 2, 1932: 443-448.—The Great Awakening, which began in Germany in the last half of the 17th century, became a vital social force in the American colonies at a somewhat later period. The great preacher of pietism in America was George Whitefield who preached the gospel from Georgia to New England in the course of his many tours. With the increased religious fervor among the colonists, it was but natural that the school, "the hand-maiden of the church," would also flourish. Men of wealth stirred by humanitarian motives and religious leaders impressed by the significance of the educational opportunity confronting them founded a great number of academies to train the

laity, as well as a number of colleges and seminaries for the training of the active workers in the church.—*H. R. Anderson.*

13136. CURTI, MERLE E. Robert Rantoul, Jr., the reformer in politics. *New Engl. Quart.* 5(2) Apr. 1932: 264-280.—The son of a reformer, he labored for such causes as abolition of capital punishment, popular education, labor, and temperance. He was particularly bitter against the corporation, to him the archsymbol of the unjust privileges of power and wealth. Yet surprisingly enough, his captivity by the dominant desire for expansion and development and his conviction that railroad development would promote internal free trade, strengthen the Union, and aid the common man, led him to plunge headlong in railroad promotion, and to become the author of the Illinois Railroad charter and the chief lobbyist for it. A Democrat because of his belief in that party's progressive and humanitarian sympathies, he was long aligned with the conservative faction in his state. He moved steadily toward the anti-slavery wing, however, and was finally read out of the party for his stand on the Fugitive Slave Law. He contributed in a minor way to the protection of human rights. But his career suggests that impotency is the inescapable fate of reformers in politics, that their dilemma is either to compromise their convictions by casting their lot with dominant forces, or to remain remote in the realm of theory.—*A. B. Forbes.*

13137. DART, HENRY P. The adventures of Denis Braud, first printer of Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (3) Jul. 1931: 349-384.—In 1764 Braud was granted the monopoly of printing, keeping, and selling books in Louisiana. In 1765 his press was used by those who rose in rebellion against Ulloa, the first Spanish governor of Louisiana. As a result he was imprisoned in 1769 on the arrival of O'Reilly. He was later released, but his press and type were confiscated. He purchased the office of regidor and receiver of fines forfeited to the treasury and thus became a member of the first Cabildo of Louisiana. In 1773 he left the colony in a foreign boat without the permission of the king, and in consequence his office was declared forfeited and later sold to another. (Documents).—*E. M. Violette.*

13138. DUNBAR, WILLIS F. The Burr "conspiracy" and the old Northwest. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 16(2) Mar. 1932: 143-173.—The writer re-evaluates the material on the Burr "conspiracy." A brief sketch of Burr's political career prior to 1805 prefaces the account. After an outline of the events in the West during the years 1805-1807, the motives of Burr are discussed under three heads: (1) minor motives that may have attracted his attention to the West; (2) purposes which he revealed in order to enlist support; and (3) his real purposes. Did Burr plan to separate the Union? Before 1805 he may have, but after 1805, there is no unbiased evidence to show that he did. Brief biographical sketches are given of prominent men in the old Northwest who were connected with the Burr conspiracy. While the West was willing to entertain any scheme involving expansion at the expense of Spain, there was far less separatism in evidence in the West than in any other part of the Union.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

13139. FAÏ, BERNARD. Georges Washington, père de la patrie. [George Washington, father of his country.] *Correspondant.* 103 (1663) Jan. 10, 1932: 58-77. George Washington was a leader of men not merely because his mind was original, and he was courageous, nor because he had the gift of words, nor even because he was capable of conceiving great plans, but because he acted sooner and more vigorously than others. Washington suffered a great deal as a leader, for he was very sensitive. Faithful to his aristocratic instincts, he did not believe in parties. He wished a republic united, and one in which the best ruled peacefully. As a statesman he possessed both political instinct and

historical sense. He built up a strong administration but occupied himself little with foreign relations.—*Florence Hoffer.*

13140. HACKETT, ROGER C. Geographical "availability" of presidential and vice presidential candidates. *Hist. Outlook.* 23(5) May 1932: 218-223.—How have the predilections of the politicians for candidates from doubtful states worked for success at the polls? The author has compiled data in tabular form on 36 presidential elections showing candidates for president and vice president who received electoral votes, the party affiliation of each, the state of birth, and the state of residence. The home state appeals of favorite sons has been unduly exaggerated as a factor in presidential elections. A better conclusion would be that successful candidates usually carry their home states and unsuccessful ones usually fail to do so.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

13141. HAMER, PHILIP M. (ed.) Letters of Governor William Blount. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 122-137.—Some 21 letters written by William Blount during the six years (1790-1796) of his governorship. The originals are in the Draper Collection of Manuscripts, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.—*J. W. Holland.*

13142. HARMON, GEORGE D. Benjamin Hawkins and the federal factory system. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9(2) Apr. 1932: 138-152.—To protect the Indians from the avarice of private traders, to supply them with merchandise, and to attract the Indian trade to the Americans and to counteract the influence of Spain and England, congress in 1796 authorized the president to establish trading posts or factories for the Indians, except the Six Nations and those living north of the Ohio. He was to appoint agents for each establishment. Colerain on the St. Mary's River was chosen to accommodate the Creeks, and Tellico Blockhouse, the Cherokees and Chickasaws. During the first decade of the 19th century, the number of trading houses was increased and the permanent promotion fund was raised to \$300,000. Benjamin Hawkins of North Carolina, superintendent of Indian trade south of the Ohio, was favorably impressed with the factory system; and his activity accounted largely for its success and expansion. Opposition from private traders finally secured in 1822 the abolition of the factory system. In giving up the Indian trade, the federal government suffered an immediate loss of about \$86,000 and an actual loss of \$535,356.—*A. R. Newsome.*

13143. HIRSCH, LEO H., Jr. The Negro and New York, 1783-1865. *J. Negro Hist.* 16(4) Oct. 1931: 382-454.—Hostility to slavery was early expressed by John Jay and Gouverneur Morris in New York, where slaves were few and their employment of little pecuniary value, and in 1785 the first steps were taken by the New York legislature to end slavery in New York state (1827 and 1841). Not until the thirteenth amendment came into force did the recapture of a slave in New York become illegal. Although the slave trade was outlawed, New York City was the leading port in the international slave traffic and this is one reason for the anti-Lincoln majority of 1860. The author further discusses the free Negro in New York as to vital statistics, political and civil rights, education, economic and social conditions, the Negro church, press, soldiers, and the draft riot of 1863. In her fight for abolition, New York has much to be proud of, as indicated by such societies as the New York Manumission Society, American Anti-Slavery Society, Liberty party, and the Free Soil party, and by resolutions of the legislatures and statements of the governors.—*M. Blander.*

13144. JOHNSTON, THOMAS H. Jonathan Edwards and the "Young Folks' Bible." *New Engl. Quart.* 5(1) Jan. 1932: 37-54.—A contributory cause of Edwards' dismissal from his Northampton church in 1750

was a quarrel over church discipline arising from his discovery that certain of the younger generation were reading "immoral books." Richardson's *Pamela* was suggested a century ago as the offending literature, and this identification has been popularly accepted ever since. In the Edwards manuscripts, however, at Andover Theological Seminary and Yale there is evidence to show that the guilty book was one on midwifery. This discovery relieves Edwards of the odium of being an unduly meddling literary censor.—*A. B. Forbes.*

13145. JOHNSTON, J. STODDARD. Benedict J. Webb, Kentucky historian. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 6(2) Apr. 1932: 205-207.—A biographical sketch prepared for publication in Johnston's *Memorial history of Louisville*, 1896, but unintentionally omitted.—*J. W. Holland.*

13146. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing in Illinois. *Natl. Printer Journalist.* 49(12) Dec. 1931: 20-22.—The first printer in Illinois was Matthew Duncan. Born in Kentucky and educated at Yale, Duncan moved to Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois, and established the *Illinois Herald* in 1814. He disposed of his printing office to Daniel P. Cook in 1814-1815. Blackwell and Berry bought out Cook and in 1818 were "printers to the state." In 1820 they removed to Vandalia, the new capital. The second printing point in Illinois was Shawneetown, where Henry Eddy and Allen W. Kimmel established the *Illinois Emigrant* in 1818. Third was Edwardsville, with the *Edwardsville Spectator*, by Hooper Warren and George Churchill, in 1819. Vandalia was fourth, with the Blackwell and Berry plant moved there in 1820. Then came Beleville (Dr. Joseph Green, 1826), Galena (James Jones, 1826), Springfield (Hooper Warren, 1827), Rock Spring (John Mason Peck and T. P. Green, 1829), Jackson (James G. Edwards, 1830), and Alton (O. M. Adams and Edward Breath, 1932). The first printing in Chicago was after the pioneer period. Other printers and publishers are mentioned. (3 reduced facsimiles of a page of the *Illinois Herald* and of two early title pages from Kaskaskia and Edwardsville.)—*Leland D. Case.*

13147. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The first printing in Florida. *So. Printer.* 7(12) Apr. 1931: 7-9, 18, 23.—A press was operated at St. Augustine by John Wells in 1784, but the *East-Florida Gazette* was being published at St. Augustine as early as 1783. Worthington Ford recently discovered some early issues of it in the Public Record Office, in London. The first number probably was issued Feb. 1, 1783. This may be taken as the date of the first printing in Florida. It was "printed by Charles Wright for John Wells, jun." Wells probably brought his printing plant, and his journeyman, Charles Wright, to St. Augustine from the Bahamas, where Wells had taken refuge after the Revolution. The *East-Florida Gazette* probably suspended publication not long after Mar. 22, 1784. It was 37 years before a press again operated in Florida. The next appearance of printing was in July 1821, when Richard W. Edes & Company began publication of the *Florida Gazette* at St. Augustine. Other pioneer printers are mentioned. (Facsimile reproductions of three early Florida title pages and of the first page of the earliest known issue of the *East-Florida Gazette*.)—*Leland D. Case.*

13148. MOORE, POWELL. The political background of the revolt against Jackson in Tennessee. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 45-66.—The Whig party in Tennessee was the product of many years of growing opposition to Andrew Jackson. For 12 years this increasing antagonism to the "Old Hero" was overshadowed by his great popularity. It expressed itself in state elections, but did not affect national politics. Between 1834 and 1839 this anti-administration element in Tennessee allied itself with the Whig party.—*J. W. Holland.*

13149. MORGAN, H. G., Jr. A duel between diplomats. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(3) Jul. 1931: 384-392.—Pierre Soule, elected to the U. S. senate from Louisiana in 1848, was appointed ambassador to Spain in 1853. He was very unpopular at Madrid because of his interest in the scheme to annex Cuba to the United States. He also incurred the enmity of the French ambassador to the court of Spain, Marquis de Turgot. Slighting remarks about Mrs. Soule made at a dinner ball in honor of Empress Eugenie led to two duels: one between Neville Soule, son of Ambassador Soule, and the duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the empress; and the other between Soule and Turgot. The first one was fought with swords and terminated without injury to either party. The second was fought with pistols and Turgot was wounded. Soule's mission lasted only two years, 1853-55. He came home a very much disappointed man.—*E. M. Violette.*

13150. NELLES, WALTER. The first American labor case. *Yale Law J.* 41(2) Dec. 1931: 165-200.—This case arose out of the cordwainers' strike at Philadelphia in the fall of 1805. The legal controversy was far more significant than the conviction of the eight individuals concerned. It was a part of the major political controversy between Jeffersonian democracy and Hamiltonian aristocracy, between humane concern for each and the welfare of all and of natural laws governing economic relations. The English common law doctrine of conspiracy to raise wages was the basis of the prosecution and of the decision. Jefferson does not seem to have expressed himself as to the cordwainers' case. The court should have held that the common law did not apply since the question was one of American policy. Since society itself was divided as to the solution legislatures should have settled the matter. The case shows the same conflict of values, interests, and ideas which exist today.—*Horace A. Bacus.*

13151. PURCELL, RICHARD J. James Shields: soldier and statesman. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21(81) Mar. 1932: 73-87.—An account of the career of James Shields, the Irish immigrant to the United States, and distinguished soldier and political leader.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

13152. QUEENER, VERTON M. William G. Brownlow as an editor. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 67-82.—This article shows Brownlow's personal characteristics by excerpts from his newspaper which demonstrate his attitude toward religion, politics, and public questions, such as the National Bank question, the Mexican War, the slavery question, and secession. Brownlow supported slavery but opposed secession. He supported the Whig party but opposed Zachary Taylor. He was an advocate of Know-Nothingism, supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Constitutional Union party of 1860. His articles were always characterized by strong, vindictive language, over-statement, and exaggeration. His paper sold 10,000 copies per week.—*J. W. Holland.*

13153. QUIST, P. P. Recollections of an immigrant of 1865. *Swedish-Amer. Hist. Bull.* 4(3) Sep. 1931: 7-15.—A brief description of life in the small Swedish village of Rinkaby, which the author left at the age of ten, precedes an account of some of the hardships connected with the life of an immigrant in Minnesota in the 1860's.—*Florence E. Smith.*

13154. STEPHENSON, NATHANIEL WRIGHT. Calhoun and the divine right of the majority. *Scripps College Papers* #3. Mar. 1930: 21-38.—In his early career Calhoun was one of the machine by which Jefferson's purposes were being "perverted." The Democratic party, temporarily under the rule of the War Hawks, swept the country into a war that a large part of the people opposed, brushing aside Jefferson's belief that the majority had no more right to play the despot than had a monarch. In the years following, the full meaning

of majority rule impressed itself on Calhoun's vision. The West, part of the majority of the hour, jammed through a tariff on molasses, thus making rum production in New England prohibitive and giving the Western brandy producers control of the fire-water market. Soon the West and Northeast had common cause in the woolen tariff struggle of 1827, and formed the majority. The imminence of the majority rule despotism turned against his own section of cotton producers now alarmed Calhoun. The rest of his life is concerned with the struggle within himself of how, in a vast country, with great natural differences in local interests, the basic problem of loyalty to the Union can be solved. Calhoun was the first of the new day statesmen who saw the danger of the tyranny of the party possessing mere numerical superiority.—*P. Lieff.*

13155. STEWART, RANDALL. Hawthorne and politics. Unpublished letters to William B. Pike. *New Engl. Quart.* 5(2) Apr. 1932: 237-263.—Except for two intervals, 1841-42 and 1849-52, Hawthorne for 20 years was involved in politics, either as seeker for or holder of office. While his political activity was due solely to financial necessity, he still acquired a good deal of skill along that line. As a political strategist he was a consistent advocate of harmony within the party ranks, because open warfare is suicidal. His political career reveals certain of his distinctive traits: democracy, loyalty to friends, practicality, shrewdness, skill in diplomacy, and remarkable sense of humor.—*A. B. Forbes.*

13156. TURNER, FREDERICK JACKSON. New England, 1830-1850. *Huntington Library Bull.* (1) May 1931: 153-198.—By 1830 shipping and commerce in New England were giving way to manufacturing, and the rural towns were losing population to the manufacturing towns, the cities, or the West. Of relatively unmixed stock, they were deeply imbued with Puritanism with a Calvinistic blend of individualism, and the sense of social responsibility. Profound changes in economic and social conditions went hand in hand with the emergence of new social and religious ideas. Migrations between 1830 and 1850 are especially significant, and by 1850 probably 45% of Americans of New England origin resided outside of New England itself. Meanwhile, however, the immigration of Irish was replacing the lost population, making more than one-third of the population of Boston by 1850, thus providing a new labor supply. Her leading men turned to railroads, to developing the West, and banking. In politics, the popular vote was very close. The older privileged classes, Whigs, retained their power in a growing atmosphere of class feeling, and there was a constant contest between the up-country rural population and the urban centers as illustrated by Dorr's Rebellion in Rhode Island. New England was a fertile field for *isms* and third-party movements such as Anti-Masonry, the shortlived Workmen's party, and the slavery issue. It was a period of reform in the criminal law, of the beginnings of state prohibition, of educational reform and experiment, of the founding of benevolent institutions and of the Lyceum lecture system. New England literature reflected the qualities of the section. Transcendentalism was informed by the spirit of Jacksonian democracy; no idealistic philosophy ever showed such a pragmatic quality.—*H. D. Jordan.*

13157. UNSIGNED. The first law regulating land grants in French colonial Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(3) Jul. 1931: 346-348.—A reprint, translated, of an edict of Louis XV of Oct. 12, 1716, the first legislative enactment in France to regulate grants of land in Louisiana. The form for concessions also reprinted.—*E. M. Violette.*

13158. WARREN, LOUIS A. The religious background of the Lincoln family. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 6(1) Jan. 1932: 72-88.—*J. W. Holland.*

13159. WEBB, ELIZABETH YATES. Cotton manufacturing and state regulation in North Carolina, 1861-65. *No. Carolina Hist. Rev.* 9(2) Apr. 1932: 117-137.—The 39 cotton mills in North Carolina in 1861 were supplying only a fraction of the local demand. By the end of 1862 there was being manufactured enough cotton goods to meet local needs, to supply a large quantity to the army, and to sell considerable amounts in other states; and by the last year of the war the Confederate government was drawing most of its supplies of cotton goods from North Carolina. As a result of the Confederate exemption law, the mills agreed to furnish a portion of their goods to the state at a certain profit in return for exemption of managers and employers and the right of selling the remainder of their output at what it would bring. Later a state law forbade them to take a higher profit from private buyers than from the government. So great was the demand for cotton goods that speculation flourished, and the law of 1863 taking all net profits above 75% as taxes was ineffective. There was no way to lower prices of yarns and sheetings when other prices were rising and the currency depreciating; and the clamorous demand enabled the factories to be independent. The amounts furnished the state were approximately one-third of the output. Six factories were burned and others were literally worn out, but in 1867 there were 33 in operation. But for the irreparable wear and tear on equipment and the collapse of Confederate finances, the war period would have brought phenomenal prosperity to the textile industry of North Carolina.—*A. R. Newsome.*

13160. WELTY, RAYMOND L. The army and mining frontier (1860-1870). *Frontier.* 12(3) Mar. 1932: 261-269.—The search for gold and silver after 1848 led to the creation of a new West. Almost every valley was quickly explored. Mining camps, cities, and even territorial capitals sprang up over night upon land which in many cases had been guaranteed to the Indians. Collisions between Indians and whites necessitated the stationing of federal troops from Arizona to Montana. The duties of the army were: to protect the routes of com-

munication to the mines; to protect miners and prospectors against marauding Indians; to protect peaceful Indians against the miners; to compel hostile Indians to permit industries complement to mining, as agriculture, stockraising, and trading; and to open up new routes to the mines. Most of the Indian wars in Idaho, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico were the result of mining; those on the great plains were the result of opening new routes to the mines.—*Edward Earl Bennett.*

13161. WILLIAMS, SAMUEL C. Fort Robinson on the Holston. *East Tennessee Hist. Soc., Publ.* 4 Jan. 1932: 22-31.—Fort Robinson was a stockade fort built in 1761 by Major Andrew Lewis. To Fort Robinson about the middle of November, 1761, came a brother of Attakullakulla, accompanied by about 400 of his people, as an ambassador from the "emperor" of the Cherokee, to treat for peace. A treaty was entered into on Nov. 19, 1761. Following the treaty the fort was evacuated as useless. As a result of the erection of Fort Robinson, the beauty and fertility of the valley of the Holston was discovered and later led to the exodus of Virginians to eastern Tennessee. (Reproduction of the Fort Robinson marker, unveiled on June 18, 1831.)—*J. W. Hol-land.*

13162. WORMLEY, G. SMITH. First half century of public schools of the District of Columbia. *J. Negro Hist.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 124-140.—Public school education for Negroes in the District of Columbia began in 1864, when congress set aside a portion of the school fund for the instruction of Negro children. The first Negro superintendent of schools was George F. Cook, who was appointed in 1868. At the time there were 41 schools, with 41 teachers and 2,300 pupils. At the close of Cook's administration in 1900, these had increased to 273 schools, with 352 teachers and 12,748 pupils. Francis Cardozo, former secretary of state for South Carolina, introduced business subjects in the high school. The present system includes five junior high schools, three senior high schools, and a teachers college opened in 1929.—*Lorenzo J. Greene.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 12639, 12651, 12681, 12960, 12982)

13163. BAIG BAÑOS, AURELIO. Como contribuyeron los naturales de America a las cargas economicas de España desde 1518 a 1704. [How the natives of America contributed to the economic demands of Spain from 1518 to 1704.] *Rev. Nac. de Econ.* 32(100) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 585-593.—Documents reproduced from and commentaries upon the book *Disposiciones complementarias de las leyes de Indias*.—*Max Savelle.*

13164. CASTRO LOPES, DOMINGOS de. A primitivo nome do Brasil. [Brazil's first name.] *Rev. do Inst. Hist. e Geog. do Rio Grande do Sul.* 9(3) 1929: 363-370.—At the time of its discovery Brazil was thought to be an island and was named Vera-Cruz or Ilka de Vera-Cruz. Later it was called Terra de Santa Cruz. The history and evaluation of these names are given.—*Lois Olson.*

13165. LOMBARDO TOLEDARIO, VICENTE. Geografía de las lenguas de la Sierra de Puebla con algunas observaciones sobre sus primeros y sus actuales pobladores. [The geography of the languages of the Sierra de Puebla with some observations about the first and present settlers there.] *Univ. de Mexico; Rev. Mens.* 3(13) Nov. 1931: 14-96.—*R. F. Nichols.*

13166. MORENO, LAUDELINO. Independencia de la capitania general de Guatemala. [A brief outline

of the history of Guatemala from 1527 to its independence in 1821.] *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala.* 6(1) Sep. 1929: 3-32.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 13002, 13736)

13167. BACH, AUGUST. Englands Entschluss zum Kriege. [England's decision to enter the War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 309-330.—The article traces the events in the foreign office from July 30 to Aug. 2, 1914, and arrives at the conclusion that the German ultimatum to Belgium came after and had no part in bringing about (1) the assurances of support given by the Conservative party leaders to the Liberals, or (2) the cabinet's decision to support France.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

13168. CLAAR, MAXIMILIAN. Die römische Mission des österreichisch-ungarischen Botschafters von Mérey. [The Roman mission of the Austro-Hungarian ambassador von Mérey.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10(3) Mar. 1932: 245-257.—When Kajetan Mérey died in Vienna, Feb. 2, 1931, the probate court had to advertise to locate his heirs. This forgotten man had been the ambassador of Austria-Hungary to Italy from 1910 to 1914 and chief authority in the Ballplatz on Italian affairs, 1915-1918. The Italian foreign minister, Gioliani, attacked him in his memoirs for his uncompromising Italo-phobia and Conrad von Hötzendorf considered him an unthinking Italo-phil. Before he had been in Rome two months Mérey concluded that the causes for

friction between Italy and Austria were not all of Italian making. He did what he could to achieve a compromising friendliness on the part of Austria. But he was well aware of the contrary trend in Vienna, especially from the circles of Conrad and Francis Ferdinand. He soon limited his activity to a meticulous representation of conditions, opinions, and feelings in Rome. In Rome he was suspected as a spy because of this policy. In Vienna he was not always appreciated. He faithfully informed Vienna that Italy would join her allies in a war only in case of an absolutely clear case of *casus foederis*. He protested uncompromisingly when Vienna began to talk compensations with Italy. His position had become untenable and he was recalled.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

13169. HERRE, PAUL. Fürst Bülow und seine Denkwürdigkeiten. [Prince Bülow and his memoirs.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 257-261.—The cool and critical reception with which Bülow's attacks on the Kaiser and Bülow's successors have been greeted in allied countries shows that the campaign against the sole guilt of Germany has made effective strides.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

13170. MAURICE, FREDERICK. General Pershing and the American Expeditionary Force. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (654) Aug. 1931: 222-231.—A criticism of Pershing's *My experiences in the World War*. Pershing insisted on open warfare training instead of trench warfare, but American experience of open warfare was limited to the ten days before the armistice. Pershing's struggle to keep the American army intact and to prevent its incorporation in the Allied armies as replacements shows that he never appreciated the great shipping losses of Britain which produced reduced food and transportation facilities, and that he did not see that British and French man power was nearly exhausted by the end of 1917. There were only four American divisions and no certainty of any more; the question thus was whether to curtail the British and French divisions or to fill up temporarily with Americans in the crisis. At the same time Pershing was compelled to ask Foch for French artillery—which was refused on his own arguments. Pershing also mistook the cynicism of experienced troops for war weariness, and concluded that the untried Americans "were far and away superior to the tired Europeans."—*H. McD. Clotie.*

13171. MURET, MAURICE. L'entrevue de Kono-

pischt et son mystère. [The mystery of the meeting at Konopischt.] *Rev. Pol. et Lit., Rev. Bleue.* 70 (8) Apr. 16, 1932: 225-230.—The report of the conference between the Kaiser and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 12-14, 1914, which has been published in *Die Grosse Politik*, does not clear up the mystery surrounding it. Baron Treutler, secretary of the Kaiser on this occasion, was not personally present at all the conversations. What he reports does not sustain the hypotheses of Wickham-Steed, Seton-Watson, Chopin, and others. On the other hand, it is not complete enough to be satisfactory. The presence of von Tirpitz is unexplained. The papers of Francis Ferdinand, which Berchtold seized at Konopischt immediately after the assassination, might reveal much. Nor has Count von Polzer-Hoditz, the former secretary of Emperor Charles, chosen to throw light on the Konopischt conference. Until the Austrian version of the conference is made public, it remains shrouded in some mystery.—*B. J. Howde.*

13172. WILLIAMS, M. A. The effect of the blockade on the foreign trade of Great Britain during the years 1914-1918. *Scot. Geog. Mag.* 48 (2) Mar. 15, 1932: 89-94.—A statistical study was made of British shipping during the World War in order to determine the success of the German submarine policy. The two periods of sudden decline in British shipping represent the commandeering of merchant ships for war time purposes (1915) and the declaration of unlimited submarine warfare in 1917. Other results of the blockade were: (1) shift in trade from Baltic and Atlantic countries, (2) increased importance of western ports in the British Isles, (3) decline in Mediterranean and increase in traffic around Africa, and (4) the adoption of the convoy system.—*Lois Olson.*

13173. WROBLEWSKI, VICTOR AUGUSTIN. Russlands Kriegsbefehl. [Russia's war order.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (9) Sep. 1931: 534-537.—This article referring to Alfred von Wegerer's *The decisive step into the World War* analyzes the refusal of the Austrian ultimatum by Serbia. The Serbian government was ready to accept the Austrian conditions until two Russian telegrams received in the morning of July 25, 1914, caused the decisive swing: Sazonov asked Serbia to prepare and hinted at unlimited Russian aid. This fact furnishes documentary evidence for the responsibility of Russia which was backed by France.—*Hans Frerk.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 13302, 13401, 13481, 13483, 13489, 13978, 14128)

13174. BOULDING, K. E. The place of the "displacement cost" concept in economic theory. *Econ. J.* 42 (1952) Mar. 1932: 137-141.—By "displacement cost" is meant the result, and not the process, of distributing resources to their various uses. If three hats exchange for one pair of boots, the displacement cost of the three hats is one pair of boots. But this is valid only if three conditions are met: namely, (1) definite quantities of hats and boots must be produced by definite quantities of resources—i.e. they must each have an unequivocal price in terms of resources; (2) the resources by whose employment they are produced must be homogeneous—i.e. must be capable of measurement by a common unit—and must, of course, be fixed in total quantity; (3) there must be only two things producible by these resources. In view of these conditions the displacement concept cannot be utilized in explaining time series, but must be restricted to the analysis of conditions at a moment of time; it applies to the "abstract, ultimate conditions of economic process, not in the study of the processes themselves."—*H. LaRue Frain.*

13175. BRANDENBURG, S. J. The place of agriculture in British national economy prior to Adam Smith. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (3) Jun. 1931: 281-320.—There is a common belief that during the 17th and 18th centuries in England the mercantilists failed to recognize the utility of agriculture, extractive industries, and natural resources in the economy of a nation. This belief is not wholly justified. Although the interests of the time were predominantly commercial and agriculture was not given first rank among industries, the mercantilists did not overlook its necessity and importance to the life of the nation. A survey of the theories of land value, rent, and taxation held by Locke, Munn, Child, and Petty reveals the importance which they attached to agriculture. In the writings of others, Houghton, Steurt, and Vanderlint, are found pertinent discussions of the business side of farming, types of agriculture, and agricultural population. There is no consistency in these beliefs and contradictory statements are often found in the writings of the same author, since the mercantilists were guided by policy and were not inspired by principles and convictions. Nevertheless a sincere interest in agriculture is shown.—*Janet L. Weston.*

13176. COLM, GERHARD. Das Gesetz der komparativen Kosten—das Gesetz der komparativen Kaufkraft. [The law of comparative cost—the law of comparative purchasing power.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 32 (2) Oct. 1930: 371-405.—F. Eulenburg in his *Aussenhandel und Aussenhandelspolitik* (Foreign trade and foreign trade policy) has attacked the classical doctrine of comparative costs, contending that its application is very limited since it takes into account only the average costs of goods entering into international trade and neglects the structural and dynamic elements of supply, that it considers only costs of production and neglects the role of purchasing power and other demand factors, and that it is directed toward an explanation of commodity exchanges between nations, leaving out of account the vastly important service and credit transactions. Colm concludes that the validity of the classical theory is completely independent of particular structure of demand and supply, for the mechanism of international price adjustment affects the entire cost and purchasing power level without altering the direction of the

demand and supply curves and without changing the mutual relations between different goods. Eulenburg's contention that the law of comparative costs is valid only for exchange of goods cannot be accepted, and it is shown by graphical means that refinements of modern price theory can be built into the classical structure without inconsistency and that the classical law can be applied with fruitful results to all sorts of international economic transactions. The principle of comparative purchasing power which Eulenburg says must supersede the principle of comparative costs is already contained in the latter doctrine, when interpreted as it is in this article.—*Eugene Staley.*

13177. EVANS, GRIFFITH C. The rôle of hypothesis in economic theory. *Science* (N. Y.). 75 (1943) Mar. 25, 1932: 321-324.—The distinction between a natural and a theoretical science lies essentially in the presence or absence of a free spirit of making hypotheses and definitions. If the chains of deductive reasoning are complicated, the mathematical method is an indispensable requirement for progress. The main object of theoretical economics is to develop constructive (as contrasted with denotive) definitions, to make hypotheses, and to test the consequences of these hypotheses by comparing them with the facts of experience. For instance, we may make the following hypotheses with respect to demand, and then see whether and to what extent they are justified by a study of actual market behavior: (1) $y=f(p)$, p the price of the commodity; (2) $y=f(p, dp/dt)$; (3) $y(t)=f(p(t-T))$, T a constant; (4) $y(t)=f(p(\tau))$, τ all values between $t-T$ and t ; and (5) $y=f(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k)$, the p 's being prices of several commodities. The utility concept is inconvenient because we cannot define the terms in which utility may be measured. Even if we work not with utility itself (which may or may not be measured) but with an index associated with it which is measurable, we are still faced with several difficulties: (1) We cannot add all the individual indexes together to form a social utility function and then say that society as a whole works to make this total function a maximum. (2) We cannot build up an index function by means of indifference curves unless the utility function is confined to only two variables. If we wish to work with three or more variables, we must introduce directly a postulate of integrability. (3) Even if the integrability postulates are introduced explicitly in order to obtain the utility function (I), we cannot proceed to maximize it by the usual method by putting $dI=0$, for there are various subsidiary conditions which must be satisfied at the same time. It would be better to abandon the use of the utility function and investigate situations more directly in terms of concrete concepts—"concrete concepts suggest concrete hypothesis."—*Henry Schultz.*

13178. FRISCH, RAGNAR. Capital production and consumer-taking. A rejoinder. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (2) Apr. 1932: 253-255.—J. M. Clark's revised formulation of the acceleration proposition (in his reply to the author's original note) still falls short of accuracy. The accurate formulation is: "A decline in the rate of increase of consumer-taking will call forth an absolute decline in the demand for capital goods when and only when the percentage with which the growth rate of consumer-taking diminishes per year is larger than the percentage with which the capital goods are worn out per year." The object of the author's previous note (to which Clark replied) was to point out an erroneous use of the acceleration formula in its inaccurate form by Clark, Mitchell and Hansen in proving the turning point of the business cycle. Their procedure involves determining two unknowns from a single equation.—*Frank H. Knight.*

13179. GENECHTEN, R. van. Kritische Anmerkungen zur Zinstheorie. [Critical observations of the theory of interest.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 3 (3) 1932: 410-426.—This is a critical review of Alexander Mahr's *Untersuchungen zur Zinstheorie* (*Investigations in the theory of interest*). Mahr denies that there is any justification for Böhm-Bawerk's second cause of interest, namely the underestimation of future wants, while subscribing to the importance of the third reason (roundabout method of production). The fact that we do not satisfy first all our present and future most important wants, but satisfy at present a variety of our wants (important and less important ones) does not prove that future wants are esteemed less important. It is not correct to make a comparison between all future and present wants of a person, because the theory of value is not based upon such comparison, but only upon the comparison of a definite number of goods. This, however, does not make the theory of value inapplicable for explaining economic phenomena—the totality of economic utility is not the sum-total of the utility of individual goods (Schonfeld). Value is not equal to the satisfaction of wants (Davenport)—the latter is a psychic phenomenon, the former is a "state of mind" always of a "relative" character. Mahr's conception of the roundabout-process is also criticized, it being held that the process essentially means the increased use of nature's powers. Productivity may thereby be increased, but this still leaves for consideration as to whether this increased production is, or is not obtained by the application of expense which offsets the increase. If so offset, it is impossible to speak of an increase in physical production. The roundabout-process leaves out of consideration the size of the particular industry, and relates only to the amount of capital and the number of laborers employed. The writer further discusses the subsistence fund of Böhm-Bawerk's theory, and denies that the rate of interest is fixed by the marginal productivity of capital.—*C. D. Bremer.*

13180. GRAZIANI, AUGUSTO. Camillo Supino. *Riforma Soc.* 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 121-126.—(Bibliography.)

13181. GUILLEBAUD, C. W. Recent Italian economics. *Econ. J.* 42 (165) Mar. 1932: 54-60.—A brief review of nine recent Italian books or pamphlets. Two are testimonial volumes, each covering a wide range of economic subjects with numerous contributors; three others deal with taxation; one with the development of agriculture in Italy; one is a compilation of articles on the history of the German mark between 1918 and 1924; one deals with concentration movement in modern industry and one is a comparative study of company financing in continental countries.—*H. LaRue Frain.*

13182. KIEKOFRER, W. H. (Chairman), et al. Institutional economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 105-116.—John M. Clark: Institutions are evolving patterns of human behavior played on by a broad range of motives. The institutional attitude assumes piecemeal change as a continuous process. The institutionalist discards the concept of economic law, though reserves the type of analysis which it represents as a useful tool in isolating causal components in the process of analysis. Paul T. Homan: Institutional economics is an intellectual fiction the significance of which lies largely in that it has caused the whole structure of economic theory to be subjected to searching and critical scrutiny. The work done by so-called institutionalists has not created an institutional economics. Hugh M. Fletcher: The view that neoclassical economics is deductive and institutional economics inductive, is false. In both cases there are implicit postulates which relate to environment. As the environment in which any body of doctrine develops is changed, that doctrine tends to lose its effectiveness. Max J. Wasserman: Institutional economics conceives of man as a bundle of rights

and powers. As man uses an increasing number of institutions to lend action to his will the magnitude of his personality increases. Various institutions expand or contract personality of particular groups. Institutions are but devices for carrying out the will of man and lending force to this will. Willard E. Atkins: Institutionalists agree that group behavior should be the center of economic thinking, that more emphasis should be given to custom, habit, law, etc., that economic behavior is constantly changing, and that the economist should not serve only for the norm. Francis D. Tyson: Classical and neoclassical economics related to a particular time and age but institutional economics, being a more empirical approach, is continually reviewing its results in the light of existing facts. William W. Hewett: Institutional economics has not yet succeeded in providing an adequate substitute for the rigorous training received by careful study of classical economics. R. T. Ely: Institutional economics began in the United States at least as early as 1885 and in Germany preceded that date.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

13183. LUCA, MARIO de. Un'originale concezione del progresso tecnico. [An original conception of technical progress.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (3) Mar. 1932: 320-323.—(Discussion of Erich Schiff's article on "Technical progress as a cost factor." *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 2 (5) May 15, 1931: 679-694. See entry 3: 17430.)

13184. NAGLE, JOHN C. Richard Cantillon of Ballyheigue, his place in the history of economics. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 105-122.—Cantillon diverted the attention of economic writers from the balance of trade propaganda to a serious examination of the internal economic life and organization of his nation. His theory of circulation may be singled out as his best individual contribution to economics.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

13185. RICCI, UMBERTO. The psychological foundation of the law of demand. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (2) Apr. 1932: 145-185.—(An algebraic and diagrammatic analysis of the relations between utility curves and demand curves.) Utility curves and individual demand curves are homogeneous. The rectangle of the demand curve (or the expense) behaves exactly as the rectangle of utility. Elastic utility curves always give rise to elastic demand curves in the complicated equilibrium of Walras, and inelastic utility curves to inelastic demand curves. Thus the laws of individual demand have their root in the psychological constitution of the individual, and are universal and eternal if the universality and fixity of the premises be assumed, that is, if we assume the desire of man to maximize the sum of the utilities which may be obtained from his income, divisibility of commodities and enjoyments, and the freedom of the individual to buy as much as he wants at given prices. The theory of demand thus acquires an unshakable solidity. To remove from economic science the concept of utility, under the pretext that it is not measurable, is to deprive economics of its original essence and make blind the play of economic facts. If the curve of final degree of utility of (a commodity) (*A*) is elastic, the final degree of utility of all the money *r* and the demand for (*A*) move in the same direction; if inelastic, they move in opposite directions; if anelastic, the final degree of utility of all the money remains constant.—*Frank H. Knight.*

13186. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Werturteil und Produktivitätsbegriff in der Wirtschaftswissenschaft. [Value judgment and productivity concept in economics.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136 (4) Apr. 1932: 481-494.—After glancing at the controversy regarding value judgments and at the productivity concept in economic literature, the author restates his own theory of both and of the relation between them. The "outright" (*bekennende*) value judgment is repudiated for economics on the ground that it is subjective and

unscientific. Only "hypothetical" value judgments are admissible, it being the mission of a science not to prescribe ends, but to show how ends may be realized if their realization is decided upon as desirable. In consequence of this view of value judgments, productivity must be defined and measured in a manner to avoid commitment to any particular conception of value. At the same time it must be abstract rather than descriptive. Productivity is then to be defined in contrast with "rentability," as the contribution made by any constituent unit of a complex to the net yield of the higher complex as a whole, whatever may be the content of this yield, i.e., the purpose set for itself by the higher complex. For example, the productivity of an individual enterprise will be its net addition to the total result achieved by the social economy in which it exists as a unit.—*Frank H. Knight.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 12574, 12593, 12692, 12725, 12745, 12876, 12893, 12900, 12904, 12906, 12911, 12915, 12922, 12936, 12941, 12946, 13023, 13041, 13045, 13056, 13073, 13090, 13096, 13101, 13120, 13126, 13130, 13142, 13159-13160, 13163, 13172, 13175, 13209, 13300, 13401, 13426, 14108, 14156)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 12484, 12492, 12496, 12509, 12511, 12516, 12523, 12530, 12556, 12561, 12567-12568, 12576, 12589-12590, 12596, 12599, 12607, 13270, 13275, 13297, 13338, 13443, 13458, 13746)

13187. ARIAS, GINO. L'économie corporative et la crise. [A corporate economy in the depression.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1 (2) Feb. 1932: 259-274.—The character of the present depression in Italy has been strongly affected by the policy of the government. The lag of retail prices behind wholesale prices has been reduced. Real wages have been maintained at a nearly constant level, although a moderate reduction took place in 1931. In general, despite its youth, the present economic organization has shown a remarkable resistance to the effects of the depression.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

13188. BATES, EDWIN. Commercial survey of the Pacific northwest. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #51. 1932: pp. 356.

13189. BUNLE, HENRI. Le Maroc économique. [Morocco as an economic unit.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 72 (12) Dec. 1931: 314-331.

13190. CIARLANTINI, FRANCO. Sguardo sulla Grecia moderna—Informazioni economiche e finanziarie. [Modern Greece—economic and financial data.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (2) Feb. 29, 1932: 137-141.

13191. CLARK, J. M. The European economic dilemma and the interests of the United States. *Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mo. Rev.* 3 (27) May 1932: 190-209.

13192. DRAŽEK, KAREL. Hospodářská situace v Itálii. [Economic situation in Italy.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37 (3) Mar. 1932: 176-193.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13193. HOLLOWAY, J. E. Presidential address. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 3 Pt. 2 (6) 1930: 1-7; 4 Pt. 2 (8) 1931: 1-6.—In South Africa the brunt of the depression has fallen on producers of raw materials, and the standard of living of the farming classes has been very considerably depressed.—*R. Leslie.*

13194. KOLOWRAT-KRAKOVSKÝ, JINDŘICH. Jak by mohl přijít zlepšení. [How improvement might come.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (17) Apr. 27, 1932: 257-260.—There is a lack of concrete program in Czechoslovakia for the

improvement of economic conditions. The Danubian Federation would need the financing of the passive commercial balances in reference to the active Czechoslovak balance; the minimum amounts would be 800,000,000 Czechoslovak crowns for Yugoslavia, 1,200,000,000 for Austria and 600,000,000 for Hungary. German reparations and the consolidation of foreign debts must be settled; short-term credits must be changed into long-term credits and the present rate (7-8%) reduced. An international agreement regarding the shortening of the working hours and some concrete results in disarmament would have to come. Czechoslovakia should grant loans to the Central European states only if they would buy Czechoslovak goods. A crisis fund, administered by a commission, should be created. State and communal enterprises should adopt the 40-hour working week.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13195. LAPLANTE, RODOLPHE. Qu'aviendra-t-il de l'Ouest Canadien? [What is going to happen to the Canadian West?] *Rev. Trimestr. Canad.* (67) Sep. 1931: 263-275.—The present world economic crisis has been particularly severe in the Canadian West owing partly to the too rapid expansion of the Prairie Provinces. The writer recommends mixed farming and a lowering of the cost of production, and on the part of the government, a policy of non-immigration, and a deliberate attempt to advertise Canadian wheat, and open markets in Africa and Asia.—*Alison Ewart.*

13196. NOVELLIS, LYDIA de. L'economia dei Paesi del Levante Mediterraneo sotto mandato francese. [The economic life of the countries of the Mediterranean Levant under French mandate.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (3) Mar. 31, 1932: 299-309.

13197. PENROSE, E. F. Agricultural and mineral production in Japan. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 21*-282*.

13198. RYGG, A. N. The economic situation in Norway. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 20 (5) May 1932: 276-283.—Norway's industrial activity is dependent to a high degree on the export markets and these in 1931 were exceptionally poor. In shipping there was much idle tonnage. Whaling was in abeyance for the season 1930-31 but will be resumed this year. The fisheries in 1931 gave rather poor results. A small rise in the price index was registered after the suspension of the gold standard.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

13199. SERING, MAX; WIEDENFELD, KURT; BECKERATH, ERWIN; LOTZ, WALTHER; BONN, M. J.; DIEHL, KARL. The present economic state of Germany. Agriculture; industries; transportation and communications; public finance; banking and credit; general conclusions. *International Conciliation.* (279) Apr. 1932: 137-171.—The characteristics of the present economic situation of Germany are summarized from results of a larger investigation, *Ursachen und Wirkungen des hohen Zinsfußes in Deutschland.* Max Sering: The burden of interest on agriculture for new borrowing was higher in 1929 than before the war in spite of the wiping out of the old debts by inflation. Wiedenfeld: Shortage of capital affected particularly the specialized industries producing high quality goods. It was easier to get foreign credits for industries producing staple products. This resulted in Germany's entering in this type of industrial production in which she is not particularly able to compete with other countries. Beckerath: Costly credit obliged all branches of transportation and communication to rely more on self-financing, which affected freight rates and the cost of other services unfavorably. Lotz: Though the inflation alleviated the debts of the Reich, states, and communities, it ruined the confidence of savers in public loans, a fact which has made credit 2½ to 3 times as costly as before the war. The principal difficulty is in the practical impossibility of securing long-term loans on any basis. This has caused an increase of the short-term indebtedness, par-

ticularly by smaller states, municipalities and communities. In many cases the interest charge is not covered by the yields from public utilities in which the capital was invested, and taxation must meet the burden. Bonn: The great difference between the interest rate in Germany and abroad made the Reichsbank's discount policy ineffective. The raising of the discount rate to prevent a boom caused a rapid inflow of foreign money which counteracted the effects of the policy. The chief results of the shortage of domestic capital and of the high rate of interest on the German commercial banks was the expansion of their lendings (some of long-term character) by credits granted them from abroad at short notice. This completely shook their foundation during the panic. Diehl: The very high interest rate was caused by high premium for risks resulting from the uncertainty of the economic future of Germany caused by high taxation.—V. P. Timoshenko.

13200. UNSIGNED. La situación económica de la Argentina a mediados de 1931. [Argentina's economic situation about the middle of 1931.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 28 (166) Apr. 1932: 271-273.—Argentina is one of the few countries of the world which increased its exports by volume during 1931 (70%), thus compensating for the decrease in raw material prices. The 1931 budget had a deficit of 80,000,000 Argentine silver pesos, or only a 10% margin between planned expenditures and income. The internal debt increased but the foreign debt was reduced by about \$45,000,000.—Philip Leonard Green.

13201. VICENTELLI, A. F. La crise en Belgique et en France. [The crisis in Belgium and in France.] *Flambeau*. 15 (5) May 1932: 513-522.

13202. ZIEGFELD, A. HILLEN. Schlesien. [Silesia.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (7-8) 1931: 471-477.—Silesia's economic condition has been very much endangered by the cession of parts of Silesia to Poland and Czechoslovakia (9.2% of its territory, 17% of its population) and of Posen, West Prussia, and southern East Prussia which formed the economic hinterland of the province, as well as by the seclusion of East Prussia through the Polish Corridor and the closing of markets in Eastern Europe. Silesia lost half of her natural markets as well as great natural resources. (Maps, statistics.)—John B. Mason.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS GENERAL

(See also Entries 12491, 12501, 12507, 12536, 12539, 12548, 12552, 12563, 12586, 12593-12594, 12602, 13073, 13096, 13101, 13126, 13175, 13197, 13248, 13342, 13345, 13350, 13354, 13360-13362, 13364, 13367, 13369, 13423, 13439-13440, 13342, 13460, 13490-13491, 13511, 13517, 13524, 13529, 14042-14043, 14074, 14110, 14114, 14167, 14169)

13203. GEORGESCO, CONSTANT. La conversion des dettes agricoles en Roumanie. [The conversion of agricultural debts in Rumania.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion*. (84) Mar. 1932: 82-85.

13204. GÜNTHER, W. von. Anpassung der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung an die gegenwärtigen wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse. [Adjustment of agricultural production to present economic conditions.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb. f. Bayern*. 21 (1-2) 1931: 14-22.

13205. KIDD, E. E. The contribution of the county adviser to the development of the poultry industry. *Agric. Progress*. 9 1932: 106-114.—The county adviser should regard himself as a link in the cooperation between all the poultry-keepers, and the Agricultural and Poultry Research Institutes, the National Poultry

Council, and the future prosperity of the industry.—Edgar Thomas.

13206. LEGRAS, CHARLES. Au Congrès d'Agriculture de Prague. [The Agricultural Congress in Prague.] *Rev. d. Deux Mondes*. 101 (5) Jul. 15, 1931: 452-457.—More than 30 nations were officially represented at the Agricultural Congress at Prague in June, 1931. Treaties of commerce were revised and the German-Rumanian agreement was announced. Among the problems discussed were the agricultural crisis in Poland caused particularly by the lessening demand for the sugar beet, and the world-wide overproduction of wheat.—L. K. Fuchs.

13207. MAROZZI, ANTONIO. Le condizioni presenti dell'economia agricola Italiana. La razionalizzazione della produzione. [The present condition of Italian agriculture. The rationalization of production.] *Nuova Antologia*. 67 (1438) Feb. 16, 1932: 524-532.—In spite of great advance during recent years in the condition of agriculture in Italy much room is left for improvement and rationalization. Since the Fascist regime favors small and medium sized holdings both for social and moral reasons, the author pleads for the extension of the cooperative system as the most potent factor in rationalization.—A. Vidaković.

13208. PAVLOVSKY, GEORGE. The agricultural crisis in 1930-31. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-20.—A survey of the agricultural situation throughout the world in this period showed a continued decline in prices of agricultural prices in all countries alike. The fall in price of wheat on a world market was fundamental in the agricultural situation. An attempt was made to help home production by means of customs protection; voluntary organizations of producers have considered methods of marketing and reducing cost of production. No nation seems able to solve these difficulties alone.—A. J. Dadisman.

13209. ROGIN, LEO. The introduction of farm machinery in its relation to the productivity of labor in the agriculture of the United States during the nineteenth century. *Univ. California, Publ. Econ.* 9 Jul. 1931: pp. x+260.—In order to interpret fully the trend of the productivity of labor in agriculture it is necessary to study the invention and utilization of implements and machines with the resulting changes in methods of production. A detailed survey of the invention and successive improvements of the plow, harvester, and other agricultural implements is made, particular attention being given to time of introduction and to development in harmony with the needs of individual localities. The effect of these improvements upon the man-hour requirements for crop production is analyzed with respect to the production of wheat in the United States during the 19th century.—Janet L. Weston.

13210. SAWICKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Książka rolnicza na tle kryzysu gospodarczego. [Agricultural publications and the economic crisis.] *Rolnictwo*. 2 (3) Mar. 1932: 348-361.—(Poland.)

13211. STRZESZEWSKI, CZESŁAW. Akcja sanacji finansowej rolnictwa w Polsce. [Financial reorganization of Polish agriculture.] *Rolnictwo*. 2 (3) Mar. 1932: 295-319.

13212. UNSIGNED. Estonia. *Internat. Inst. Agric. 1st World Agric. Census, Bull.* #2. 1932: pp. 38.—The agricultural census was taken in Estonia from June 5-10, 1929 by census enumerators who visited each holding. The tabulations are in three parts: A—general data, B—classification according to extent of land in holdings, C—classification according to tenure. Under general data are included tables giving area, population, number of farms, improvements, etc. Classification B shows the distribution of holdings, population, crops, livestock, improvements, and capital value by size of farm. The third classification, by tenure, gives number of farms, crops improvements, population, value, etc.

on farms operated by owners and under various types of tenure.—*Janet L. Weston.*

13213. UNSIGNED. Irish Free State. *Internat. Inst. Agric., 1st World Agric. Census, Bull.* #1. 1932: pp. 37.—Statistical tables compiled from information obtained by the agricultural census carried out in 1929. The following fields are included: area, owned and tenanted land, agriculture, machines and implements, power used, live stock, livestock produce, etc.—*E. Kenny.*

13214. WILSON, M. C. Statistical results of cooperative extension work, 1930. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Extension Service Circ.* #157. May 1931: pp. 28.

13215. WILSON, M. C., and JACCARD, C. R. Results of the five-year wheat-belt extension program. A study of 343 farms in Ford and Pawnee counties, Kansas, 1930. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Extension Service Circ.* #163. Sep. 1931: pp. 36.

13216. WIRTH, HERMANN. Bedeutung, Einrichtungskosten und Rentabilität der Erwerbsgarten-siedlung. [Importance, costs of establishment and efficiency of horticultural settlements.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (3) 1931: 447-490.—Horticultural settlements, initiated and subsidized by governmental action, help to combat depopulation of country districts. The funds available, the price and market conditions, the land values, are discussed with respect to the relative profitability of small scale farming and horticulture. Horticulture is proved to be the more adequate and efficient type of settlement, as compared to general farming on a very small scale. Horticulture needs less capital investment in land, equipment and machinery, which is an important factor in light of the general financial distress. Furthermore vegetables and fruits can gradually displace imported products in the domestic market.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13217. ZAPOLEON, L. B. Farm relief, agricultural prices, and tariffs. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (1) Feb. 1932: 73-100.—Research, the development and maintenance of efficient and economical marketing and financial services, trade information, and sundry activities requiring collective action—in agriculture must be undertaken by the commonwealth because of the smallness and wide dispersion of the producing units and of their collective importance. In addition to educational service, and regulatory services, the distinctive needs of agriculture are recognized in a mass of special legislation on rural credit, warehousing, standardization of grades, market inspection, relief measures, such as drought loans, regulation of dealers of various kinds. Recently a shift has developed from more efficient production to better marketing. Farm relief is seen in the development of large cooperative associations, marketing their products in an orderly way behind tariff walls. More than that the agricultural program contemplates a rationalization of the industry through state action. Some lines of action involve the fallacious notion that prices of some commodities are determined on a domestic basis. All are really determined on an international basis. Plans to establish a "domestic" price-level based on American standards of living and the ideas of tariff equality are largely illusory.—*H. E. Erdman.*

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 12499, 12582, 12593, 12595, 13212, 13547)

13218. BOYENS, W. Ziele und Formen der landwirtschaftlichen Siedlung unter dem Einfluss der deutschen Agrarkrise. [Purposes and forms of land settlement under the influence of the German agricultural crisis.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (3) 1931: 413-446.—Large scale farming in eastern Germany has become unprofitable during the last years, due to the price decline of rye and potatoes, the main crops in this type of farming, and to the increase of wage payments and social

insurance charges. Private and governmental institutions for internal agricultural settlement face the problem of dividing the bankrupt large farms into small units. Most of the applicants for those settlers' farmsteads do not have even enough cash to pay the required 10 to 15% down payment. The price of a farmstead of 35 to 40 acres, furnished by the settlement agencies, is approximately \$9,000, without inventory. This is considered to be too expensive for farm laborers and other applicants. Costs of establishment, especially building costs, have to be cut. Proceedings of colonizing the large farms are under governmental control; at present, it takes too much time and too much money to colonize one of those farms, and various legal and managerial questions are not yet solved. Certain samples of successful colonization indicate the trend. Bröderich succeeded in carrying through a settlement plan furnishing farmsteads to settlers at 50-60% of the normal price. In this plan the settlers collaborate as a group with the settlement agency. From the beginning the settlers' group agree to a definite price per acre, after having discussed and appraised with the settlement agent all details concerning the farm.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13219. BUTTRICK, PHILIP L. Public and semi-public lands of Connecticut. *Connecticut State Geol. & Natur. Hist. Survey, Bull.* #49. 1930: pp. 151.

13220. HAMMAR, C. H. The Missouri farm real estate situation for 1927-1930. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Res. Bull.* #154. 1931: pp. 81.—The emphasis in this study is placed on those qualities of land which determine its value as an instrument of production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13221. KAMBE, M. Rising tendency of land value in Japan: its effects, causes and some control measures. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 205-210.

13222. UNSIGNED. Valuación de las propiedades rurales en la Provincia de Buenos Aires. [Valuation of rural properties in the Province of Buenos Aires.] *Anales de la Soc. Rural Argentina.* 65 (9) Sep. 1931: 519-522.

13223. UNSIGNED. Triennial review of irrigation in India 1927-30. *India Dept. Industries & Labour, Pub. Works Branch.* 1932: pp. 61.

FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entry 12581)

13224. ADAMS, L. A. The management of large farms. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (9) Sep. 1931: 353-357.

13225. BARRATT, STEPHEN. The farming of Mid-Cheshire. *Agric. Progress.* 9 1932: 55-61.—This summarizes the results of a survey conducted in 1930 and covering 15 parishes in Mid-Cheshire, where the farming is mostly concerned with the production of milk for sale in liquid form. Of the 210 farms, whose records were analyzed, 11% failed to make even a contribution to the farmer's labor wage, and a further 19% failed to return the full labor allowance. The remaining 70% left a "surplus" towards interest on capital and managerial charges amounting to an average of £264 per 100 acres. Over all farms there was an average surplus of £153 per 100 acres. The influence of size of farms, proportion of arable land, and the method of herd replenishments on these results are examined.—*Edgar Thomas.*

13226. CASE, H. C. M., and MOSHER, M. L. Farm practices that pay. *Univ. Illinois College Agric. & Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #389. Mar. 1932: pp. 39.—Average gains of \$1,265 a year were made in the net incomes from 25 central Illinois farms as a result of better practices and improvements adopted in the organization and operation of the farms over a period of six years, according to results of farm management studies reported in this circular. There are three groups of practices: those that reduce cash costs, those that require

little expense and those that require both time and expense, especially additional capital. Practices found to reduce cash costs include fitting machinery to needs of the farm, cooperating with other farmers in the ownership of expensive equipment, doing custom work to reduce overhead, avoiding an excess of labor, controlling costs of building, fencing and other improvements, testing soil to save clover and alfalfa seed, growing legumes on adapted land, using home produced food and developing a farm and home budget. Practices found to give immediate increases in income with little or no cash outlay include using high yielding seeds, testing seeds for germination, controlling crop diseases and insects, storing seed and crops carefully, making careful use of manure, protecting stand of crops, preparing a good seed bed, controlling weeds, growing the higher profit crops, controlling livestock diseases, feeding balanced rations, using homegrown feed, producing according to markets, forming the habit of timeliness and keeping the Illinois farm account. For a long time farm plan, paying practices that require time or expense include using limestone where needed, keeping much land in legumes, using a good crop rotation, arranging a field system with care, providing good drainage, using phosphate and potash where profitable, keeping high producing livestock, fitting livestock to the farm and developing a large enough business.—*H. C. M. Case.*

13227. EASTERBROOK, L. F. The possibilities of mechanized farming. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (655) Sep. 1931: 321-336.—Accounts of two mechanized farms in England and their success in making the most of conditions and producing at a profit.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13228. HAASE, ALFONS. Der laufende Geldvoranschlag und die laufende Geldstatistik als Mittel zweckmässiger Betriebskontrolle. [Business control by means of running or repeated estimates of income and expenditure.] *Landwirtschaft. Jahrb.* 74 (2) 1931: 319-352.—This monetary estimate takes a predominant place among other customary estimates in agriculture, such as estimates of the amount of seed required, of fertilizer, of food, wages, expenses of up-keep, taxes, etc. In making such estimates for agriculture, it should be recognized that there are inherent difficulties on account of the lack of complete sets of accounts and books. It is essential that running or repeated estimates be made (*laufende Voranschlag*) of such income and expenditures and that such estimates be linked up with estimates of expected results and liquidity. This running estimate of expected results will indicate, for successive periods, the results of operation, i.e. net income, while the latter will indicate whether it will be possible for the cultivator to pay out, from current receipts, the current expenditures of the business. Nonmonetary services given by the business to the entrepreneur, and by the entrepreneur to the business, also items of a private character (receipts not pertaining to the business, and expenditures for private use) must be considered.—*C. D. Bremer.*

13229. HENKELMANN, W. Zusammenhang zwischen Bodennutzung, Bodenerträgen und Viehhaltung. [Relations between land utilization, land yields, and cattle raising.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 74 (6) 1931: 839-924.

13230. HODGES, J. W.; KIFER, R. S.; NICHOLS R. D. Dairy farm organization in southeastern Kansas. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #255. 1931: pp. 77.

13231. HUBER. Praktische Auswertung der Buchführung in einer niederrheinischen Weidenwirtschaft und die Bedeutung der Buchführung für die Grünlandberatung. [Practical utilization of accounting in a lower Rhine pasture economy and the significance of accounting for land advisory service.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb. f. Bayern.* 21 (8-9) 1931: 375-382.

13232. LÖHR, LUDWIG. Beiträge zum Problem der Grundlagen für die objektive Taxation der Land-

güter. [Contributions to the problem of the principles of objective valuation of farms.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtschaft.* 15 (3) 1931: 528-541.—In accordance with Sagawe and Laur, and in contradiction to Aereboe and Rothkegel, there is no justification in calculating one single value for a farm to be applied to all purposes of valuation. Methods of valuation must depend upon the purpose, such as purchase or sale, inheritance, book accounting, mortgages, expropriation, taxation; for each of these a respective value has to be computed. In general, valuation has to be based upon return (*Ertragswert*). As to small-sized farms, the family labor income affects the price determination of farm even more than the return on the capital invested. Therefore, with regard to small farms, there is always a great discrepancy between values based on capitalized returns and actual prices, the latter being considerably higher. The small scale farmer considers his farm more as a means of earning labor income than of getting interest from his capital invested.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13233. MILLS, JAMES, Jr. An owner's opinion of large-scale farms. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (9) Sep. 1931: 348-350.

13234. NEWMAN, J. E. Farm mechanisation. *Agric. Progress.* 9 1932: 124-135.—A review of developments in farm mechanization based on a survey of a number of highly mechanized farms carried out by the Institutes of Agricultural Economics and of Agricultural Engineering of Oxford University.—*Edgar Thomas.*

13235. UNSIGNED. The profitability of farming in Scotland. The financial results obtained on certain groups of farms in Scotland in 1929-30. *Scotland Dept. Agric., Publ.* #2. 1932: pp. 69.—This official report on the economic position of farming in Scotland, is based on the study of 143 farm accounts for 1929-30. The expenses, receipts, and financial results are analyzed for the farms grouped according to district and type of farming. On only 21 out of 50 cattle-feeding farms in the northeast area were the farm incomes of sufficient amount to support the farm household. Of 27 arable farms in the eastern area, only 7 produced a livelihood. In the Borders 11 out of 23 semi-arable sheep farms produced profits sufficient to meet normal living expenses, the results being better on the higher than on the lower lying farms. About two-thirds of the dairy farms of the southwest yielded living profits, the cheesemakers being less successful than the milk sellers. As compared with 1928-29, 33 farms fared better, and 54 fared worse, while average profits declined in most groups. (See entry 3: 18921).—*Edgar Thomas.*

13236. WADHAM, S. M. Some economic aspects of grazing and pasture management in Australia. *Econ. Rec. (Melbourne).* 7 (13) Nov. 1931: 177-194.

13237. WILMOUSKY. Kann die Mechanisierung die landwirtschaftliche Betriebe, insbesondere die bäuerlichen, wieder wirtschaftliche Gestalten? [Can mechanization reestablish agriculture, especially peasant agriculture, on a paying basis?] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb. f. Bayern.* 21 (1-2) 1931: 61-72.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 12471, 12476, 12478-12481, 12487-12489, 12502, 12508, 12510, 12525, 12544, 12553, 12558, 12560, 12564, 12571-12572, 12575, 12580, 12585, 12604, 12606, 13205, 13255, 13281, 13344, 13348-13349, 13352-13353, 13355-13356)

13238. BUSCH, W. Die Ökonomie der Milchviehhaltung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung dänischer Verhältnisse. [The economics of the dairy industry with special attention to Danish conditions.] *Landwirtschaftl. Jahrb.* 74 (4) 1931: 553-586.—A study of the dairy industry in Denmark, its development, cost of production and profitability. The author concludes that it has nearly reached the limit of its possible extension. He

doubts the advisability of Germany's emulating Denmark's emphasis on fodder beets as feed for cows and recommends green pasturage instead.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13239. HANAU, ARTHUR. Die Zukunft des deutschen Pferdebestands. [The future of the supply of horses in Germany.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (1) Jun. 1931: 1-11.

13240. HODGE, E. H., and PARSONS, G. R. The Connecticut apple industry, 1930. *Connecticut Dept. Agric., Bull.* #11. 1931: pp. 16.

13241. McPHERSON, JOHN BRUCE. Annual wool review for 1931—with estimate of wool production and other statistical records. *Bull. Natl. Assn. Wool Manufacturers.* 62 (2) Apr. 1932: 127-237.

13242. MENOZZI, ANGELO. L'agricoltura nell'Italia settentrionale. [Agriculture in northern Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1439) Mar. 1, 1932: 88-97.—The author reviews the conditions of agriculture in northern Italy. Improvement is general, in spite of the decline of some agrarian industries such as silk-worm raising.—*A. Vidaković.*

13243. MIÈGE, EM. Les bases de la vente du blé. [Bases of the commercial value of wheat.] *Rev. d. Agric. de France.* 63 (10) Oct. 1931: 311-314.—The results are given of a number of experiments made in different countries which indicate that there is no constant correlation between the specific gravity of wheat and its commercial value.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13244. POGGI, TITO. L'agricoltura nell'Italia centrale. [Agriculture in central Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 67 (1439) Mar. 1, 1932: 97-111.—The author reviews the position of each agricultural industry in central Italy as well as the credit system. (Tables on production.)—*A. Vidaković.*

13245. PRETORIUS, W. J. An economic inquiry into wheat farming in the western Cape Province 1929-1930. *So. Africa Dept. Agric., Division Econ. & Markets, Econ. Ser. No. 16. Bull.* #103. 1931: pp. 49.

13246. ROGET, LOUIS. Quelques aspects de la crise viticole avant la loi du juillet 1931. [Certain aspects of the wine crisis and the law of July 4, 1931.] *Rev. d. Agric. de France.* 63 (9) Sep. 1931: 283-285.—The law of supply and demand which regulates production in most spheres of economic activity does not apply to the wine industry, which seems to be less responsive than any other line of endeavor to price fluctuations.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13247. UKERS, WILLIAM H. The world's staples. XII. Coffee. *Index. (Svenska Handelsbanken.)* 7 (76) Apr. 1932: 95-117.—Since 1870 Brazil, or the Brazilian State of Sao Paulo, has from time to time tried to "valorize" the price of coffee. The principle of valorization is generally conceded to be economically unsound. Still, owing to a fortunate short crop situation, the genius of the German trader, Herman Sielken, and the World War, the valorization scheme has worked quite well in the past. In 1922 a permanent valorization policy was embarked upon with the organization of the "Coffee Institute." At first the Institute, which is financed by an export tax on coffee, attempted to control prices by the regulation of the export movement. In 1931, however, the attempt to maintain any given price was abandoned the export tax was increased, and the Institute began to destroy large quantities of low grade coffee. Through March, 1932 approximately 4,000,000 bags of coffee had been destroyed. It would seem that the ultimate solution of the Brazilian coffee problem is to be found in the control of acreage and production.—*Oris V. Wells.*

13248. ULMANSY, SAVA. Vliv zemědělské krise na chov dobytka v Jugoslavi. [The influence of the agricultural crisis on the raising of cattle in Yugoslavia.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 101-104.—The Yugoslav cattle industry is in a market and price crisis. But quality has improved so that it can compete in world markets.—*J. Š. Kouček.*

13249. UNSIGNED. The experimental cultivation of tung trees in the Empire. *Bull. Imper. Inst. (Gl. Brit.)* 30 (1) Apr. 1932: 24-35.

13250. UNSIGNED. Cotton grown in Ukrainian steppes. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 6 (23) Dec. 1, 1931: 550.—Cotton cultivation in the steppes of the Ukraine was tried out for the first time last year on an area of 20,000 ha. (49,400 acres). This experiment showed that the district is suitable for cotton growing. This year 160,000 ha. were sown, and the 1932 program calls for 225,000 ha., a 40% increase.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13251. UNSIGNED. Work of Brazil's National Coffee Council. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 61 (4) Oct. 1931: 355-357, 363.—An outline of the work and plans of the National Coffee Council of Brazil which was established in May 1931. The success of the plan now inaugurated depends not only on the purchase in sufficient quantity of the surplus destined for destruction but also the limitation of the receipt of coffee in national ports, in accordance with the needs for export and the acquisitive capacity of the National Coffee Council. Other steps also are necessary, such as prohibition of transportation and trading anywhere of coffee inferior to type 8; the prohibition of new plantings for 4 years in new zones; assistance to the coffee institutes for advertising purposes; commercial treaties with coffee importing countries, and the prosecution of frauds.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13252. WIGGLESWORTH, ALFRED. The hard fibre industry. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79 (4087) Mar. 20, 1931: 423-448.—The spread of the sisal industry to Africa since the war, and expansion in production have been followed by serious conditions in the industry as a result of the decline in commodity prices. Exports from British East Africa increased from 7,923 t. in 1921 to 48,540 t. in 1930, and from Kenya from 6,630 t. to 15,600 t. in the same period. Mexican production has tended to decline while that of Java and Sumatra, although it has increased rapidly, has probably reached a peak. It is doubtful whether possible substitute fibers such as manila, New Zealand hemp, and Mauritius fiber can be expected to increase materially. The importance of research in the sisal industry with a view to lowering costs of production and widening the market are emphasized. With a total world production of 450,000 t. of hard fiber of which 90,000 is produced in the British empire it is urged that the empire might become self sufficient.—*H. A. Innis.*

13253. WILSON, A. L., and HARDENBURG, E. V. Potato storage on 259 farms in New York. *Cornell Agric. Exper. Sta., Ithaca. Bull.* #526. 1931: pp. 58.

13254. YOUNG, H. P. Studies in Vermont dairy farming VII. Charlotte, Ferrisburg and Panton area. *Vermont Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #329. May 1931: pp. 30.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 13293, 13531, 13713, 13726, 13800, 13871, 13876)

13255. BLANCHARD, G. Monoculture en Égypte et la crise actuelle. [The monoculture of Egypt and the present crisis.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (9) Sep. 1931: 505-514.—Egypt is primarily an agricultural country and cotton represents about 85% of its exports. Five-sixths of its population live on the land. Egypt manufactures little and depends largely on her cotton crop for the imports of manufactured goods. The fall in the price of cotton forced the government to come to the aid of the producers. The methods employed were: (1) limitation of acreage, (2) purchase of cotton at a standard price by government, (3) subsidies advanced to growers. The first method was found to be impractical owing to the difficulty of allotting exact proportions of land to cotton growers, and to the variability in crop returns. The

second condition, by which the price was maintained by state purchase left the government with a stock of cotton which it could not dispose of without lowering the price. Thirdly, money was supplied to producers at the time of harvest to avoid an excess of cotton being thrown on the market and consequent drop in price—practically, however, the result was the same as the second as, if prices fell, the government was forced to buy. The present government, reflecting the ideas of its predecessors, would intensify the culture of cotton and reduce the cost of production by compelling proprietors to accept rents for their land in proportion to current prices of cotton, by the establishment of an agricultural bank and by the development of agricultural cooperatives. Should not Egypt avoid the dangers of a monoculture by varying her crops and building up industries?—*Pierre Winkler*.

13256. MOSER, C. O. Agriculture and the national income. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 23-29.—Legislation has affected the distribution of the national income by means of embargoes, tariffs and subsidies to the advantage of the industrial and commercial groups. The farm people now need compensating advantages. The first problem is to rehabilitate foreign buying power by a better distribution of gold; a tariff policy based on economic forces and debt revision based upon the new values of the stabilized currency of the debtor nations. The second problem is to rehabilitate the farmers' buying power. To do this, it is necessary to devalue the dollar to a normal parity with commodity prices, to adjust supply to demand, to equalize the tariff between agriculture and industry and to develop farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperatives.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 12477, 12482-12483, 12515, 13271, 13340, 13496, 13523, 13776, 13895-13896)

13257. CARY, AUSTIN. Some relations of fire to longleaf pine. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 594-601.—Observations on the effects of fire on longleaf pine confirm the belief that it is highly fire resistant. The effects of fire on height growth are more marked, unburned trees showing a materially greater rate. Measurements in two 5-year-old summer burns on previously protected tracts indicated not only severer mortality than in winter burns but also significant retardation in height growth, the depressing effect averaging 25%. Retardation after summer burns is also much more persistent. Winter fire damage, however, varies with weather conditions and amount of fuel. Even in the case of controlled light burnings a material effect on height growth is discernible. (4 charts.)—*Bernard Frank*.

13258. HAIG, I. T. Comparative timber-yields. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 575-578.—Data recently compiled on growth and yield of various species enable a fair comparison of growth rates. Cubic foot comparisons involve the entire peeled-tree volume, while board foot comparisons apply to trees 7"-8" and up, to a 5" top diameter. Analysis of timber yields reveals the predominance in our flora of rapid growing conifers and a wide range of occurrence. More accurate for growth rate comparison than total timber yields is the maximum average annual growth. Judged by this criterion redwood is clearly first followed by Douglas fir and the pines. In terms of the time required to attain merchantability, in this case an average diameter of 8", redwood again heads the list, followed by loblolly pine, California Douglas fir and slash pine, red spruce being last in the list of 15 conifers. (3 tables.)—*Bernard Frank*.

13259. JEDLIŃSKI, WŁADYSŁAW. Zagadnienie opłacalności i jej oceny w produkcji leśnej. [Profits in

forest production.] *Rolnictwo.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 320-347.—(Poland.)

13260. STERLING, E. A. Forest management on the Delaware and Hudson Adirondack forest. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 569-574.—Management on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad holdings, aggregating about 150,000 acres, started in 1904 when an extensive planting project was initiated upon the denuded portions. After much experimentation, attended with reverses, successful plantings were finally obtained along both right of way strips and on waste lands. The present plantations are largely under 20 years so improvement cuttings have not yet been made. Fire hazard is not serious due to the location of the forest and the efficient protective system.—*Bernard Frank*.

URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 13859)

13261. MAVERICK, LEWIS A. Cycles in real estate activity. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 191-199.—Real estate activity in San Francisco and Alameda County, California, is analyzed in terms of number of subdivisions recorded, number of deeds filed, and value of property transferred. The subdivision market appears to be characterized by cycles of about 15 years' duration and by a tendency toward large-scale production. The retail market also, as reflected in number of deeds and value of property transferred, shows the 15-year cyclical movement, with more or less uniformity. When these various measures of real estate activity are expressed relatively to population or population increment, they still reveal the long-period fluctuations although the nature of the trends may be changed by the introduction of the population factor. The method employed is graphical, consisting of the separation of long- and short-period fluctuations by successive smoothings of the original data, and lends itself to forecasting, within limits, the future tendencies in the real estate market.—*Helen C. Monchow*.

13262. TOUGH, ROSALIND. II. Building costs and total costs at Sunnyside Gardens, L. I. J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 8(2) May 1932: 164-174.—Housing accommodations offered at Sunnyside Gardens include one-, two-, and three-family houses, two cooperative apartments, and rental apartments providing quarters for a total of 1,202 families and constructed with a view to making efficient use of the land while securing attractive and reasonable housing facilities. For Sunnyside the land costs constituted 17.51% and building costs 82.49% of the total outlay for the project. Building costs per family and per room vary with the type of accommodations considered. These cost data emphasize the desirability of low costs for land, of economies in construction costs, and of low carrying charges, all of which were factors in the Sunnyside project. (See also entry 4: 9631.)—*Helen C. Monchow*.

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 12526, 12543, 12946, 13433)

13263. STEINERT, HERMAN. Die polnische Seefischerei. [The fishery trade in Poland.] *Osteuropa.* 6(6) Mar. 1931: 337-347.—The new port of Gdynia with its train connections has afforded more modern means of transportation to the fishing industry. The condition of the industry remains critical. The poverty of the masses permits them only the cheapest fish, chiefly salt herring. This is to be found mainly in the North Sea and is imported from England. The local per capita consumption is low.—*Samuel Kalish*.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 12474, 12512, 12573, 12576-12578, 12589-12590, 12608, 12906, 12927, 13160, 13197, 13472, 13650, 13709, 13970)

13264. JÜNGST. Unterschiedliche Entwicklung im britischen und im deutschen Steinkohlenbergbau. [Differential development in the British and the German anthracite mining industry.] *Glückauf*. 68(15) Apr. 9, 1932: 349-351.—A comparison of the recent developments of production and labor force in Great Britain and in the Ruhr district (as representative of Germany) shows that Germany is much more affected by the depression than Great Britain. If the figure for January, 1930, is put at 100, the production of Great Britain at the end of 1930 was 86.9, and at the end of 1931, 82.3; while the figures for the Ruhr district were 78.3 and 58.7. Production in Feb. 1932, in the Ruhr fell to 53.2, in Great Britain to only 78.6. The figures for labor force show a similar trend: in Great Britain at the end of 1930 it was 92.9, and 88.0 at the end of 1931; in the Ruhr district 75.6 and 59.7. In Feb. 1932, it was 87.4 in Great Britain while in the Ruhr district 55. But the English miner had more idle shifts.—*E. Friederichs*.

13265. MAUTNER, WILHELM. The world's staples. X. Petroleum. *Index*. (Svenska Handelsbanken.) 7(73) Jan. 1932: 3-25.

13266. UNSIGNED. Kohlenförderung der Ver.-Staaten von Amerika 1925-1931. [Coal production of the U. S., 1925-1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(17) Apr. 23, 1932: 399.—*E. Friederichs*.

13267. UNSIGNED. Kohलगewinnung und -Aussenhandel der Tschecho-Slowakei 1929-1931. [Coal production and foreign commerce of Czechoslovakia, 1929-1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(17) Apr. 23, 1932: 399.—*E. Friederichs*.

13268. UNSIGNED. Ungarns Kohlenförderung und -Aussenhandel 1929-1931. [Hungary's coal production and foreign commerce, 1929-1931.] *Glückauf*. 68(16) Apr. 16, 1932: 376.—*E. Friederichs*.

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 12527, 13159, 13284, 13287, 13458, 13471, 13492, 13516, 13578, 13647, 14120)

13269. AEBLI, J. Die Entwicklung der Fabrikindustrie des Kantons Solothurn 1882-1929. [The development of factory industry of Canton Solothurn 1882-1929.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68(1) 1932: 79-96.—(Based on official statistics.)

13270. COPPOLA d'ANNA, F. L'industrie italienne dans l'après-guerre. [Italian industry in the post-war period.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 24-1(2) Feb. 1932: 291-318.—Since the war Italian industry has developed new methods and technique and has modernized its equipment. Annual imports of machinery have been from 30 to 50% greater since 1925 than they were in the average pre-war year. The electric power industry has enjoyed a phenomenal growth and the chemical industries have shown marked improvement. The period has witnessed a large number of mergers and the formation of many cartels, but the inflation did not result in the creation of illogical and unwieldy combinations such as are to be found in other countries where there was marked inflation. The net result of these improvements has been that the index of industrial production has risen from 81 in 1922, (1913=100) to 139 in 1929 and 125 in 1930. With the exception of France no other country has been able to achieve a comparable increase in industrial productivity.—*Morris E. Garnsey*.

13271. BUCHHOLTZ, ERWIN. Die forstwirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse Sowjetrusslands und der Fünf

Jahr Plan. [The lumber industry in USSR under the five year plan.] *Osteuropa*. 6(3) Dec. 1930: 137-150.—The author stresses the importance of his topic because the USSR contains one-third of the known forest reserves; and because the use of wood has increased many-fold in recent years. The entire world is interested in the conservation as well as marketing practices of the USSR. Although the World War and the civil war have almost depleted the easily accessible supply railroad lines have recently brought more wood to market. Reforestation is being methodically applied.—*Samuel Kalish*.

13272. COVER, JOHN H. Building permits as a basis for analyzing building activity. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27(177 A) Mar. 1932: 126-129.

13273. GIRETTI, EDOARDO. Il problema della seta in Italia. [The problem of silk in Italy.] *Riforma Soc.* 43(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 127-154.

13274. KÄLLSTRÖM, VIKING. Statistical data regarding Swedish industrial production. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, Quart. Rep.* (2) May, 1932: 27-30.

13275. KUCZYNSKI, JÜRGEN. Ein voll ausgenutzter Produktionsapparat kann 5 Millionen mehr Industriearbeiter beschäftigen als es heute in Deutschland gibt. [Germany's productive machine if used to capacity could employ 5 million more workers than there are in Germany.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz*. 13(13) Apr. 9, 1932: 1.

13276. MENZEL, M. Die deutsche chemische Industrie in der Krise. [The German chemical industry in the crisis.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(46) Nov. 13, 1931: 1870-1875.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13277. NEU, KURT. Das Elektrizitätsmonopol. [The electricity monopoly.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 180(3) 1932: 43-80.—(Germany.)

13278. OSBORNE, A. A. Power using industries of Italy. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #772 1931: pp. 21.—Italy's industrial and commercial units employ 4,002,931 persons, 58.7% of whom are engaged in power-using establishments—which constitute 17.6% of all units—and 53.8% were employed in the strictly industrial power driven units. The capacity of installed motors in 1927 was 5,468,588 hp. nonelectric and 3,109,393 electric, and half the first was used to generate electric power. In 1928, 81.8% "of the generating capacity installed in Italian power stations" was hydroelectric. The North is Italy's chief industrial area. It had 75% of Italy's wage earners engaged in power-using industries, used 62.5% of the total power, had 75% all installed hydroelectric power, 71.5% of all electric power driving machinery, 49.4% of all steam power, 41.9% of internal-combustion engine power, and 47.5% of the total population on 41.5% of the land area. It had 90.7% of the country's wage earners in textiles (densest in Lombardy and Northwestern Piedmont), 88.4% of those in clothing industries, and led in the machine, metal, food, non-metallic mineral, and chemical groups. The South has a dense population but not due to industrial development. Its very limited waterpower and the high cost of imported coal restrict power industries.—*Geo. J. Miller*.

13279. SCHUCK, WALTER. Die Fertigwarenindustrien Südamerikas. [South American manufacturing industries.] *Ibero-Amer. Archiv*. 6(1) Apr. 1932: 34-61.—Industries in South America are closely bound up with the soil. Much of the investment in South American industries is foreign. Since 1896, there has been a constant effort to establish native industries, especially in lines requiring small investments. In most cases, native goods have not compared favorably with the foreign product, in quality. In an effort to protect native industries, tariffs have been placed even on goods manufactured only sparingly. These will have to be adjusted, so as not to hurt the purchasing power of other coun-

tries. South American industries today are in a healthy condition.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

13280. STASO, ARCANGELO di. *Produzione e commercio dei concimi fosfatici in Italia.* [Production and commerce of phosphate fertilizer in Italy.] *Riforma Soc.* 43 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 155-171.

13281. UNSIGNED. By-products of the sugar-cane industry. *Bull. Imperial Inst. (Gt. Brit.).* 30 (1) Apr. 1932: 36-54.

13282. UNSIGNED. Petroleum refineries in foreign countries 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #784. 1932: pp. 44.

13283. WESTCOTT, DOROTHY. *Production.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 876-882.—The record for 1931 is one of sharp decline in industrial production and in construction activity, but crop output was greater than in 1930. The early months of 1931 witnessed substantial improvement in manufacturing output; but by the middle of the year, decline had again set in, and in the closing months activity was at the lowest levels since the business depression of 1920-21. Mining activity decreased almost continuously throughout the year, and production of the major industries was curtailed sharply. Activity in general fell to extremely low levels although governmental efforts to stimulate construction, and thus furnish employment, increased certain classes of public works. Last year's increase in crop production, following the poor yields of 1930, occurred despite a reduction in acreage harvested. Production of live stock and live-stock products showed comparatively little change from the preceding year.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 13312, 13365, 13428-13429, 13432, 13436, 13444, 13521, 13534, 13631, 13641, 13651, 13673, 13680, 13818, 13866, 13873, 13877, 13879-13882)

13284. BENNI, ANTONIO STEFANO, et al. General report on the economic aspects of international industrial agreements. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Comm. Ser. 2B.* (21) 1931: pp. 39.

13285. BIGELOW, CARLE M. Anticipating the effect of changes in merchandising and marketing on production. *Amer. Management Assn., Job Order Production Ser.* #1. 1932: pp. 12.

13286. BRATT, ELMER C. Future population and business planning. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 40-41.

13287. CLARK, FRANK S. Factors affecting plant first cost. *Stone & Webster J.* 49 (5) May 1932: 350-355.—Effect of sites and territorial conditions. Value of compactness design. Simplicity of arrangement aids investment economy.

13288. CONDIT, K. H. Future of mechanization in production management. *Amer. Management Assn., Job Order Production Ser.* #2. 1932: pp. 8.

13289. CRUM, WILLIAM L. Corporate earning power: summary of 1929 and 1930 statistics. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4 (1) Jan. 1932: 38-50.—The profit ratio for all industrial divisions in 1930 was only slightly greater than in 1921, and 1931 figures, when available, will no doubt show a ratio below zero. Preliminary data for 1930 indicate that the manufacturing division had a ratio considerably above 1921, but the trade division had a negative ratio and was almost as low as in 1921. The 1929 boom was restricted chiefly to metal manufacturing and related activities. Balance sheet changes in 1928 and 1929 for the entire group were not large. (Tables.)—*Q. F. Walker.*

13290. DEMETRESCU, PAUL. Les tendances législatives dans le réforme de la constitution et du fonctionnement des sociétés par actions. [Legislative tendencies in the reform of the constitution and functioning of stock corporations.] *Roumanie Econ.* 7 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 23-32.

13291. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O., and MARSHALL, J. HOWARD. A factual study of bankruptcy administration and some suggestions. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (1) Jan. 1932: 25-59.—Illustrative data of the actual working of bankruptcy administration suggest improved and more effective methods of administration than have prevailed during the 33 years since the present bankruptcy act was adopted. The act is based on the theory of creditor control, but the lethargy of creditors is notorious, and in practice their control is a mere perfunctory gesture. Revisions of the act are suggested to provide for appointment of trustee, in all cases where assets (above exceptions) are below \$5,000, directly by the court or referee without election by the creditors, to provide for compulsory and thorough examination of every bankrupt, to provide for compulsory and systematic hearing on every application for a discharge and to give greater discretion to the courts to deal with individual cases in accordance with their merits. Suggestions are also made looking toward the legal amortization of debts and the setting up of readjustment and funding programs which might result in making the resort to bankruptcy less of a social necessity.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

13292. FIELD, KENNETH. Some uses of holding corporations. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (2) May 1932: 175-190.—Foremost among the uses of the holding corporation is that of uniting by stock control properties which must be owned by separate corporations. The reasons for separate incorporations of parts of a unified business include: segregation of regulated from unregulated businesses; conformance to regulatory jurisdictions; evasion of restrictions placed on kinds of business conducted by single corporations; segregation of businesses with different risk factors; evasion of discriminatory foreign corporation laws, of after-acquired clauses, of debenture covenants, of financing and franchise obstacles to consolidation by direct ownership of properties; facilitation of procuring profitable service fees; betterment of public relations; retention of executives after consolidation. In addition to these uses, the holding-company device may be employed to facilitate consolidations by direct ownership of properties, to effect an experimental consolidation, to dismember corporate businesses, to play the role of financing companies providing funds for subsidiaries, to act as an assumption company issuing its own securities against an assortment of securities of other companies, to secure access to foreign money markets, to limit the liability of shareholders, and to liberalize capitalization.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13293. HARRIMAN, HENRY I. The stabilization of business and employment. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 63-74.—A better balance between production and consumption should be established. To this end the anti-trust law should be amended so that business concerns may enter into contracts for the purpose of equalizing production to consumption, such contracts to be filed with some governmental authority which will have power to abrogate them provided they are not in the public interest. Concerns that desire to combine should be able to obtain an opinion on the legality of the merger before it is formed. In addition to this adjustment within individual industries, a national economic council of an advisory character should be established.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

13294. JONES, PAUL W. Redeemable corporate securities. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (2) Dec. 1931: 83-104.—The redemption feature in corporate securities

was first introduced into the bonds issued by the Erie Railroad Company in 1874. It is since 1910 that redeemable preferred stock has become common. "Redemption," in the strict sense, signifies the possibility of repurchase or repayment by a corporation of its outstanding obligations in accordance with the provisions and terms in the securities themselves. Economic advantages and disadvantages, both to the security holder and to the corporation, may attach to the insertion of a redemption clause and through its operation. The enlarged modern use of this type of security, especially in preferred stock issues, will force the courts to consider in greater detail the principles that should adjust and establish the relative rights of the holders, the corporation and the creditors. Through the ingenuity displayed by draftsmen, litigation has been very limited in redeemable bond issues. As to redeemable preferred stock, legal problems have been varied and numerous, and these probably will continue to multiply in the future. There is a need, it is thought, for legislative regulation of the issuance of preferred stock in a "hybrid form," and under a plan for compulsory redemption upon demand, where the security holder should be advised of the superior rights of creditors. Because of the dangers confronting the investor in preferred stock issued with a compulsory redemption at a fixed time, it would seem that there is a real need for legislative restriction or regulation upon this form of corporate financing.—*R. S. Stevens.*

13295. LATTIN, NORMAN D. Equitable limitations of statutory or charter powers given to majority stockholders. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (5) Mar. 1932: 645-665.—The majority, or controlling, security-holders occupy a fiduciary relationship to the remainder. They must in good faith, act for the benefit of the corporation and not merely for the benefit of the controlling group. The power is unquestionably in the majority and will not be questioned by the courts, but the motive for, and the method of, the exercise of that power will be closely scrutinized. Court rulings have recognized two specific rights of the minority, i.e., the right to insist upon a fair price in case of sale or upon fair terms in case of merger or consolidation, and their right to equality of participation.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

13296. LEISERSON, WILLIAM M. Estimating the labor outlook. *Amer. Management Assn., Job Order Production Ser.* #5. 1932: pp. 15.

13297. LORWIN, LEWIS L. A five-year plan for the world. Shall we seek temporary pain-killers or lasting cures? *Survey.* 67 (5) Dec. 1, 1931: 231-235, 288.—A suggestion for a five year world prosperity plan which calls: (1) for a general five year moratorium on all war debts and reparation payments; (2) for a series of international loans carried out through the cooperation of the chief lending countries and devised in such a way as to promote productive resources in the most promising areas of the world and to stimulate and increase world purchasing power; (3) for a series of international agreements for the division and control of the world market by producers of raw commodities and of some manufactured goods; (4) in order to help in working out these large plans and to give them coordination, it is suggested that a non-political world planning board be established either as a part of the machinery of the League of Nations or as an independent body of experts to study world resources and the opportunities for their exploitation in the interests of general world expansion.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13298. ROHRICH, CHESTER. Protective committees. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (5) Mar. 1932: 670-686.—Devices suggested, as means of overcoming the powerlessness of the lone security-holder to participate effectively in corporate matters, are "proxy committees," "voting trusts," and "the protective committees." The usual proxy merely establishes a relation

of principal and agent terminable by the principal at will either through revocation or sale of stock. The voting trust is based upon the law of contract which confers upon the trustee legal title to the stock itself as well as possession, and the authority conveyed is not revocable. The protective committee device stands halfway between the proxy and the voting trust. More stable than the proxy committee and more flexible than the voting trust, it is calculated to serve its depositing members, not only in the mere business of electing directors and of dictating a general policy to be pursued, but also in a continued advisory and supervisory capacity and is generally empowered to do all things expedient to protect the interests of its members. A suggested form of deposit agreement is given outlining the powers, duties and liabilities which may be properly assumed by this self-constituted protective committee. A general view is also given of the committee in action and of the attitude of the courts toward this device.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

13299. SCHACHER, GERHARD. Französische und deutsche Aktienrechtsreform. [French and German reform of corporation law.] *Deutsch-Französische Rundsch.* 4 (6) Jun. 1931: 495-501.—(1) There is (France) prohibition of issuing preference shares with several votes; such existing shares will be annulled within the next few years. (2) The *parts de fondateurs*, i.e. shares for founders or other persons of great importance for the company, are now recognized in a new law. (3) Holding companies are bound to a greater publicity than heretofore. The German reform of shareholding, giving no clear outlines of individual rights, is determined by the social and political contrast between the interests of the shareholders and those of the public in general; in fact, however, this often means a support of the private interests of the most powerful administrative groups in large companies. The author holds that social problems cannot be solved within a section of economic life which is essentially determined by private capitalism, and points to French reform as a model for German efforts of reform, not only as to results, but also to its systematic development.—*Hans Frerk.*

13300. SHANNON, H. A. The first five thousand limited companies and their duration. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (7) Jan. 1932: 396-424.—Of the companies formed under the limited liability act of 1856 up to 1865 some 36% lived less than five years, more than half ceased to exist within ten years. 8% exist today. (England.)—*Russell H. Anderson.*

13301. SMITH, M. S., and SAYRE, B. M. Organizing for change in production and machinery methods. *Amer. Management Assn., Job Order Production Ser.* #3. 1932: pp. 12.

13302. TUGWELL, R. G. The principle of planning and the institution of laissez faire. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 75-92.—Economic planning is much more than an extension of the existing processes of scientific management: it means the elimination of the profit motive, a change which has perhaps already taken place in fact but not in theory. Rationalization of industry has resulted in production far in excess of that for which we are ready. The economists have been of little assistance. Laissez faire has no ability to maintain balance for it permits the interference by those pursuing business privileges with the organized system of industry. Economic planning involves basic legal changes. Only the federal area is large enough to be coextensive with modern industry.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

13303. UNSIGNED. National standardization in Czechoslovakia. Review of results obtained. "Quality marks" for products made according to approved standards adopted to insure consumer satisfaction. *Comm. Standards Mo.* 8 (10) Apr. 1932: 299-300.

13304. UNSIGNED. Coriell v. Morris White Inc.: a recent development in the law of corporate reorganiza-

tions. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (4) Feb. 1932: 697-703.—While judicial machinery has been developed to insure the fairness of plans for the reorganization of insolvent corporations no generally acceptable scheme has yet been devised to compel recalcitrant creditors to accept participation on terms which the court has approved. It has generally been assumed that the creditor is entitled to cash, and a public sale of assets has always been considered necessary. The recent *Coriell* case, however, recognized that the creditor's interest could be protected without observing the empty and expensive ritual of a public sale. This is a desirable development in the law. Further, other instances suggest that the creditor's right to cash on reorganization should not, and need not, always be considered sacrosanct.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

13305. VITO, FRANCESCO. I progressi tecnici e la concentrazione delle imprese. [Technical progress and the concentration of enterprise.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (2) Feb. 29, 1932: 146-152.

13306. WOLFERS, JARNOLD. Das Kartellproblem in Lichte der deutschen Kartell-literatur. [The cartel problem in the light of German cartel literature.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 180 (2) 1931: pp. 170.—A systematic correlation is made of the views of German writers on the cartel in its social, economic and political manifestations. German scholarship has treated adequately of the social and "institutional" aspects of the cartel. Future research should be directed towards the elaboration of the economic theory of the cartel with reference to monopoly price and to the relations between cartel and state. (Bibliography.)—*Max Gideonse.*

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 13437, 13548, 13575, 13580)

13307. ALLISON, JAMES W. A system for trust accounting. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 124 (4) Apr. 1932: 411-418.

13308. De VERGES, E. J. Responsibility of accountants in tax matters. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 170-172.—The accountant must familiarize himself with all tax laws which may affect his clients. His duty extends further than just to ascertain quantities and values of inventories. The public accountant is charged to ascertain the situs of the property for the purpose of taxation and to learn whether the value of the inventory should be reported for tax purposes. He should determine whether there is any merchandise inventoried which is only transiently in the state and which has not become incorporated with the other property in the state.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13309. ELLIOTT, FRANK A. A tested and a satisfactory new system of trust accounting. *Trust Companies.* 54 (3) Mar. 1932: 309-312.

13310. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Mechanical accounting. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 4 (3) Mar. 1932: 18-34.

13311. HOAG, W. V. Accounting for an automobile assembling factory. *Amer. Accountant.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 75-76.—A description of the detailed accounting procedure of the Los Angeles plant of the Willys-Overland Company.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13312. LINSEY, BERTRAM C. Dividends off the balance sheet. *Amer. Accountant.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 79.—The author holds that the item of dividends payable and the corresponding amount of cash should be excluded from the balance sheet proper and should be shown at the foot of the balance sheet as separately ruled off items of assets and liabilities. If this is done a company which changes its dividend rate or passes its dividend entirely, would not have its current ratio or its ratio of liabilities to capital affected. The ratios

would be truly comparable with the ratios of previous and subsequent periods.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13313. McPHERSON, R. B. Cooperation between bankers and accountants. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (3) Mar. 1932: 167-169.—Surveys show that bankers are, to an increasing extent, requiring audited statements in connection with unsecured loans. The accountant's obligations is to produce a true and understandable picture of the financial condition of a business. Both the banker and the accountant should help the client by explaining the meaning of the figures, by pointing out favorable or unfavorable trends in order that weaknesses may be corrected before much damage is done.—*H. G. Meyer.*

13314. PEISCH, HERMAN C. J. Proper preparation for admission to the accounting profession. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12 (2) Feb. 1932: 93-95, 123.—*H. G. Meyer.* (U. S.)

13315. SMITH, H. A. McCLURE. The public and company accounts. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (655) Sep. 1931: 337-344.—The prosecution by Lord Kylsant for issuing fraudulent balance sheets to the shareholders of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company raises, in addition to the specific issue of personal guilt, the larger question of the commercial practices in issuing balance sheets. The present statements are very unsatisfactory. The stockholder can get no information on "fixed assets." The time for maintaining such a fog of business secrecy is passed. Reforms in the law are proposed—(a) in the audited balance sheet should be the accounts of subsidiary companies (as in the U. S.), (b) depreciation on fixed assets and amounts of capital improvements should be shown, (c) statement whether dividends are in excess of trading profit for the year, and (d) the directors should issue half yearly reports on trading conditions.—*H. McD. Clorkie.*

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 12503-12504, 12574, 13510, 13520, 13533, 13575, 13668, 13868, 13948)

13316. DAGGETT, STUART. Our changing transportation system. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 256-266.—The striking characteristic of the present transportation situation is competition. The total number of passengers transported by common carrier and sightseeing buses in 1930 was estimated at 1,778 millions, and the total passenger miles at 11,130 millions. The corresponding figures for Class I railways of the United States were 704 millions and 27 billions, respectively. These statistics relate only to 48,250 buses, and take no account of the private automobile. The rapidity with which the traffic of the motor vehicle has progressed caught the railroads unawares. The dividing point between the period of relative prosperity following the return of the carriers to private hands and the present crisis seems to be located in the month of October, 1929, when their monthly operating revenues had risen to the unprecedented figure of \$609,000,000. There is no test of the reasonableness of an individual railroad rate except that of comparison or correspondence with the value of service. Whatever may be one's opinion of the theory of rate-making which the Interstate Commerce Commission defends, it will probably be agreed that when the transportation system of a country is changing, it is wrong to maintain a given level of income on the old investment by varying the rates, because no one know how large a proportion of the capital in a particular type of machine has been made superfluous by new

inventions. Fortunately, most of the railroad plants of the country would remain, if this principle were applied.—*Abraham Berglund.*

13317. EASTMAN, J. B. Transportation by rail and otherwise. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932:247-255.—The severe shrinkage in railroad revenue which has occurred since the beginning of the present business depression has been attributed in part to the new and growing competition with other forms of transportation, a competition which may be permanent. Competition has always been an important factor in the railroad industry of the United States. But the present competition in the transportation field differs from that of the past in being one not only among railroads themselves with some additional rivalry from water carriers, but also between railroads and highway motor vehicles, pipe lines, and airplanes. Furthermore there is the added indirect competition of electric central power stations and transmission lines. Another feature of the motor vehicle competition is that much of the latter is not from common carriers but from vehicles owned or hired by their users. Certain changes in the form and methods of railroad service are necessary to meet the new competition, which at present affects only a lesser part of railroad traffic. One problem requiring solution is how far the apparent enemies of railroad transportation can be used as auxiliaries and allies. Another is the promotion of cooperation among the railroads themselves. A beginning should also be made in the regulation of interstate bus and truck service. With these and other changes the railroads will be able to work out their salvation and emerge from the present plight as they have from others in the past.—*Abraham Berglund.*

13318. GÖRNER, ALESSANDRO. Esercizio e finanze delle ferrovie federali austriache. [Operating results and finances of the Austrian federal railroads.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (2) Feb. 29, 1932: 142-145.—Discusses the causes of the poor operating results.

13319. GREGOR, JAROSLAV. Nákladní tarif československý ve srovnání s tarify drah sousedních zemí. [Transportation rates of Czechoslovakia in comparison with the rates of neighboring countries.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 35 (9) Oct. 1930: 585-611.—The unfavorable situation of the Czechoslovak railways brings up the proposal to increase the rates. Czechoslovak rates are lower than in Germany, Austria, and Rumania especially in reference to long distances and valuable shipments.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13320. LESLIE, R. Railway rates. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 2 (8) 1931: 7-22.—The restriction of motor competition in the interests of the railways is based on the fallacy that the addition to the national income arising from improved methods of producing a service is not a net addition. Under competition the railway would reduce charges to the consumers whose gains balance the railway's loss. The income of those in the motor transport industry is a net gain. But especially on state railways, such as the South African, difficulty arises from demands that low competitive rates should be extended to rates where there is no competition. Dangers arising from the infectiousness of low rates are easily exaggerated. Examples are given of special rates in South Africa which have not been made general. When the department itself provided road transport in place of rail services, the board stated "the experiment has proved a success from every point of view." From the social standpoint it makes no difference whether the road service was provided by the railway department or by competitors.—*R. Leslie.*

13321. R., R. Los ferrocarriles en España. [Railroads in Spain.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 33 (101) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 697-721.

13322. ROBINSON, MYLES E. The evolution of steam railroad electrification. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (1) Feb. 1932: 97-103; (2) May 1932: 209-218.

—The evolution of steam railroad electrification is discussed under three heads: (1) the major reasons for electrification, (2) development of electrification in Europe, and (3) development in the United States. The major reasons assigned for electrification include: (1) desire to increase net revenues; (2) efforts to overcome difficult, physical operating conditions; (3) competition; (4) compulsory elimination of smoke or dangerous terminal conditions. The historical development of electrification, both in Europe and the United States, is treated under the heads of: extent of electrification, type of equipment and distribution, power supply, classes of service electrified, and the outlook for the future.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13323. TALIAFERRO, EUGENE S. What to do about the railroads. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233 (4) Apr. 1932: 354-362.—The conception, which prevailed for many years, that the railroads possessed a monopoly in their field of transportation resulted in the failure of railroad executives to coordinate other forms of transportation with the rails. Furthermore, the regulating bodies have not protected the rails from competition as electric, gas and telephone companies have been protected in their respective fields. This lack of foresight on the part of the management of the railroads and the regulating bodies has led to the deplorable state in which the railroads find themselves today. Should our railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission immediately adopt a policy of integrating the various lines into non-competing units, with joint terminals and other facilities, a coordinated transportation system might win back confidence.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13324. VIKSTEN, ALBERT. A cultural achievement: The Swedish railroads near completion. *Amer. Scandinav. Rev.* 20 (5) May 1932: 284-291.—The era of railway building in Sweden after three quarters of a century is drawing to a close with the approaching completion of the Inland Railroad. The construction work, by a process of selection based on the willingness to endure the hard physical labor, has gradually bred a distinct social type, the *rallare*. These are quite unconventional and individualistic figures, apt to organize in small groups of 8 to 15 men to take on work by the job. Such a cooperative "gang" makes a little republic by itself, deciding on the distribution of wages, and choosing its president or boss, whose duty it is to maintain discipline, dole out the pay and arrange for provisioning.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12520-12521, 12559, 12565, 13316-13317, 13320, 14149)

13325. TUCKER, HARRY. Relation of highway design to traffic accidents. *Engin. News-Rec.* 108 (9) Mar. 3, 1932: 322-323.

13326. UNSIGNED. Der Kraftwagenverkehr durch die Sahara. [Motor vehicle traffic across the Sahara.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (15) Apr. 13, 1932: 245.—The Sahara was crossed for the first time in the years 1922-1923 by means of a Citroën caterpillar car. A few days after, the Gradis-Étienne expedition crossed the desert in six days by means of three Renault cars on ordinary wheels. *La Compagnie Générale Transsaharienne* established in 1923 by Gaston Gradis operates a regular motor vehicle passenger and freight traffic at present between Algeria and French West Africa. The "Route Gradis" was established in 1926. Reggan and Gao were founded at the terminal points. The first regular motor traffic was begun in 1927 on the route Beschar-Reggan-Gao; in 1929 the line Algiers-Reggan-Gao was added. At present the trans-Sahara motor services still serve principally tourist purposes. The luggage and goods traffic is gradually increasing. The route Reggan-Gao

of a length of about 1,300 K.M. is covered in two days.—*H. J. Donker.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12493, 12513, 12531, 12574, 12578-12579, 12583-12584, 12598, 12745, 13048, 13371, 13381, 13433, 13906, 13961)

13327. AIKIN, J. ALEXANDER. The St. Lawrence waterway project. *Queen's Quart.* 39(1) Feb. 1932: 111-129.—There is no immediate Canadian demand for navigation or power from the St. Lawrence, whereas there is keen demand for a direct outlet to the Pacific from the Peace River country. It is quite probable that Montreal would continue to be the major port for transshipment after a St. Lawrence deep waterway had been constructed. At present Vancouver and Churchill complete the trio of routes bidding for traffic and there is no assurance that they will be eliminated by the new waterway even if that were desirable.—*A. K. Henry.*

13328. BATTISTA, GIANNI. La marine marchande italienne. [The Italian merchant marine.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1(2) Feb. 1932: 319-336.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

13329. PÉNÉDIC, A. La navigation fluviale dans les colonies françaises. [Inland waterway navigation in the French colonies.] *J. African Soc.* 31(122) Jan. 1932: 15-37.—The greatest development in the French colonies in Africa is found along the banks of the principal rivers. The Niger, the Senegal, and the Congo rivers, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean, are the three largest rivers in the colonies and are navigable for distances well into the interior. Numerous other smaller waterways, either tributary to the three principal rivers or themselves emptying into the Atlantic, are utilized for navigation purposes. The rivers, however, have not been developed to the full extent of their navigation possibilities.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

13330. UNSIGNED. De Stoomvaart Maatschappij "Zeeland." [The steamship company "Zeeland."] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 5-1(9) Apr. 26, 1932: 229-232.—Gives the history of the Steamship Company "Zeeland" connecting Flushing with England via the channel. In order to compete successfully with her rival company Hook of Holland-Horwich the night services were introduced in 1910 with the result that the passengers arrived at Osnabrück at the same time that the Hook passengers arrived. The number of passengers carried were: 1878, 34,669; 1914, 200,582 (record number); and 1930, 65,811. (Illustrated.)—*H. J. Donker.*

TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 13510, 13623, 13662, 13785, 13874-13875)

13331. UNSIGNED. Les relations télégraphiques internationales de la Perse et la mise en exploitation du centre radioélectrique moderne de Téhéran. [The international telegraph relations of Persia and the inauguration of the modern radio center of Teheran.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 10(7) Jul. 15, 1931: 396-405.—An attempt to augment telegraph connections between England and India was responsible for the first lines crossing Persian territory in 1857. As a result, British companies became masters of the telegraph situation in Persia enjoying the monopoly until 1931. Reza Shah Pahlavi wishing to rid Persia of British influence, contracted with a Russian company for the construction of a radio station at Teheran. This proved inefficient and was later reorganized by a French company which established a retransmission station Beirut. This was replaced in October, 1931 by a powerful radio center at

Teheran constructed by the General Wireless Telegraph Company of France which maintains regular commercial connection with Paris, Berlin, and London.—*William Glenn Cunningham.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 12566, 13870, 13883)

13332. JANKA, JAR. Letectví Svazu Socialistických Sovětských Republik. [Air navigation in USSR.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 36(7-8) 1930: 265-269.—Four state aided societies are carrying on air navigation in the USSR: the Dobrolot, especially in Siberia and Russian Central Asia; the Ukrvozduchputj in the Ukraine; the Russian-German Deroluft; and the Ossoaviachim for research and relief activities. (It organized in 1928, the Nobile Relief Expedition.) The Moscow-Yakutsk line, over 7,400 km. in length, is the longest air line of the world and will form part of the trans-Siberian line with a connection from Irkutsk to Peiping. One of the most important lines of Europe is the one from Moscow to Baku which is continued by a German-Persian line to Teheran. Russian air navigation is organized regionally with the main centers at Moscow, Kharkov, Tashkent and Irkutsk. (English summary, 1 map.)—*J. Moscheles.*

13333. MARTIN, HANS. Civil aviation in Holland. *Amsterdamsche Bank, Financ. & Econ. Rev., Stat. Dept.* (31) Apr. 1932: 1-9.

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 12478, 12485, 12544, 12904, 12911, 12951, 13023, 13034, 13041, 13056, 13073, 13120, 13130, 13142, 13159, 13172, 13176, 13194, 13217, 13267-13268, 13284, 13427, 13527, 13531, 13647, 13668, 13818, 13838, 13872, 13876, 13901, 13922, 13935, 13940, 13952-13953, 13958, 13969, 14119)

13334. FRASER, L. M. Protection and free trade. *Day to Day Pamphl.* #5. 1931: pp. 52.—The argument that a tariff might revive industry by its effect on prices is examined, and the conclusion is reached that in the only form in which it has validity it is really not an argument for protection but for monetary expansion.—*Agr. Econ. Lit.*

13335. MARCUS, ALFRED. Russland in der Weltwirtschaft. [Russia's part in world economy.] *Osteuropa.* 6(9) Jun. 1931: 501-507.—Russia's foreign trade monopoly makes the world commodity price dependent upon her national policy, rather than supply and demand. At present this influence is felt not only in wheat, oil and lumber, large quantities of which are to be found in Russia, but even in flax and other such commodities of less internal importance.—*Samuel Kalish.*

13336. PLANT, A. The anti-dumping regulations of the South African tariff. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 1(7) 1931: 16-53.—Reprinted *Economica* Feb. 1931. See entry 3: 9459.—*R. Leslie.*

13337. ROBERTSON, H. M. The tariff policy of Great Britain since the war. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 1(7) 1931: 54-66.—The history of the post-war tariff policy of Great Britain shows that, up to 1930, the new tariffs failed to procure any improvement in the industrial situation of the country.—*R. Leslie.*

13338. -SKÝ. The economic depression in central Europe. *Central European Observer.* 10(11) Mar. 11, 1932: 158-160; (12) Mar. 18, 1932: 171-173.—All the Succession States have suffered since the war from insufficiency of capital. The agricultural states decided in favor of increased industrialization and erected high tariffs. Czechoslovakia resorted to this as an instrument of negotiation; the largest market for Czechoslovakia

has been Germany. Up to now Czechoslovakia has concluded 16 tariff treaties. The German tariff policy, which developed into the highest agricultural duties in the whole of Europe, exerted a widespread influence on the commercial and tariff policy of all Central Europe and, in addition, on the policy of certain northern and eastern European states. The closing of Germany for agricultural goods increased the efforts at the industrialization of the agricultural states. But several of these states began to industrialize precipitately, without even due regard to natural development based on tradition. They accepted more and more credit, which had the effect of embarrassing their whole economic life. The agricultural states tried to relieve the situation by preferential treatment for cereals. Preferential treaties were concluded by Germany with Rumania and Hungary, and between France and Yugoslavia, Rumania and Hungary. The Little Entente plans to conclude treaties on preferential principles.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13339. SNOW, E. C. The balance of trade. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 95 (1) 1932: 76-104.—(United Kingdom.) (1) The data for the estimates of the balance of payments are inadequate, the published figures for imports and exports not truly representing the payments made and the payments received; (2) as compared with 1927 and 1928, the true decline in the credit balance for 1930 and 1931 is greater than is indicated by the official figures; (3) if the volume of the imports and the exports in 1932 remains approximately the same as in 1931, the adverse balance of payments on commodity account will increase. Along with a great decline in the value of what has been received, there has also been a great change in the manner of paying for it; in 1931, after paying for imported manufactured goods, the exports of manufactured goods contributed only £53,000,000 towards the £462,000,000 of excess imports of foodstuffs and raw materials. The surplus of export of manufactured goods in 1931 was both by value and quantity only about one-fifth that of 1924. (Discussion.)—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

13340. STANLEY, T. L. The effect of forest fires on tourist travel. *J. Forestry.* 30 (5) May 1932: 608-615.—California recreational enterprises spend millions in advertising, appreciating the lucrativeness of the tourist trade. In 1931 about one million non-state tourists visited California, spending around \$331,000,000, while Californians spent \$227,000,000. In their efforts to enhance tourist travel the organizations are struck with the gravity of the forest fire problem. Tourists in or near burning areas immediately leave, carrying with them unpleasant and exaggerated impressions. Use of highways and hotels decreases immediately and persists some time after a given fire is checked, with consequent heavy losses to business. (4 figures.)—*Bernard Frank.*

13341. SURÁNYI-UNGER, THEO. Über das theoretische Grundproblem der Sowjetrussischen Wirtschaftspolitik. [The theoretical basis of Soviet Russian economic policy.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (6) Dec. 1931: 1-32.—The concept "dumping," whether in the sense of selling in foreign markets below domestic costs of production, or of selling at prices abroad below those prevailing at home, is inapplicable to Soviet exports, for several reasons. Costs as applied in an individualistic economy differ essentially from costs as applied to a socialized economy. Moreover, the problem of selling price differentials is complicated by the varying exchange rates of the ruble. The ruble has one value at the official gold par of exchange, another in the controlled internal markets, another in the "open" markets in the Soviet Union and still another in the "bootleg" foreign exchange markets. These differing values of the ruble make accurate comparisons of internal and external costs and prices impossible. Soviet exports today serve the primary purpose of paying for necessary imports to carry out the five year plan, and in most instances involve a severe immediate sacrifice to the Russian

people. But the immediate sacrifice is decidedly less than the costs which would have to be incurred to make the imported industrial goods at home. Industrialization under the five year plan is but a means to an end. That end is socialization of production, and, to an increasing extent, of consumption.—*Karl Scholz.*

13342. UNSIGNED. Getreidemonopol in Jugoslawien. [Grain monopoly in Yugoslavia.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (2) Jul. 1931: 87.—A grain law of June, 1931, established a state bread grain monopoly in Yugoslavia. The state will control the import and export of wheat, rye, wheat flour, and rye flour, and will purchase them from the producers at a fixed price. Corn is not affected.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13343. UNSIGNED. Import monopoly for certain goods. *Board Trade J. (Gt. Brit.).* 127 (1825) Nov. 26, 1931: 692.—A law, effective November 11, 1931, confers upon the Estonian government the right to establish a monopoly of the importation of certain goods into Estonia. Among these are grain, meal and flour, raisins and figs, sugar, artificial butter and edible fat, fertilizers, logs, tree seeds, certain grass seeds, sugar beet seed, and forage root seed.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13344. UNSIGNED. Commission of Enquiry for European Union. *League of Nations, Econ. & Finan. Comm. Ser.* 2B (5) 1931: pp. 3.—(Committee to study the problem of the export of future harvest surpluses of cereals.)

13345. WEICHELT, OTTO H. Die Gefahren des Butterzolls. [The dangers of the butter tariff.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 17 (3) Jan. 22, 1932: 71-75.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

MARKETING

(See also Entries 12544, 13217, 13253, 13303, 13867, 13869, 13871, 13879)

13346. ALDERSON, WROE, and MESEROLE, W. H. Drug store arrangement—part of the Natl. Drug Store Survey. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #57. 1932: pp. 126.

13347. BROMELL, JOHN R. Wholesale grocery operations. *U. S. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distribution Cost Study.* #14. 1932: pp. 81.—This report consists of 4 studies dealing with the wholesaling of groceries. Study No. 1 deals in detail with a very efficiently managed service wholesale house. It gives a thorough analysis of operating costs with a method for allocating costs to commodities; shows the profitability of each type of commodity and lists the commodity characteristics which make for profit; gives a customer analysis and indicates the customer characteristics which will enable the wholesaler to single out unprofitable customers. Study No. 2 presents a detailed customer and order analysis for a retailer-owned wholesale grocery house. Study No. 3 gives an itemized comparison of cost and operations between a cooperative and a service establishment. Study No. 4 analyzes in detail the cost and operations of a wagon jobber who also operated a poultry and egg establishment. This study subjects both customers and commodities to intensive scrutiny with the view of detecting the causes of waste.—*John R. Bromell.*

13348. BRONSON, W. H. Effect of chain store policies on producers' milk price. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6 (2) Mar.—Apr. 1932: 75-80.

13349. CARR, GEORGE J. International marketing of surplus wheat. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #130. 1932: pp. 28.—A compact presentation, accompanied by tables and graphs, of the world's wheat supplies and markets including sources by countries and states, volume grown, destination, acreage, kinds of wheat, wheat movements, surpluses and average price obtained by American pro-

ducers since 1889. The world supplies of wheat are increasing at a much faster ratio than the world population; wheat having increased 20% during recent years, while population has increased only 11.92%. In the past decade the volume of overseas movement of wheat and flour has grown 20% over pre-war times. Approximately 85% of the world's surplus wheat shipped finds its way to Europe, with the United Kingdom being the heaviest buyer. There is a decidedly upward trend in the consumption of U. S. wheat by China and Japan.—*A. E. Janzen.*

13350. GABRIEL, HARRY S. The marketing of Delaware cantaloupes. Part I. *Univ. Delaware Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #153. Jun. 1930: pp. 24.—See entries 3: 4309, 4: 9754.

13351. GAULT, EDGAR H. Performance of department stores: 1931. *Michigan Business Studies.* 4(4) May 1932: 1-143.—This publication continues the series begun in 1927, concerning the operation of medium-sized department stores in the middle west. Among other conclusions are: (1) The typical department store reported net loss of 2.8% of sales in 1931. (2) The typical store will continue to operate at a loss under current conditions unless there is a substantial reduction in fixed expenses. This means a revaluation of building and equipment in terms of their present value and the absorption of a capital loss by landlords or store operators.—*O. W. Blackett.*

13352. HENNEY, H. J. Judging price risks in marketing cattle. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #158. 1931: pp. 43.—Since most cattle can be marketed earlier or later by 60 to 90 days than one had intended to market them, there is need for knowledge of the risks of marketing in the different seasons of the year.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13353. HERBERT, W. B. Wheat pool prospects. *Cooperative Rev.* 5(30) Nov. 1931: 222-229.—Contains a sketch of the organization and administration of the Canadian wheat pools and of the crisis in their history. Although they have been seriously crippled by the economic depression the pools are still actively engaged in the grain business of western Canada and are, in fact, the most important single factor in that business.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13354. KÖPPEN, H. v. Das neuzeitliche Absatzproblem in der deutschen Landwirtschaft. [The modern marketing problem in German agriculture.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15(3) 1931: 491-527.—Standardization and methods of organizing the marketing of agricultural products were developed first in countries such as the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Argentina, where the products have to be shipped a long distance. During the last few decades these countries were able to supply the German market on a large scale with standard brands, thus pushing German products out of the domestic markets. In 1926 the first attempts were made to organize the marketing of the German butter supply. In 1928 public funds were made available for the organization of cooperative marketing and for the standardization of agricultural products. In general the cooperatives in Germany are organized on the contract basis. The producers, once members, of the association, have to market all their products through the cooperative. Cooperative marketing is fundamentally different from the private trade. Cooperatives tend to equalize price fluctuations by their practices and to pay the highest possible price to the producers, while private trade speculates in price fluctuations and pays the lowest possible price to producers.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13355. L., A. V. New coffee-stabilization plan. *Tea & Coffee Trade J.* 61(5) Nov. 1931: 502-503.—The present coffee impasse is essentially a problem in distribution and a commercial stabilization corporation should be established.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13356. LEWIS, GEORGE M. An analysis of ship-

ments of Texas sheep and goats. *Texas Univ., Bur. Business Res., Business Res. Monog.* #7. 1930: pp. 127.

13357. MILLER, NELSON A. Merchandising characteristics of grocery store commodities—general findings and specific results. (Louisville grocery survey—Part III-A.) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distrib. Cost Studies.* #11. 1932: pp. 65.—To be successful, a retail grocer must know his customers and their requirements, the best way to merchandise the goods he carries, the sources from which he buys, the cost of selling, the cost and value of such services as credit and delivery, and how to arrange and maintain his store to best advantage. This publication contains a general report on the sales, earnings, expenses, and other operations of 26 Louisville, Ky., independent retail grocery stores studied intensively during the Louisville Grocery Survey; a description of those stores, their local markets, and the lines they carried; a detailed account of the operations of one store of average size and character; an analysis of service orders in 14 stores; and an outline of the changes made in the 26 stores as a result of the survey and the benefits accruing from these changes since the survey. A number of "before and after" pictures of remodeling undertaken as a result of the survey are included.—*Arthur A. Kimball.*

13358. MILLER, NELSON A., and KIMBALL, ARTHUR A. Merchandising characteristics of grocery store commodities—perishables. (Louisville grocery survey—Part III-B.) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distrib. Cost Studies.* #12. 1932: pp. 103.—An intimate knowledge of the behavior of commodities is necessary for the greatest degree of success in grocery retailing. This report presents special studies of the results obtained by 26 independent retail grocers of Louisville, Ky., in handling perishable commodities. Each commodity is treated separately, and for each is given an analysis of its participation in inventory, sales, expenses, gross margin, and net profit, the factors which governed the results obtained, and recommendations for better management where necessary. The perishable commodities studied include bakery products, dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, lard and shortening, meats and provisions, and oleomargarine. A description of the method of analysis used is also included in this report.—*Arthur A. Kimball.*

13359. MILLER, NELSON A., and KIMBALL, ARTHUR A. Merchandising characteristics of grocery store commodities—dry groceries. (Louisville grocery survey—Part III-C.) *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Distrib. Cost Studies.* #13. 1932: pp. 169.—This report presents special studies of the results obtained by 26 independent retail grocers of Louisville, Ky., in handling dry grocery (nonperishable) commodities, the material upon which these studies are based having been gathered by intensive study during the Louisville Grocery Survey. Each commodity is treated separately in this report, and for each is given an analysis of its participation in inventory, sales, expenses, gross margin, and net profit, the factors which governed the results obtained, and, in some instances, recommendations for better management. The dry grocery commodities studied include baking powder and soda, bottled beverages, canned goods, cereals, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, cocoa, coffee, confectionery, dried fruits and nuts, flour, jams, preserves and desserts, malt syrups, salad dressings, salt, soaps and cleansers, spices, sugar, table syrups, and tea. A description of the method of analysis used is also included in this report.—*Arthur A. Kimball.*

13360. SCHRAMMEIER, ROLF. Möglichkeiten besseren Absatzes für ostpreussische Molkereierzeugnisse. [Possibilities of better marketing for East Prussian dairy products.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 127-133.

13361. STOKDYK, E. A. Marketing globe artichokes. *Univ. California College Agric., Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #524. Apr. 1932: pp. 66.

13362. STOKDYK, E. A. Some factors influencing the mid-season potato market. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Tech. Bull.* #28. 1931: p. 104.—(U. S.)

13363. TSCHIERSCHKY, S. Gesetzliche Bekämpfung des Zugabewesens. [Statutory restriction of premiums to purchasers.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 17(3) Jan. 22, 1932: 75-78.—Fritz Morstein Marx.

13364. UNSIGNED. Report on the organization of potato marketing. *Gt. Brit. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries, Econ. Ser.* #34. 1931: pp. 175.

13365. UNSIGNED. Causes of failure among drug stores—part of the National Retail Drug Store Survey. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Domestic Commerce Ser.* #59. 1932: pp. 23.—This is an analysis of the business histories of three St. Louis drug stores which failed during 1925-31. The major causes of their failure are discussed and considerable emphasis is placed on the disastrous effects of indiscriminate credit extension. Important qualifications of a credit risk are discussed.—Fred E. Clark.

13366. UNSIGNED. Wachstum und Umschichtungsvorgänge im deutschen Einzelhandel. [Changes and shifting processes in German retail trade.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 4(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 38-43.

13367. WALLACE, B. A. Financial operations of Ohio farmer owned elevators during the fiscal year, 1930-31. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #43. 1931: pp. 15.

13368. WARTH, ERICH v. der. Der Konkurrenzlage am Berliner Fleischmarkt. [Competition in the Berlin meat market.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 122-126.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 13450, 13881)

13369. BRESCIANI-TURRONI, C. L'influence de la spéculation sur les fluctuations des prix du coton. [The influence of speculation on fluctuations in the price of cotton.] *Égypte Contemporaine.* (127) Mar. 1931: 308-342.—Experience on the large cotton future exchanges would appear to show that speculators may induce artificial price movements which, although of necessity temporary, profoundly perturb the market. A diligent control on the part of the public authorities of those exchanges which deal in futures is justifiable and necessary in the general interest. But measures which would make it impossible or difficult for the futures exchange to exercise its main function, namely, insurance against the risks of price fluctuations, would be dangerous. With regard to the present world crisis, the influence has been quite secondary inasmuch as speculation is powerless to modify the price movement for any length of time.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 13614, 13832, 14023, 14135-14136, 14139)

13370. BABBONI, R. La clausola d'incontestabilità nelle polizze di assicurazione. [The incontestability clause in insurance policies.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3(1) Jan. 1932: 99-107.—(Interpretation of incontestability clause.)—P. Smolensky.

13371. BALLANTINE, ARTHUR A. Compensation

for automobile accidents. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(4) Apr. 1932: 221-225, 282.—The problem of compensation for motor vehicle accidents involves every year in the U. S. over 1,000,000 persons injured and the families of more than 30,000 killed. A Committee to Study Compensation for Automobile Accidents has just published a report, covering social, legal, and insurance aspects and giving facts as to the receipt, adequacy, and promptness of compensation paid to injured persons, and as to the operation of liability insurance. Data were derived from official sources, from insurance company records, from a first-hand study of 8,849 cases of personal injury or death in different parts of the U. S., and from large numbers of original court records. The provisions and operation of the Massachusetts compulsory liability insurance law and that of the financial responsibility laws in states having such laws have been examined. The possibilities of a system of compensation law without regard to negligence have been considered. The Committee believes that no system based on liability for fault is adequate, and favors the plan of compensation with limited liability and without regard to fault, analogous to that of the workmen's compensation laws.—F. R. Aumann.

13372. BREUER, S. Sterbenswahrscheinlichkeit und Leibrentenwert. [Probability of dying and value of annuity.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(10) Apr. 15, 1932: 1-5.—Note on article by Béla Farkas, *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(9) Mar. 1932. See entry 4: 12429.

13373. D., M. M. Compulsory arbitration for insurance companies. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(5) Mar. 1932: 545-550.—The judicial discouragement of arbitration as a method of settling disputes is attributable to the early insecurity of judicial prestige, and the endeavor of the courts to protect their position by preventing encroachment. Minnesota has recently passed a statute providing that contracts for fire insurance must contain a clause providing for arbitration to ascertain the amount of loss caused by the fire in question. The supreme court of that state has, by construction, limited the authority of the arbitrators to the ascertainment of damages. The constitutionality of the statute has recently been upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.—R. S. Stevens.

13374. EHRENBERG, KURT. Grenzen der Versicherung. [Limits of insurance.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* 2(10) Apr. 15, 1932: 6-37.

13375. EHRENZWEIG, ALBERT. Drei Grundprobleme des Versicherungsrechts (Versicherungsvertrag, Obliegenheit, Interesse). [Three fundamental problems of insurance law (insurance contract, obligation, interest).] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31(4) Oct. 1, 1931: 355-382.—(A critical study on the basis of Bruck's *Privatversicherungsrecht.*)

13376. HORTON, GUY B. The testamentary nature of settlements of life insurance elected by the beneficiary. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 72-97.—Life insurance proceeds are today frequently payable in installments which may or may not depend on the survival of the beneficiary. The choice of settlements often goes through more than one life. The person selecting tries to give the installments he may not live to receive to someone else and perhaps to several persons successively. Often the power is reserved to withdraw part or all of the principal or to designate a new payee of it. What is the nature of such a transaction where the principal goes to someone after his death and yet at the same time he retains some control over it? Is it a testamentary act invalid if not done in accordance with the statute of wills, or is it proper and enforceable? As the authorities stand, if the instrument is to have no effect until the donor's death, it is testamentary and revoked by the donor's death. Uncertainty enters when the right is reserved to withdraw part of the principal. The probability is in favor of such cases being upheld when arising

under life insurance policies, provided the right is not reserved to reduce the benefit to later payees by withdrawal. Even if this right is reserved, the plan may be upheld on the theory of trust (preferred by the writer) or of contract. However the doubt is sufficient that insurance companies may well decline to include the withdrawal privilege.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

13377. KOENIG, W. Neue Tendenzen im Privatversicherungsrecht. [New tendencies in private insurance law.] *Z. d. Bernischen Juristenvereins.* 68 (4) Apr. 1932: 153-171.—(Germany.)

13378. MANES, ALFRED. Einheit aller Versicherung. [Unity of insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (2) Apr. 1, 1932: 93-108.

13379. ORTEGA, VIRGILIO. Insurance tendencies in Latin America. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 161 May 1932: 220-228.—The insurance business did not make great strides in Latin America until the latter half of the 19th century. Marine insurance came first, then other property insurance and finally, life insurance. British companies hold a good part of the property insurance business. The Latin American policy holder usually carries a larger average amount than the Anglo-Saxon, but he does not hold on to his policy as long. In Costa Rica, as well as Uruguay, some branches of insurance are government monopolies. Other countries regulate the investment of insurance funds. In Mexico, Peru and Brazil, reserves must be kept within the country.—*Philip Leonard Green.*

13380. ROHRBECK, WALTER. Aufschwung und Niedergang der Volkswirtschaft in ihrer Wirkung auf die Versicherungswirtschaft. [Growth and decay of economic life and its effect on insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (2) Apr. 1, 1932: 108-121.

13381. SKALWEIT, RICHARD. Schiffsklassen und Seeverversicherung. [Classification of ships for marine insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 382-389.

13382. STIEFEL, ERNST. Der Unfallbegriff der Autokaskoversicherung. [The accident concept of public liability insurance for motor vehicles.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 86-91.

13383. UNSIGNED. Life insurance—necessity of insurable interest. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (5) Apr. 1932: 569-578.—A policy of life insurance procured from the insurer by one having no insurable interest in the life of the insured is void because repugnant to public policy. In support of this rule, some courts still hold that insurance is a contract of indemnity and where there is no loss to be indemnified the contract is void; most courts hold that, without insurable interest, insurance amounts to mere speculation on human life; and some states, notably Texas, go so far as to hold that insurance without insurable interest furnishes an inducement to the crime of murder. The above rule does not apply when one, upon his own initiative, takes out a policy upon his own life, naming a third party having no insurable interest as beneficiary, but the element of good faith enters in and in cases of contest all the circumstances are for the consideration of the jury. The courts are not uniform in their application of the tests of murder tendency, gaming, wagering, etc.—*Alfred H. Henry.*

13384. UNSIGNED. Estoppel of insurance company to void policy for misstatement. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 641-643.

13385. ZADEK, IGNAZ. Die Tuberkulose in ihrer Bedeutung für die Lebensversicherung. [Tuberculosis in relation to insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (2) Apr. 1, 1932: 121-137.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 13473, 13659, 13865, 13878)

13386. BROWN, GERALD H. Disoccupazione e assicurazioni sociali nel Canada. [Unemployment and

social insurance in Canada.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (6) 1931: 13-25.

13387. HOCHFELD, ROLF. Betrachtungen zur Chômageversicherung. [Unemployment insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (2) Apr. 1, 1932: 137-149.

13388. MANES, ALFRED. Ein halbes Jahrhundert deutsche Sozialversicherung. [A half century of German social insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 1-4.

13389. REIF, G. O metodě statistiky mzdové ve Švicarech. [Methods of wage statistics in Switzerland.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 693-694.—The unity of conception of "wage" is guaranteed by article 74 of Swiss law of accident insurance; benefits are given to the extent of 80% of the wage. The worker loses as a result of the accident. The extent of insurance in industry and trade is given in article 60.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13390. RICHTER, LUTZ. Reformfragen der deutschen Sozialversicherung. [Reform questions in German social insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 32 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 75-81.

13391. RICHTER, LUTZ. Umbau der deutschen Sozialversicherung. [Reorganization of German social insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31 (4) Oct. 1, 1931: 339-355.

13392. SCHUCHARDT, H. E. Assistenza ai superstiti in Germania. [Relief to survivors in Germany.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 8 (1) 1932: 29-47.

13393. SMITH, ILSE M. The status of the retired teacher. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 109-112.

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 12725, 12893, 13432, 13444, 13448)

13394. AMERY, L. S. National policy and the monetary crisis. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (655) Sep. 1931: 272-284.—Discussion of the MacMillan Committee report.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13395. BRENNAN, JOSEPH. The currency system of the Irish Free State. *J. Stat. & Soc. Inquiry Soc. Ireland.* 17 (105) Oct. 1931: 23-32.—*Herman Crystal.*

13396. CRAWFORD, ARTHUR. The steady decline of hoarding. *Burroughs Clearing House.* 16 (8) May 1932: 15-16, 30.—(U. S.)

13397. LACKANY, S. The currency situation and the choice of a standard for Egypt. *Égypte Contemporaine.* (133-134) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 178-199.

13398. MLYNARSKI, FELIKS. The functioning of the gold standard. *League of Nations Publ., Econ. & Finan. Comm., Ser. 2A* (25) 1931: pp. 115.—A memorandum submitted to the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee.

13399. ROSI, GIULIO. Aspetti dell'economia monetaria sovietica. [Aspects of Soviet monetary economics.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22 (1) Jan. 31, 1932: 44-57; (3) Mar. 31, 1932: 290-298.—The author passes rapidly in review the principal points of monetary policy in the USSR since 1917. First the problem of nonmonetary economics is considered, then the movements of the quotations of gold in exchange and their repercussion on productive and commercial activity, and on the amount of circulation in general. Finally the present monetary situation and the financial aspects of the five year plan are described.—*Riv. di Pol. Econ.*

13400. SINGER, KURT. Geldschöpfung nach Keynes. [Creating currency according to Keynes.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 17 (9) Mar. 4, 1932: 282-287.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13401. TRIMBORN, WILHELM. Der Weltwährungs-gedanke. Eine historisch-kritische Untersuchung.

[The idea of world currency. A historical critical study.] *Münchener Volkswirtschaftl. Studien.* (16) 1931: pp. 122.

—By a world monetary standard, the author implies the greatest possible degree of unity in the civilized world not only in the coinage base but in the currency itself and in credit tools—checks, banknotes, fiat money, etc. Certain statesmen of the ancient world (e.g. Alexander the Great and some of the Roman emperors) had the idea of a world coinage. Scaruffi and Simon Stevin in the 16th and 17th centuries urged an international coinage. Supporters of social utopias and world peace in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries (such as Crucé) also urged a world monetary standard. The need for a world standard was recognized, for instance, in the Latin Monetary Union. In the later 19th century came a recognition of the connection between the monetary standard and the international credit market and an international auxiliary coinage was proposed by several. Gesell and Heymann demanded stabilized price levels as a means of securing an international standard. Darling proposed an international currency in connection with the Bank for International Settlements, where, as a matter of fact, an international reckoning unit has actually been adopted. From a theoretical point of view, the problem is a double one—of the unification of the standard of value and of the medium of exchange. The situation is complicated by the necessity of cooperation between numerous sovereign states, and by the elaborate credit machinery of the modern commercial world. A uniform currency would not prevent variations in the international exchange market; neither would an international auxiliary currency. The unification of accounting and coinage, a necessary preliminary to a world standard, would probably require international machinery. Control of the world's gold supply must rest with an international committee, which must be in control of the international exchange rate through its capacity to issue universally accepted banknotes, on which the national currencies must be dependent. Domestic banks need be limited in their credit policy only so far as this affects the international situation.—*Mildred Hartsough.*

13402. UNSIGNED. The French gold inflow and the outcome. *Midland Bank Mo. Rev.* Mar.-Apr. 1932: 1-5.

BANKING

(See also Entries 13199, 13293, 13313, 13403, 13441, 13445-13446, 13565, 13901)

13403. EVERETT, A. G. Reserves and credit control. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(6) Dec. 1931: 395-396, 427.—Banks' reserves, deposited in the Federal Reserve Bank of their district, are no longer a measure of the banks' soundness, but are merely the banks' contribution to the funds of the Reserve System. They can be drawn upon in case of necessity. From the standpoint of the Federal Reserve, the draft is met more as a loan than in response to demand of a legal right. "The report of the Committee of the Federal Reserve considering the matter of change in reserve requirements," recommended that, "instead of requiring reserves based altogether upon the probability of a demand upon them growing out of the nature of deposits," the requirements shall be at least partially based upon the velocity of deposits. All member banks are to carry a reserve of 5% against their net deposits and a reserve equal to 50% of the average daily debits to deposit accounts with a maximum total reserve of 15% of gross deposits. Thus demand deposits would automatically carry a higher reserve than time deposits. Cash in vault is counted as part of the reserve. Another recommended change is that actual reserves shall be based not only on the amount of the net deposits but on the activity of the deposit accounts.—*Helen Slade.*

13404. KNAUTH, THEODORE W. Making small assets pay. Method used by continental banks explained and suggested for adoption by American banks. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 124(5) May 1932: 499-502.

13405. LEE, VIRGIL P. Small country banks in a new age. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 126-130.—Present difficulties of country banks are not explainable entirely in terms of low farm prices, poor general business conditions, and poor bank management. Country banks have also suffered from increased expenses and decreased charges for services which have not been offset in many cases by the necessary increase in volume of business. Particularly has this been true of the smaller country banks which have contributed heavily to the toll of liquidations in recent years. The weakness of these small banks is further evidenced by their high ratios of expenses to earning assets; small ratios of total business to bank investment; and their relatively high charges. The future of these banks will depend upon their achievement of reduced expenses and increased volume of business. Banking regulation also is likely to undergo change in the future.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13406. MEREDITH, L. DOUGLAS. Too many bank stockholders! Wide distribution of stock, thought to be an advantage during "boom" days, now found to be weakness. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 124(5) May 1932: 495-498.

13407. NEIDLE, JULIUS L., and BISHOP, WALTER. Commercial letters of credit: effect of suspension of issuing bank. *Acceptance Bull.* 14(4) Apr. 30, 1932: 2-9. (See entry 4: 11698; also entry 4: 13432.)

13408. SALANDRA, VITTORIO. Conti correnti bancari e contratto di conto corrente. [Current bank accounts and contract of current account.] *Riv. d. Diritto Commerciale.* 29(11) Nov. 1931: 707-737.—The origin of this form of contract is recent, having first been drawn up in the 19th century. The author reviews the French and German theory of the law, which became a part of the Italian theory.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

13409. SALIN, EDGAR. Das Gutachten von Basel. [The Basle report.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(52) Dec. 29, 1931: 2069-2072.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13410. SALVATORI, MARIO. Operazioni bancarie su merci—Vendita contro documenti e tratta documentata. [Bank operations on the market—Sale against documents and documented bills of exchange.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 22(2) Feb. 29, 1932: 166-180.

13411. SCHICK, ALEXANDER. Das Sowjetbankwesen und die Rolle der Banken in der Sowjetwirtschaft. [The Soviet banking system and the function of banks in the Soviet economic system.] *Osteurop. Forsch.* 13 1932: pp. 97.—This is a study of banking in the various phases of Soviet economic policy. The early period of Pure Communism saw the complete nationalization of the banks, followed by the deliberate destruction, through inflation, of the monetary system. The effect of this was to destroy the economic link between town and country, and to bring the life of the country practically to a standstill. The attempt at enforcing the theories of complete socialization was therefore abandoned, and the monetary system reconstituted by the Currency Reforms of 1922 and 1924. During the next phase, that of the New Economic Policy, banking again developed freely, somewhat on the lines familiar under capitalist conditions. After 1927, banking development can only be understood in the light of the fundamental principles governing Soviet economic life. These principles are based on state control over all economic processes, a control which is exercised through the machinery of the planning system. The discount rate ceases to have any significance, since funds are directed into productive uses, not on the basis of profit, but on grounds of general economic expediency, as

laid down in the state plan. The role of banks in relation to their clients becomes two-fold: that of acting as a bookkeeping center; and exercising supervision and control over the fulfilment by the client of his industrial-financial plan. Their function in the general economic structure becomes that of distributing, on a planned basis, the financial resources of the community. This new attitude towards banking was embodied in the Credit Reform Act of 1930, which has done much to concentrate financial activities in the hands of the State Bank, and to transform it into the "Single Bank of the Soviet Union." (Statistics. Bibliography.)—*M. S. Miller.*

13412. SCHUMANN, C. G. Some aspects of commercial banking in South Africa. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4 Pt. 1 (7) 1931: 67-81.—Interest rates in South Africa on advances are, on the whole, not higher than in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. In the period 1913-1926 the average profit margin in South Africa was about 3% compared with about 1.5% in England. As banking profits do not seem to have been higher than in England, it follows that the costs of banking are higher. The financing of farmers by the commercial banks has become much more common than is the custom in England, but they might do more. There is need for one or more industrial banks.—*R. Leslie.*

13413. SINHA, J. C. Central bank constitutions. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(46) Jan. 1932: 365-380.—The author regards it as admitted that India needs a central bank. He examines the various types of central banks of the world so as to indicate the one most suited to the needs of India. These banks he divides into the state-owned, share-owned and mixed types. Arguments are suggested in support of each of the mentioned varieties. Also, the attitude of Indians towards state ownership and state control is subjected to analysis. He prefers for India the mixed-type of bank because of its "flexibility and adaptability to meet new developments."—*C. O. Fisher.*

13414. SINHA, H. Variance of imperial bank advances. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(46) Jan. 1932: 337-354.—*R. A. Fisher's* method of analysis of variance is applied to the monthly averages of the advances made by the Imperial Bank of India during the years 1921 to 1930. The relative importance of seasonal fluctuations and yearly changes is estimated.—*C. O. Fisher.*

13415. SMITH, DONALD B. Too liquid for profit. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 124(5) May 1932: 503-504.—A reply to Professor Bradford's recent proposal for solving the small town bank problem.

13416. SOBOTKA, O. 10 let Československé banky v Záhřebě. [Ten years of the Czechoslovak bank in Zagreb.] *Čechoslovák.* 12(3) Mar. 15, 1932: 83-84.—The bank was founded in 1921 with a capital of 500,000 dinars. Its aim has been to centralize the economic life of the Czechoslovaks. Capital has grown to 7,000,000 dinars, and the deposits are 12,000,000 (1931).—*J. S. Rouček.*

13417. TREUHERZ, WALTER. Reflexionen zur Bankenkrise. [Reflections on the banking crisis.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226(1) Oct. 1931: 1-19.—The Reichsbank General Council in its present composition cannot be regarded as a safeguard against predominance of the large credit institutions. New regulations concerning its controlling rights are necessary; it will not be able to get any satisfactory knowledge of the real nature and extension of the credit business of the banks by their intermediate statements and by the surveillance of private discounts and loans at the Berlin Stock Exchange only. The peculiar situation of German Big Banks as credit institutions for industry should be kept in mind; controlling them means controlling economic life itself to a considerable extent.—*Hans Frerk.*

13418. TURNBULL, FREDERICK H. Calling in the accountant. Certified audit an aid to bank in granting

credit—its use growing. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 124(4) Apr. 1932: 397-401.

13419. UNSIGNED. La conferencia de Bancos Centrales Sudamericanos celebrada en Lima. [The conference of South American central banks held in Lima.] *El Economista.* 8(86-87) Apr. 1, 1932: 9-13.—The conference of the central banks of the west coast republics of South America called by Bolivia dealt with countries in which economic problems are similar. All these countries have adopted the "Kemmerer system" for their banks. Future conferences are planned to include all South American central banks. Recommendations adopted were that all the banks base their currency on the gold standard rather than on the currency of some other country,—as Bolivia had done in tying its currency to the pound sterling. The gold exchange standard was to be considered preferable to one based on coined gold currency. The importance of maintaining a balanced budget in national finances was emphasized.—*Chester Lloyd Jones.*

13420. Committee on Business Research of the College of Business Administration. National bank failures in Nebraska. *Univ. Nebraska, Studies in Business.* #29 Nov. 1931: pp. 64.—Two periods of major economic disturbance, the first that of 1890-99, and the second covering the years since 1920, account for most of Nebraska's national bank failures. In both eras unwise loan and investment practices during prosperity preceded the frozen assets and depreciated securities of business depression. Losses to depositors were less in banks failing primarily from economic rather than management causes and were greatest where failure was the result of a combination of these factors. Stockholders, however, suffered most from failure due to economic causes and least where it followed a combination of economic and management difficulties. A comparison of the country national banks of Nebraska with those of New York and Pennsylvania indicates that the former had larger loans and borrowings in proportion to assets.—*Ralph R. Pickett.*

13421. UNSIGNED. Les grandes banques suisses en 1931. [The big Swiss banks in 1931.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 24(4) Apr. 1932: 130-133.—At the end of 1931 the balance sheets of the 8 big Swiss banks showed a decline of 17%, and the net profits of 34%. The average dividend fell from 7.2 to 5.1%. The annual reports give no details on the frozen credits in Germany and other countries. Any losses incurred on these will depend on the development of the situation in Germany and the length of the crisis.—*M. E. Liddall.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 13203, 13211, 13365, 13412, 13445)

13422. KRÁL, ALOIS. O úrokové mře v krizi. [Interest rates in the crisis.] *Obzor Národohospodářský.* 37(4) Apr. 1932: 245-264.—Credit policy can improve the crisis but cannot entirely solve it; in this case term credits are needed.—*J. S. Rouček.*

13423. WALL, NORMAN J. The gap in farm loan agencies. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(3) Sep. 1931: 142-143, 189.—*Helen Slade.*

13424. WILLIS, PARKER. La structure du crédit mondiale—quelques réflexions sur la situation américaine. [The structure of world credit—reflections on the situation in the United States.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (84) Mar. 1932: 33-38.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13295, 13298, 13315, 13394, 13450, 13536)

13425. DECUGIS, HENRI. Les sociétés de placement. [Investment trusts.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28(301) Apr. 1931: 194-202.—In France the development of investment trusts up to the present has been paralyzed by the excess of fiscal laws, which have been narrowly administered by the government. The minister of finance has presented a bill, counter-signed by the minister of commerce, which while satisfactory would benefit by certain modifications.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes*.

13426. EVANS, GEORGE HEBERTON, Jr. Early industrial preferred stocks in the United States. *J. Pol. Econ.* 40(2) Apr. 1932: 227-243.—Preferred stock was first used in this country in 1836 by railroads and canal companies. Only a few industrial companies used this form of stock prior to 1875 and they were for the most part pioneers in new fields of development. A study of the history of eight corporations shows that they represented a variety of occupations, were created by a number of states, and were operated in many sections of the country. These companies, with probably one exception, issued preferred stock only when they were in financial straits. An examination of the companies leads to the conclusion that the issue of preferred stock was helpful to these corporations and aided at least four of them to survive financial crises.—*Janet L. Weston*.

13427. FACKEL, FRANZ. Zusammenstellung der Devisenvorschriften in Österreich, Deutschland, Tschechoslowakei, Ungarn, Jugoslawien und Bulgarien. [Tabulated statement of foreign exchange regulations in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Österreich. Banken u. Bankiers*. 14(3-4) Mar. 1932: 104.

13428. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. Il regolamento dei conflitti di legge in materia di cambiale. [The adjustment of conflict of laws on exchange.] *Riv. d. Pol. Econ.* 22(3) Mar. 31, 1932: 269-273.

13429. HANSEN, HENRY E. Financial results of investing companies in 1931—changes in accounting. *Annalist*. 39(1007) May 6, 1932: 773. (U. S.)

13430. KEYNES, J. M. Reflections on the sterling exchange. *Lloyds Bank Ltd., Mo. Rev.* 3(26) Apr. 1932: 143-160.

13431. KRAHN, E., and KRAHN, A. Storno und Rückzahlungsbedingungen bei Bausparkassen. [Lapsing and conditions of repayment in building and loan associations.] *Versicherungsarchiv*. 2(10) Apr. 15, 1932: 60-70.

13432. NEIDLE, JULIUS L.; and BISHOP, WATLER. Commercial letters of credit: effect of suspension of issuing bank. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1932: 1-24.—The suspension of a modern issuing bank throws into relief the jural relations surrounding the present day letter of credit transaction. The liquidator must determine whether he may recover on the buyer's engagement to pay the bank and, if so, whether such recovery is an asset of the bank distributable to depositors and creditors generally or is payable only to the draft holder; the seller and buyer must determine whether the former may recover from the latter on the sales contract. An examination of the cases and of the nature of the transaction indicates that the courts have considered the equities in favor of the holder, seller or buyer to be superior to those in favor of the depositors and general creditors, and that the result is a salutary one from the standpoint of the mercantile and banking communities. Instruments and practices currently employed do not provide directly for this result, however, and these should be revised along lines indicated in this article.—*Ben W. Lewis*.

13433. REINEKE, HUGO. Die Finanzierung der

Partenreedereien in der Hochseefischerei. [The financing of joint shipping business in the high seas fisheries.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(4) Apr. 1932: 169-186.

13434. REIS, MATHIAS. Aktien oder Obligationen als langfristige Kapitalanlage. Eine statistische Untersuchung für die deutsche Vorkriegszeit von 1883-1913. [Stocks or bonds for long term capital. A statistical investigation of pre-war Germany, 1883-1913.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 26(3) Mar. 1932: 118-134; (4) Apr. 1932: 187-195.

13435. RYAN, FRANKLIN W. Financing the American family during 1930 and 1931. *Personal Finan. News*. 16(11) May 1932: 10-12.

13436. UNSIGNED. Comparison by National City Bank of New York of corporation profits for three-year period (1929-1931). *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 134(3487) Apr. 23, 1932: 2985. (U. S.)

13437. UNSIGNED. A demonstration of ratio analysis. *Illinois Univ., Bur. Business Res., Bull.* #40. Dec. 1931: pp. 52.—Analysis was made of the financial ratios of 173 companies which had qualified securities for sale under the Illinois Securities Act (blue-sky law) of 1919. Those companies which had the sounder financial ratios, such as the ratios of working capital to total assets, current assets to current liabilities, debt to net worth, showed more successful subsequent operating performance. The regularity with which it was possible to distinguish between the prospective successful and the prospective unsuccessful companies through balance sheet ratios indicates that such ratios might well assume a more important role in the analysis of new companies as well as of old companies than has hitherto been the case. (Numerous tables.)—*Arthur H. Winakor*.

13438. WINKLER, MAX. The foreign bond bubble. *Amer. Mercury*. 25(100) Apr. 1932: 480-485.—The per capita contractual obligations in default today amounts to \$16 for every man, woman and child living on earth regardless of color or creed. The gullibility of the average investor in the matter of "insecure securities" is expounded.—*Adelaide Hasse*.

PRICES

(See also Entries 13369)

13439. CHANEY, A. N. Movable price factors that cooperatives may influence. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 6(1) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 41-42.—There is seldom any practical way of controlling production. Cooperatives should use their effort in making demand fit supply. This can be done (1) by stabilizing price; (2) by regulating the distribution of the product; (3) by sending only products of good quality properly packed to market; (4) by publicity.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

13440. ORR, J. L. Prices paid to producers of South Dakota farm products—1890-1930. *So. Dakota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #259. Apr. 1931: pp. 20.

13441. SOUZA, V. L. de. International control of price levels. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(46) Jan. 1932: 303-335.—Future prices must not be left to the action of unrestricted forces. It is necessary to have a rational distribution as well as an adequate supply of gold. Since the war gold has been withdrawn from circulation and concentrated in the vaults of central banks. The modern practice of holding exchange on foreign banks increases the difficulty of such banks in regulating the mechanism of money and credit. The establishing of legal reserve minima further adds to the task. Large amounts of floating funds lessen the power of central banks to control credit. Under the new conditions the gold standard can be "managed" so as to maintain stable prices and exchanges only if the central banks

cooperate to that end. Bank rate and open market policies are examined as instruments of control, as is Keynes' view of the necessity for establishing a market rate equal to the "natural rate." The Bank for International Settlements is the natural outgrowth of the informal cooperation that has existed for a long time. This is a marked advance in that policies may be shaped with a view to their general effect rather than from a consideration of national objectives.—*C. O. Fisher.*

13442. THOMPSON, R. J. Notes on prices and supplies. *Gt. Brit. J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 38 (8) Nov. 1931: 842-850.—The effect of the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain on prices of agricultural products is discussed. Changes in prices of some of the principal products in October are noted.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 13178, 13194, 13293, 13422, 13480, 13486, 13502)

13443. BURRELL, O. K. The business cycle in Portland. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon).* 13 (5) Jan. 1932: 320-322.

13444. GLENDAY, R. S. Business forecasting: A quantitative investigation of the influence of money on trade development. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 95 (1) 1932: 1-75. (Discussion).—Changes in the rate of growth of trade express themselves in the speeding up of the rate of flow of goods at one time as compared with another, accompanied by corresponding changes in the money stream which broadens or narrows in conformity with them. Business forecasting depends upon understanding how trade adjusts itself to additions to its money supply. New money operates to produce both an original rise and a subsequent fall in prices. The relative movements of two curves of interest rates provide the key for business forecasting: the curve of the long-term rate of interest and the curve of the long-term trend of the short-term rate of interest, as representing respectively the rate on "old" investment and the rate on "new" investment. The character of trade-cycles is dependent upon the relationship of these two types of interest rates, i.e. upon the relationship of investment and saving. The static view denying the possibility of a condition approximating general overproduction ignores the dynamic element in industrial progress; one of the organic principles of the orderly evolution of trade is the continual replacement of one method of providing a commodity or a service by another; if, for a period, this replacement is interrupted by an expansion of money, so that both the new and the obsolescent processes are encouraged to continue to grow side by side, then some contraction of one or both is inevitable when orderly growth is resumed; the same rule holds in regard to the opening up of sources of supply belonging to different stages of evolution; once inflation ceases, competition for the reduced market between goods produced by different methods may be so widespread as to deserve the name of general overproduction. During the war and reconstruction period, the world may be said to have been anticipating its savings many years ahead and spending them in directions which were both nonreproductive and opposed to the natural trend of evolution. To seek to recover balanced progress should be our objective.—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

13445. HARWOOD, E. C. The mechanism of the deflation and recovery phases of the business cycle. Trade and credit inflation, cyclical crisis and recovery after deflation. *Annalist.* 39 (1005) Apr. 22, 1932: 707-708; (1006) Apr. 29, 1932: 739-740.—Credit creation by the banking system for investment in excess of current savings causes rising prices, increased profits, and the boom phenomena of the business cycle. Eventually

depleted bank reserves force contraction of bank credit with the result that the quantity of purchasing power is no longer sufficient to support the inflated price level. Thus the deflationary period sets in. The time comes when any further contraction of credit would result in excess bank reserves. It is then that investment and savings are once more in balance. Now markets are restored and producers are encouraged to increase output. Artificial restoratives, invariably inflationary, continue and aggravate the disequilibrium between savings and investment and throw an already unbalanced mechanism still farther out of balance.—*C. C. Bayard.*

13446. MICKWITZ, E. von. Die Bedeutung der Bankdepositen als Konjunktursymptom. [The significance of bank deposits in relation to the business cycle.] *Z. f. Nationalökon.* 3 (3) 1932: 427-434.—An analysis fails to show that deposits have any significance as a forecaster of business fluctuations, or that changes in the relation of current accounts to time deposits reveal any law of the business cycle. Credit readjustment is determined entirely by peculiarities of the concrete situation.—*F. W. Fetter.*

13447. MURANJAN, S. K. Trade-booms and depressions: theory and facts. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (46) Jan. 1932: 277-302.—Includes a statistical analysis of the present depression and a study of the sequence of events in the cycle in general, and more particularly in India.—*C. O. Fisher.*

13448. RICHARDS, C. S. Business cycles and their causes, with special reference to the present depression. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 2 (8) 1931: 40-81.—After a summary of the most important theories of business cycles, the following remedies are suggested. (1) An international monetary council should be established to preserve the highest possible stability of the world general level of prices. (2) A general economic council of the world should work out suitable formulas for the settlement of economic problems such as tariffs. (3) The necessity of definite economic training for statesmanship should be recognized.—*R. Leslie.*

13449. RORTY, M. C. How may business revival be forced? *Harvard Bus. Rev. Suppl.* 10 (3) Apr. 1932: 385-398.—Because of the severity of the present depression and the apparently increasing susceptibility of our economic system to depressions (a trend due to the growing proportion of luxury and semi-luxury goods in our national dividend), there is need for some permanently organized stimulus to business activity more immediately effective than improved methods of credit control, large scale public works, and such devices as unemployment insurance. Such a need would be satisfied by a plan of Federal subsidy to private enterprise for the construction of capital goods—a subsidy, possibly 20% of the projected outlays, to be awarded by a system of competitive bidding. Thus, each dollar of subsidy would be multiplied several times by the funds borrowed privately to complete the undertakings. Moreover, normal supervision of financial institutions over the expenditure of loaned funds would prevent unwise investment of subsidies. The normal rates of obsolescence would indicate a real need for such additions to capital. The funds for such subsidies could be derived from the proceeds of a retail sales tax of negligible size—but the economies which would result from business stabilization would probably more than compensate, so that the undertaking would probably be costless. The amount of subsidies, through variation of the percentage offered, could be adjusted with the need for stimulation of business, even to the extent of curbing such activity in times of overstimulation of business.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

13450. WHELDEN, C. H., Jr. Concurrent long and short cycles in industrial stock prices—1872-1931. *Annalist.* 39 (1002) Apr. 1, 1932: 587-588.—There are

two types of cycles running concurrently in industrial stock prices—one with a period of three or four years and the other with alternating periods of about eight and ten years. The longer cycle marks the normal level around which the shorter cycle fluctuates, while the normal level of fluctuation of the longer cycle is marked by a non-cyclical trend in industrial stock prices. The longer cycle is related to but not identical with the trend in commodity prices. In the past 60 years there has been no rise in stock prices comparable with the rise between 1925 and 1929, nor any decline as drastic as the decline between 1929 and 1931. Tentative conclusions from the study are: (1) both the shorter and longer cycles passed below their respective normals near the end of 1930 and are now in their low phases with the longer cycle having two or more years to run before breaking into a high phase again; (2) at the top of the next recovery in the shorter cycle stock prices will still be low as compared with the level of prices in 1928 or 1929 because of the low position of the longer cycle; (3) the basic normal level of industrial stock prices is currently, under present conditions, in the vicinity of the actual level of prices in 1926 or 1927.—*C. C. Bayard.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 12789, 13209, 13296, 13324, 13494, 13666, 13849, 13861, 14004, 14058, 14073, 14074, 14101)

13451. BOETTCHER, ARNOLD. Die soziale Schichtung des Deutschums in Lettland und die deutsche Berufsberatung. [The social structure of the German element in Latvia and German vocational guidance.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62(10-12) Dec. 1931: 587-596.—There are 35,000 Germans employed in trades in Latvia, half of whom are manual workers. The German office for vocational consultation has undertaken to investigate the social structure of the German minority and to influence the choice of professions made by the German youth as far as possible. There is no overcrowding of trades imminent, as in the Reich, not even in handicrafts, which lack apprentices. Most pupils of German schools in Latvia turn to commercial employment.—*Hans Frerk.*

13452. BURGK, FELIX. Die wachsende Verelendung des Industriearbeiters. [The increasing impoverishment of industrial workers.] *Finanzpol. Korrespondenz.* 13(14) Apr. 16, 1932: 1.—(Germany.)

13453. COOPER, J. R. The urban native problem. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 1(7) 1931: 1-15.—The reasons natives give for their influx into towns are (a) low wages, (b) housing conditions, (c) absence of education facilities, (d) scarcity of work on farms, (e) the 1913 Land Act which, in the absence of provision for them to settle elsewhere where they could run their stock and raise crops, compelled them to sell their animals and move to the towns. To control the movement it is suggested there should be native labor bureaus in all industrial centers, that employers should be restricted to engaging labor from the local supply, and that any area where the supply of labor is equal to the demand should be declared a prohibited area.—*R. Leslie.*

13454. H., P. Aus der Spezialkommission für Gebirgshilfe. [The special commission for the mountain cantons.] *Berufsberatung u. Berufsbildung.* 17(3) Mar. 1932: 73-75.—The commission, at its meeting in December, 1931, decided to urge the authorities of the mountain cantons to develop vocational guidance, and to provide school workshops for the boys and school gardens for the domestic training of the girls. It also

decided to set up an Apprenticeship Exchange Office for these cantons.—*M. E. Liddall.*

13455. HRON, JAN. Mzdové a jiné pracovní podmínky v některých zámořských státech. [Wages and other working conditions in certain overseas countries.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 73-77.—In Japan the index of average wages fell from 112.2 (1929) to 101.9 (1930). In five years unemployment increased by 47.3%. The wage index fell most in the iron industry and least in food industry. In 1930 the Chinese workers of the South Manchurian railroad had better wages and living conditions than in other employments. The daily wages of Japanese workers are higher on the average than those of the Chinese, and their working hours are shorter.—*J. S. Rouček.*

13456. HRON, JAN. Pracovní podmínky na Havajských ostrovech v letech 1929-1930. [Labor conditions in the Hawaiian Islands in 1929-1930.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 77-81.—*J. S. Rouček.*

13457. KATZENSTEIN, BETTI. Die eignungspsychologische Erfassung des Arbeitscharacters. [The understanding of vocational aptitudes by psychological tests.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 41(1-3) 1931: 69-137.—In vocational analysis as in any other psychological study the totality of the character must not be overlooked. The method of analysis of behavior in terms of averages, frequencies and performance profiles often violates this basic concept. A more fruitful approach to the study of vocational aptitudes is through appropriate tests given under well controlled conditions which permit the close observation and recording of the general as well as the specific behavior of the subject during the test. A study of general and specific behavior, performance as shown by score, and the nature and the types of errors committed will give a true insight into the vocational aptitudes of the individual. The fruitfulness of this method is demonstrated by a study of the performance to different test situations by 10 clerks. An analysis of total response is the most instructive method by which vocational aptitudes in a given line can be studied.—*B. S. Sanders.*

13458. KNOX, MERTICE M. C. Mexican trades and crafts. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 11(2) Apr. 1932: 135-146.

13459. MOUSSON, NELLY. Die Arbeits- und Berufsverhältnisse der Hausangestellten in Baden, Kt. Aargau. [The labor and trade conditions of house employees in Baden, Canton Aargau.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68(1) 1932: 28-51.

13460. NEVELING, C. H. Farm labour in South Africa. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4, Pt. 2(8) 1931: 23-39.—The permanent laborer in rural areas is the native labor tenant. His wages are land for cultivation grazing for his stock, rations on work days, free dwelling and other privileges, and often also cash. The seasonal laborer comes from the native reserves, works only a short period of the year, and then returns to his kraal. His wants are still few, so if he has a good harvest he does not seek work. The good season for the native is generally a good season for the European; in it the demand for labor rises but the supply falls. The shortage of agricultural labor is confined to seasonal labor and is felt only in some years. On maize farms the average wages per year consist of Cash £5.8, Land £4.9, Food £3.3, Grazing £6.7, Total £20.7. Figures are given for other areas. The legalization of share tenancy for natives is recommended. With the training obtained as share tenants a few might reach the stage of cash rent tenants.—*R. Leslie.*

13461. NOBLE, WILLIAM. Miners' training clubs. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(789) Sep. 1931: 341-348.—The 1926 coal dispute left a large number of single unemployed men who were unable to qualify for unemployment benefit and were refused out-door relief by the Poor Law authorities. To deal with them there commenced

in February, 1929, at Rhondda a series of clubs, organized chiefly by the Society of Friends and financed by the Lord Mayor's Fund, to feed, clothe, and find employment for the men. It involved slow reconditioning, beginning with one day's work a week at trade-union pay and stamping of National Health and Unemployment books—the work being of communal value on parks, recreation grounds, such as not to displace normal labor. Difficulties and experience with the men are explained with figures showing the results of the movement in 5,030 cases.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13462. NUGENT, ROLF. Why wage earners go bankrupt. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(1) Jul. 1931: 9-11; 50-51.—The rate of wage earner bankruptcy has doubled every five years since 1920 and shows no sign of slackening up. Since 1925 business bankruptcy has not increased appreciably, but wage earner bankruptcy has gathered extreme momentum. Last year there were 29,000. The trouble lies in state laws affecting the rights of debtor and creditor. Records show that a cause for the increase in wage earner bankruptcy is the increase in the use of the new forms of consumer credit. Examinations of more than 1,000 wage earners' bankruptcy petitions failed to show a single case where a legally operated loan company or reputable instalment house contributed materially to the financial disaster. Breakdown of the old fears of debt and concepts of thrift have made wage earners less reluctant to contract debts. In states where garnishment of wages is permitted, there are grave fears of losing jobs when wages are attached. This evil has led to workers' borrowing from loan companies, where rates are fairly standard at 24% per year.—*Helen Slade.*

13463. REGNET, RUDOLF. Das Arbeiterleben des jugendlichen Werktätigen in der industriellen Grossstadt. [The labor experience of youthful workers in urban industry.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 39(4-5) 1931: 326-393.—An analysis of 1,751 themes written by working children attending industrial schools in Düsseldorf and Essen, Germany, in answer to the question of "Why we work?" shows four major motivation types. About 48% consider work a compulsion; 27% consider it as a means of self advancement, 22% as duty to family or to a larger group, and 3% consider it as essential to life and happiness. Occupational pursuits play a part in the formation of these motivation types; furthermore, that there is a gradual general disillusionment of the youthful worker as he comes in closer grip with the realities of life; and more and more he comes to look upon work as merely a source of livelihood.—*B. S. Sanders.*

13464. SAPOSS, DAVID J. Labor. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 889-895.—All labor activities were influenced by the depression. Strikes increased and were mostly participated in by the poorly organized and unorganized. Most of the strikes were lost. The weakened condition of the old unions has brought rival unions into prominence. The order of the day is wage reductions. Even the relatively strong railroad unions accepted a wage reduction. The weakened unions are unsuccessful in maintaining national agreements and in securing conferences with employers. Some unions have taken drastic wage reductions as a means of ultimately strengthening their position. Will this new strategy bring the desired results? As the year progressed, organized labor developed a keener interest in positive legislation and political action. The talk of a "third" party is more persistent. A growing interest in independent political action is evident from the results of the elections. The hunger marches also indicate serious unrest. A "third" party venture seems to be in the offing.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

13465. UNSIGNED. Labor turnover. *Indus. Relations.* 2(9) Oct. 1931: 338-342.—*Everett D. Hawkins.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 12942, 12990, 13090, 13488, 13509)

13466. LESLIE, R. Coloured labor and trade unionism in Cape Town. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 3, Pt. 2(6) 1930: 53-63.—Contrary to the policy in other parts of South Africa, European trade union leaders in Cape Town have constantly opposed any color bar within the unions. Except in engineering which is a white trade, the estimated percentage of colored members of unions in Cape Town ranges from 30 (Typographical Union) to 90 in the furniture workers union. Owing to the institution of educational requirements for admission to apprenticeship and the small number of schools for the colored, an educational color bar has been erected which will greatly restrict the field of employment for colored boys in spite of the liberal ideas of trade unionists.—*R. Leslie.*

13467. UNSIGNED. Report of the Secretariat to the General Council on the activities of the International Federation of Trade Unions during the period from the 31st Mar. 1931, to the 31st Jan. 1932. *Berne. 1932. Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 12(4) Apr. 1932: 56-76.—In the economic field the chief emphasis has been laid on the demand for the 40 hour week, and the I.F.T.U. has maintained close relations with the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on social legislation. As part of its general educational work an International "Week" for the Younger Trade Unionists was held at Oxford. Joint action for disarmament has been energetically carried on in cooperation with the Labour and Socialist International. The program includes a demand for progressive disarmament till it is complete. A fight against fascism has been carried on in several European countries.—*M. E. Liddall.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 13150, 13637, 13653, 13676, 13831, 13878)

13468. JANKO, JAR. Statistika stávek a výluk ve Velké Británii za rok 1930. [Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Great Britain in 1930.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12(9-10) Dec. 1931: 691-693.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13469. SMITH, ELLIOTT DUNLAP, et al. Church responsibility in industrial problems. A discussion conference based on eight cases of the assumption of such responsibility by organized church bodies. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 17(2) Apr. 1932: 63-70.—(U. S.)

13470. ZAITZEFF, LEO. Das Rechtsverhältnis des Arbeitnehmers zum Arbeitgeber und der Staatsdienst in Sowjetrussland. [The relations of the employers to employees in Soviet Russia.] *Osteuropa.* 6(10) Jul. 1931: 566-575.—The author stresses the growing power of the state as employer, as the socialist sector displaces the last remnants of private trade. Decrees are cited, especially those of January to March, 1930 aimed to deter rapid turnover in employment, which limit the free motion of employees. The forced labor of the declassified kulaks, the "cleansing" of the opposition from among officeholders, the severe penalties meted out to alleged saboteurs, the complete control of life by the control of the labor exchanges and of pensions, make of Russia a "veritable house of correction."—*Samuel Kalish.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 13789-13791)

13471. RÜSSEL, ARNULF. Berufspsychologische Studien in der Edelmetallindustrie. [Studies of occupational psychology in precious metal industry.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 41(1-3) 1931: 4-68.—Traits es-

sential for workers in this industry include carefulness, patience, perseverance, powers of observation and manipulative skill. A battery of tests was prepared, including general as well as specific elements, for diagnostic purposes. The tests were administered to several groups of children in industrial and public schools of urban and rural regions. In general the city children were superior, especially in tests of an abstract character. This superiority was not present in concrete activities like cutting, filing and the like; furthermore, the country children were found to show greater improvement with age. The tests showed considerable differentiation among children in industrial schools. The different tests in the battery were somewhat correlated. The specific problem of selecting and training children for a silver factory was then studied. Conclusions: children should be selected with a appropriate tests for the different pursuits in an industry, they should be placed where their aptitudes will be of greatest benefit to them and to the industry, and a period of preparatory training is essential.—*B. S. Sanders.*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 13649, 13659, 13862)

13472. ASH, S. H. Safety practices in California gold dredging. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Bull.* #352. 1932: pp. 31.—The safety organizations that are doing effective work around the gold dredges in California are being further improved by the training of all workmen in the principles of first aid to the injured. A list of safety rules of the California Industrial Accident Commission is appended.—*H. O. Rogers.*

13473. MUNTZ, EARL E. Industrial accidents and safety work. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(7) Mar. 1932: 397-412.—It is estimated that industrial fatalities in this country range well above 20,000 annually and nonfatal accidents amount to 2,500,000. Statistics show a striking decline in both frequency and severity rates of 1930 over 1929. This is partly due to increased safety measures and partly due to the fact that industry was so speeded up in 1929 whereas it had slowed up in 1930. Workmen's compensation laws are now in force in all but four states—South Carolina, Arkansas, Florida, and Mississippi. In addition to legislation, much is being done by an industrial health service and various public and private agencies.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

13474. UNSIGNED. Accidents in manufacturing industries, 1926-1930. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(5) May 1932: 1029-1033.—Industrial accidents in manufacturing decreased in frequency but increased in severity in 1930, as compared with 1929, according to the 1930 accident survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Similarly for the 5-year period 1926 to 1930, the total severity rate increased 7.6% although the frequency rate decreased 4.5%. (Details by industries).—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 13516)

13475. ANDERSON, MARY. King Cotton and the woman worker. *Amer. Federationist.* 39(4) Apr. 1932: 429-435.—Over 160,000 women were employed in cotton mills in 1932, constituting almost $\frac{2}{3}$ of all employees in the industry. In recent years manufacturers have been transferring mill equipment from the North to the South until in 1927, 61% of the country's cotton goods establishments and 44% of the cotton workers were in the South. The problems of women workers there are more acute than in other sections due to their lower wages, longer hours and warmer climate. Most of the jobs performed by women are semi-skilled; about one-fourth work in the spinning department. U. S. Women's Bureau studies made between 1920-1925 in 11

states, North and South, show that in 392 mills a weekly schedule of 55 hours was most common. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data show that a 13% reduction in women's wages took place between 1924 and 1928. The earnings in Northern mills dropped much more than those in the Southern. Thus the lessening of the differential between the two sections took place by way of a decline in the North rather than an advance in the South.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

13476. BOOTHE, VIVA. Gainfully employed women in the family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 75-85.—Available facts indicate that a large proportion of women working outside the home do so to contribute to their own and to family support. For wage-earning married women economic necessity is still the controlling motive. The Woman's Bureau summary of studies of the contributions of women to family support shows that 52.5% of 30,000 women contributed all their earnings to the family, and 38.7% contributed part, while 8.8% gave nothing.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

13477. WATSON, AMEY E. The reorganization of household work. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 165-177.—Household work is an important industry, and one that needs stabilization. Its economic value is underestimated partly because the work is so largely unpaid. Domestic work must be reorganized in such a way that business principles may be applied without injuring social and spiritual values in the home.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

13478. WISSDORFF, ANNEMARIE. Die Verkäuferin im Lebensmittelhandel. [Saleswomen in food stores.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(4) 1931: 323-353.—This study is based on data secured in Cologne in 1931 from 500 women employees in food stores, representing 141 firms, of whom 243 were at the time unemployed. Data on age, marital status, occupational status (saleswoman, apprentice, branch store manager), geographic background, social-economic background, general and vocational education, and occupational history are thoroughly studied, leading to such conclusions as the following: Less than half the informants are over twenty years of age. Nearly 90% are born in Cologne or came there with their parents. Their background is mainly proletarian or lower middle class, their mercantile employment thus constituting a step upward, socially. Nearly half had attended business school three years. Four-fifths had taken their first job at the age of sixteen or younger. There was little shifting from one position to another except that occasioned by business conditions and the inability of the employer to afford older more experienced workers.—*C. Eliot.*

13479. WOODHOUSE, CHASE GOING. Women. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 956-962.—During the past year attention has centered on the economic situation. In April, 1930, 4.7 per cent of the women in gainful occupations were unemployed. These women have heavy financial and family responsibilities. In the professional and semi-professional occupations, 2.5% of the women were unemployed. Those in manufacturing, commerce, and transportation were most affected. Opposition to the employment of married women has been evident. Legislation has been on relatively minor points.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 13389, 14094)

13480. CIBRARIO, LUIGI. Crisi mondiale e riduzione dei salari nei vari paesi. [World crisis and wage reductions in different countries.] *Gior. di Pol. e di Lett.* 8(1) Feb. 1932: 30-35.

13481. DEGENFELD-SCHONBURG, FERDINAND v. Die Lohnbildung für Landarbeit und In-

dustriearbeit. [The determination of wages in agriculture and industry.] *Berichte ü. Landwirtsch.* 15 (2) 1931: 203-250.—The wage level, in general, is determined by the productivity of the last profitably hired laborer. Industry is still producing under conditions of increasing returns, due to the methods of large scale production and concentration, while agriculture, lacking those means of increasing productivity, is subject to the law of diminishing returns. The higher productivity of industrial labor allows the payment of higher wages and is the fundamental reason for the discrepancy of industrial and agricultural wages. Tendencies in agriculture working in the opposite direction, such as increasing ground rent and increasing demand for agricultural products, cannot compensate the disadvantages of lower productivity.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13482. FEHLINGER, H. Bezahler Urlaub der Arbeitnehmer. [Vacations with pay for employees.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 136 (1) Jan. 1932: 103-106.—A general survey of provisions made by legislation or joint agreement in various countries to cover the granting of vacations or furloughs with pay to manual and salaried employees.—*Archibald M. McIsaac.*

13483. HUTT, W. H. The effects of immigration on earnings. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 3, Pt. 2 (6) 1930: 31-52.—Until very recent times there have been no national attempts to prevent the immigration of capital. On the contrary, capitalists have encouraged it to come in. In spite of the common assumption that the immigration of labor has different results, in practice an increased labor supply (a) of a certain kind, (b) under certain circumstances will increase the value of the product of the labor already in the country. Cases of purely cooperant labor are few, though immigrant natives from Mozambique, working in the South African mines are an almost purely cooperant group. Cases of purely competing immigrants are even more difficult to conceive of. An analysis of the circumstances in which free immigration may cause the workers as a whole in a particular area to lose their differential advantages shows that the probability of this result does not appear to be large.—*R. Leslie.*

13484. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. So the Russians adopted piecework. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 83 (5) May 1932: 204-206.

13485. MYERS, HOWARD B. The earnings of labor. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (6) May 1932: 896-902.—Unemployment, part-time work, and wage reductions have seriously impaired the economic position of the workingman during the depression. Average money earnings of employed manufacturing wage-earners in 1931 were 18% below 1929; the decline in real earnings was 8%. Money earnings of railroad employees in 1931 were 5% below 1929, but real earnings have increased 7 or 8%. Money earnings declined in 1931 for eight of nine non-manufacturing groups, but increased slightly for public utilities. Earnings of employed clerks and sales persons have apparently declined relatively little from 1929. Wages of farm laborers for 1931 were 30% below the 1929 level.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

13486. ŠTERN, EVŽEN. Proti falešné teorii. [Against a false theory.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (11) Mar. 16, 1932: 167-169.—It has been claimed recently that lowering the wage level would increase employment. In Czechoslovakia the lowest wage level was reached in 1923, as a result of the deflation policy which began in 1922. Prices remained stabilized up to 1927, improved somewhat in 1927, but it was only in 1928-1929 that they rose by collective agreements. But the indexes of the wage level began really to rise in 1930 and 1931 because of the falling price-level. The further falling of wage-level would only increase unemployment.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13487. SZÁDECZKY-KARDOSS, TIBOR. Le mouvement des salaires industriels à Budapest depuis la guerre. [The trend of industrial wages in Budapest since the war.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise de Stat.* 9 (1) 1931: 74-122.—Except for a temporary rise in 1918, post-war wages of industrial workers in Budapest did not rise above a poverty-level until the economic situation of Hungary tended toward normal. Then the following wage phenomena were noted: Wages of home-workers rose least; hourly, as opposed to piece rates became of increasing importance. The margin between the wages of skilled and unskilled workers, narrow during the war, widened.—*Helen Herrmann.*

13488. UNSIGNED. Wage scale for superannuated trade-union members in collective agreements. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1098-1100.—Reduced compensation for superannuated union members, or those unable through disability to demand the regular wage scale, is permitted by a number of collective agreements received by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In some agreement the conditions of superannuation are not specified; in others the age at which members may be placed on the superannuated list varies from 50 to 65 years, and the wage scale at which such members may be employed varies from 50 to 75% of the regular wage scale.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13489. YODER, DALE. Boot-strap wage theory. *J. Business, Univ. Iowa.* 12 (3) Jan. 1932: 3-5, 15-16.—The 15-month trial period of wage maintenance in depression has resulted in increased unemployment and part-time unemployment, and a reduction in consumer demand. These results have followed because the doctrine of wage-rate maintenance rests on three fallacious assumptions: that the wage rate is the significant factor in determining purchasing power of labor, that labor cost is a comparatively insignificant part of total cost, and that when a recession begins a tightening of the grasp upon the most characteristic features of the waning period of prosperity is a useful precaution.—*Helen Herrmann.*

13490. UNSIGNED. Agricultural wages regulation in England and Wales. *Gt. Brit. J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 38 (7) Oct. 1931: 681-684.—The principal features of the agricultural labor situation in England and Wales are as follows: (1) increased receipts by agricultural workers; (2) heavier labor costs to farmers; (3) less secure employment for workers in the arable districts during the winter months; (4) improved labor organization and management on a number of farms; (5) labor disputes, strikes and lockouts have been avoided.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13491. UNSIGNED. Farm wage and labor situation, April 1, 1932. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1145-1146.—The average daily farm wage on April 1, 1932, was \$1.35 without board and \$0.97 with board, as shown by data gathered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There was a wide range in rates between different sections of the country, running from \$0.90 without board and \$0.67 with board in the south central section to \$2.27 without board and \$1.60 with board in the north Atlantic. The supply of labor, taking the country as a whole, was 122.2% of normal and the demand 63.2% of normal. The supply ranged from 113.6% of normal in the south Atlantic section to 129.1 in the far western and the demand from 62.7% in the north central to 72.1 in the north Atlantic.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13492. UNSIGNED. Wage and hours of labor in bread and cake baking, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1128-1140.—Earnings in bread making in 1931 averaged 55.3 cents per hour for male labor and 29.8 cents for female labor, according to information obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in a survey of wages and hours of labor in bakeries. Full-time weekly earnings were \$30.42 and \$14.95, respectively.

In the cake department the average earnings of male labor were 48.6 cents per hour and \$25.17 per full-time week and of female labor 27.5 cents per hour and \$13.78 per full-time week. Average full-time hours per week of males were 55 in the bread department and 51.8 in the cake department, and of females 50.1 in both the bread and cake departments.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 13293, 13652, 13850, 13878, 13891-13894)

13493. ACHNER, LEONHARD. Der Arbeitsmarkt der geistigen Berufe. [The labor market for brain-workers.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(4) 1931: 481-494.—While the percentage of unemployment among salaried (white collared) employees is smaller than among common labor (9.7% as against 31.9% in February, 1931) the salaried workers who have no place are relatively worse off than unemployed common labor. A smaller percentage receive outside assistance (partly because they cannot apply without loss of caste); unemployment in these classes has risen much more steadily than that of common labor (in 1930-31), suggesting that technical causes supplemented "business conditions"; there is great difficulty in placing older workers. The findings in the labor market for salaried employees (*Angestellte*) apply also to entrants into professional and other brain-work occupations—the graduates of secondary schools and of institutions of higher learning. By 1934 there may be 100,000 graduates without positions in Germany. To interpret the situation in terms of its cultural significance we need (1) a systematic investigation of basic conditions in each occupational group; (2) the development of statistical data of a qualitative character as well as quantitative; (3) the formulation of a definite cultural social policy by official agencies; (4) extension of research along this line internationally through the facilities of the International Labour Office.—*Archibald M. McIsaac.*

13494. BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A. Employment, unemployment and related conditions of labor. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(6) May 1932: 903-909.—The total cost of living of workingmen's families declined about 10% between the end of 1930 and the end of 1931. Hence commodity purchasing power diminished less than did money income. The monthly course of factory employment in 1931 was almost continuously downward, but in general at a slightly slower rate than in 1930. The new building employment index reflects a seasonal ebb and flow in 1931, but throughout the year it was lower than in any of the three previous years.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

13495. CROXTON, FREDERICK E. Family unemployment in Buffalo, N. Y., November, 1931. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34(5) May 1932: 1034-1035.—Of 9,510 family groups in Buffalo, N. Y., with one or more persons desiring work in November, 1931, nearly 15% had none of their members employed and 19.1% had only a sole worker and he or she was employed part time.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13496. DEERING, R. L. Camps for the unemployed in the forests of California. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 554-557.—Local, state and federal agencies have cooperated successfully in utilizing unemployed workers during the winter in the forest and watershed areas on protective and improvement projects. The men were obtained voluntarily from city breadlines. Cost of subsistence was about 30¢ per day per man, no wages being paid. Only employable persons, as determined from physical examination, were accepted. The day's work was 6 hours for which the men received two wholesome meals and lunch. The camps, consisting of a maximum of 200 men were self-governing, a high degree of order obtaining. In addition to aiding the

jobless through the winter the cooperating agencies have been able to perform many tasks not otherwise possible for lack of funds.—*Bernard Frank.*

13497. DEWHURST, J. FREDERIC, and NATHAN, ROBERT R. Social and economic character of unemployment in Philadelphia April, 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* #555. Mar. 1932: pp. 64.—A total of 36,665 families—160,208 persons, 4.4 per family—in 171 selected school census blocks scattered throughout 10 school districts were visited. Persons usually employed totaled 69,884—43.6% of the total, 1.9 wage earners per family. Enumerators were familiar with their territories, having year-round contacts with the inhabitants. One call was made per house, and no count was made where all members were absent. Unemployment, April 1930, was found 44% more severe than in April 1929: 15% as against 10.4%; 5.2% were partially idle. Indications: 133,475 wage earners in city without jobs; 46,271 partially idle; 83.6% or 111,585 idle because unable to find work. One or more members of 21.2% of families were totally unemployed; 8% had partially idle members. Great variations—regional, racial, occupational—in unemployment intensity were disclosed. Unemployment was found more severe among wage earners under 21 years than over. Females experienced slightly less total unemployment than males. Unemployed of more than 3 months joblessness totaled 55% of wage earners included; 26.4% had been unemployed for over 6 months; 9.1% for over a year. Duration of unemployment was longer for adults than for younger workers, and for executives than for clerks or laborers.—*D. M. Schneider.*

13498. DUBOIN, JACQUES. Une crise? Le problème de la réduction des heures de travail. [A crisis? The problem of curtailment of the hours of labor.] *Revue Hebdom.* 41(12) Mar. 19, 1932: 336-356.—The major cause of the crisis is found in the progress achieved by the technique of production as a result of the war experience, with rationalization following. Unemployment on a world wide scale, affecting more than 20 million workers is the central problem of this crisis. Solutions attempted in America, England and Germany have proved ineffective. An alternative solution is submitted in the proposal for a progressive simultaneous reduction of the hours of labor on an international scale by legislative means. Wages should not be reduced, for otherwise the standard of living would be impaired. As for the technical progress itself, the way to attack it is through a restrictive fiscal policy affecting new industrial equipment, a tax being imposed on technical replacements, with the proceeds of this tax available for unemployment relief.—*Boris B. Shishkin.*

13499. HAMMERKJÖLD, BO de. Le cause delle disoccupazione nella Svezia. [Causes of unemployment in Sweden.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(6) 1931: 6-12.

13500. HOFFMANN, SUSE. 10 Jahre Entwicklung; die Arbeitsvermittlung auf dem toten Punkt. [Deadlock of the system of employment offices after 10 years' development.] *Arbeit u. Beruf.* 11(8) Apr. 25, 1932: 110-113.—The system of public employment offices, established in Germany 10 years ago, has arrived at a deadlock. During recent years the number of vacancies filled by them has decreased. This is due in part to the industrial crisis, but in part to other circumstances. Employers do not always realize that it is worth while to obtain the labor they require through the official employment service, and many workers, although registered at the offices, are getting work by making direct application to former employers or otherwise. The author proposes to strengthen the position of the official service by way of making the notification of vacancies compulsory, prohibiting "black" engagements, etc.—*H. Fehlinger.*

13501. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Sčítání nezaměstnaných ve Švédsku v roce 1927. [The census of the

unemployed in Sweden in 1927.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (7-8) Oct. 1931: 478-482.—The census was taken on May 5, 1927, and covered the cities and industrial communities and some agricultural communities. Altogether 64,075 unemployed (62,095 and 1,980 women) were found. The unemployed formed 1.4% in the large cities, 1.6% in other industrial communities and 1.3% in agricultural communities. (Detailed statistics.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13502. LASKER, LOULA D. New houses for old. *Survey.* 68 (1) Apr. 1, 1932: 20-25, 56.—With 7,000,000 looking for work with the key industry dormant, and with building costs lowered, with a new technique in building evolved, and with 50,000,000 urban dwellers disgracefully housed, the situation is a challenge to our social, industrial, financial, and political leadership.—*Lina Kahn.*

13503. REIF, G. Problém nezaměstnanosti ve Švédsku a Japonsku. [The problem of unemployment in Sweden and Japan.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (7-8) Oct. 1931: 482-488.—Unemployment was almost unknown in Sweden before 1914 as a mass phenomenon. In 1921 the peak of unemployment was reached (160,000). The situation was improving up to 1928. Before the war certain communities gave aid to the unemployed. After the war, the state committee against unemployment was formed, and the communities had to form communal committees against unemployment. The state committee granted loans. Public works were undertaken especially in 1922, and employed 31,000 persons in that year. The public employment offices perform most useful work. (Detailed statistics.) There is no unemployment insurance in Japan and labor organizations are weak. In 1925 the government granted 150,000 yen for the taking of unemployment figures. Only the large industrial cities were canvassed. Since September 1929 the institute for social questions publishes monthly statistics, which are fundamentally based on the 1925 figures. The cyclic crises came in 1868, 1874, 1881, 1890, 1897, 1900, 1908, 1914, 1920, 1923 and 1927. Other influences are the earthquake of 1923, the world crisis, the fall of the price of silver and the buying power of China, and the increase of customs in India. These industries have seasonal character: silk, textiles, fishing, buildings, building materials, and beer, which employed in 1925, 785,000 seasonal employees. Unemployment is increased by the changes in production methods, technical improvements and the rationalization of production. The government supports the employment offices and public works.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13504. REIF, G. Statistika zaměstnanosti ve Švýcarsku. [Statistics of employment in Switzerland.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 72-73.—*J. S. Rouček.*

13505. REIF, G. Vývoj nezaměstnanosti ve Velké Británii, Francii a Německu, v Kanadě a Spojených Státech severoamerických, v Číně a Australii. [The evolution of unemployment in Great Britain, France, Germany, Canada, the United States, China and Australia.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 677-687.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13506. SCHWANN, HANS. Sechs Millionen Arbeitslose. [Six millions out of work.] *Zeit.* 3 (3) Feb. 5, 1932: 104-05.—The author gives "typical examples" of the living conditions of 24-25 million people in Germany.—*John B. Mason.*

13507. SLICHTER, SUMNER H. Lines of action, adaptation, and control. *Amer. Econ. Rev., Suppl.* 22 (1) Mar. 1932: 41-54.—Technological unemployment is much more extensive than is generally realized. Certain steps may be taken which will aid in adjusting the labor supply to changes in the kind and the location of jobs. (1) The rate of displacement may be retarded by the more extensive use of a dismissal wage, more clearly indicating the social cost involved in the change. (2) The transfer of displaced men within the plant

might result from the acceptance of the principle of a dismissal wage. (3) Labor mobility may be increased by a system of public labor exchanges and the creation of a Federal Labor Board which would be in continual touch with developments in the labor market and would be active in stimulating vocational retraining. As a means of preventing labor-saving devices from retarding too much the growth in the number of jobs, emphasis may be placed on maintaining jobs by reducing the hours of labor. For this purpose the 6 hour shift with two shifts a day is preferable to a 5 day week with 8 hours a day. The main hope for accomplishing anything along this line rests with the establishment of a Federal Labor Board.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

13508. STEVENSON, RUSSELL A. The Minnesota Unemployment Research Project. *Univ. Minnesota, Employment Stabilization Res. Inst., Bull.* 1 (1) Nov. 1931: pp. 26.—This project aims to attack the problem of unemployment from the standpoint of the local community, and covers the three cities, Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth. A Tri-City Employment Stabilization Committee was organized with representatives from the state, the three cities and the University of Minnesota; this committee undertook a registration of unemployed in Nov. 1930, covering 34,000 persons. Research is in charge of the Employment Stabilization Research Institute, and covers three projects. (1) Economic aspects of unemployment, with four surveys: (a) individual case histories of 4,000 unemployed, including occupational case histories and psychological and medical examinations, (b) an industrial survey with case studies of 500 firms, (c) a job analysis survey, and (d) a survey of business migrations for a five-year period. (2) Individual diagnosis and retraining, passing 4,000 unemployed through clinics, to determine through vocational aptitudes and interest tests (a) the proportion physically and mentally unfit for employment, (b) proportion eligible for placement if jobs are available, and (c) proportion requiring retraining prior to placement. A training program is outlined. (3) Development of public employment agencies to meet the situation, with a uniform system of labor clearance, adequate statistical indexes, scientific techniques, and adequate personnel and equipment.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

13509. UNSIGNED. Agreement to spread work for printing pressmen in New York City. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1046-1047.—To provide employment to approximately 1,200 unemployed members, the New York Printing Pressmen's Union and the New York Press Assistants' Union have entered into a supplemental agreement with the printers' league section of the New York Employing Printers' Association. The members of these locals are to accept a 7% reduction on the existing basic contract wage scale; also a reduction in the working-hours per week until the 1,200 unemployed members are absorbed to the extent of getting at least one day's work a week. The adjustments set forth in this supplemental agreement apply only to those establishments which cooperate in sliding their forces and absorbing their proportionate share of unemployed members.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13510. UNSIGNED. Displacement of Morse telegraphers in railroad systems. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1017-1028.—The employment of Morse telegraphers on railroads has been seriously affected by various technological changes such as the substitution of the telephone for the telegraph, the substitution of automatic for manual block signal systems, and by the development of remote control systems for train movements.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13511. UNSIGNED. Small farms for unemployed in Germany. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 34 (5) May 1932: 1049-1050.

13512. UNSIGNED. Unemployed casual laborers in Duluth. Mo. Labor Rev. 34(5) May 1932: 1035-1038.—A large percentage of a group of unemployed casual laborers in Duluth were physically unfitted to do the only class of work for which they had experience or training, according to examinations made by physicians in connection with the survey of this class of labor in the spring of 1931 by the University of Minnesota Employment Stabilization Research Institute. Furthermore, many other men in this unemployed group had physical diseases and defects which reduced their working capacity. A greater amount of physical limitation was reported among men who had been without jobs for over 12 months than among the men who had been unemployed for less than 4 months.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

13513. UNSIGNED. Unemployment in foreign countries. Mo. Labor Rev. 34(5) May 1932: 1040-1044.

13514. UNSIGNED. The six-hour day in industry. Service Letter Indus. Relations. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.) (88) Apr. 30, 1932: 413-416.—The six-hour shift could have certain administrative advantages, in eliminating the lunch hour period and providing for continuous work during each shift period; possible disadvantages would include increased cost of supervision with the additional shift, and possible adverse reactions of employees to the change, especially if involving loss of earnings.

13515. VEIT, V. S. Nadprodukce na fakultách filosofických a přírodovědeckých. [Overproduction of philosophical and natural science graduates.] Čechoslovák. 12(2) Feb. 15, 1932: 43-44.—According to the budget of the Czechoslovak Ministry of Education for 1931 there are in Czechoslovak and German high schools 4,916 instructors, 380 in teachers' colleges, 718 in industrial schools, 907 in commercial schools, and 33 in professional women's schools. Normally about 320 vacancies for the graduates of philosophical and natural science faculties should be open. But about 5,000 qualified applicants wait for the places.—*J. S. Rouček.*

13516. VILLE-CHABROLLE, MARCEL de. La population active en France avant et depuis la guerre. (d'après les recensements généraux de mars 1906, 1921, et 1926). [The gainfully employed population in France before and after the war.] Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France. 21(1) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 81-148.—For the 87 departments constituting French territory before the war, the total population decreased 395,000 between 1906 and 1926, while the gainfully employed population (without the army) increased 7.6%. There was considerable expansion in mining and metallurgy, the chemical industry, paper, rubber, printing, public works, and construction. The largest industrial group in 1926 was in the metal trades rather than the garment trades as in 1906. The number employed increased 19.0% in commerce and banking, 13.3% in the professions, 50.7% in transportation, and 22.5% in public service. There were decreases of 9.9% in agriculture, 10.3% in fishing, 2.4% in personal service, and 20.1% in domestic service. The inclusion of Alsace and Lorraine led to the occupation of more persons in the mining of coal, iron, petroleum, potash, the working of metals, etc. From 1906 to 1926 decreases in the number of women occurred in agriculture 0.8%, fishing 43.5%, industry 10.2%, domestic service 15.8%, while there were increases of 66% in transportation, 25.5% in commerce, 74% in personal service, 35.4% in the liberal professions, and 88.4% in public service administration.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 14043)

13517. RANKIN, J. O., and HINMAN, ELEANOR H. A summary of the standard of living in Nebraska

farm homes. Univ. Nebraska College Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #267. Jan. 1932: pp. 32.—This summarizes a survey study of 342 families from four typical farming areas in Nebraska for 1924. After a description of the families and their living conditions, amount and distribution of family living "values" are analyzed according to tenure, expenditure amounts, size of family, age of operator, locality and average value of farms. The "value of family living" consists of the sum of cash expenditures for present consumption, imputed weights assigned to consumption goods of home production and some accounting results which yield a household charge for rent and automobile use. The analysis in relationship to the variables listed above is both in terms of percentages and gross amounts. Farm hired men spend 48.5% of \$972, the value of their family living, for food. Tenants use 45% of \$1,594, part-owners 42.4% of \$2,057, owners 41.1% of \$1,651, and all 340 families 43.2% of \$1,681 for food. Somewhat similar conclusions apply to size of family, to age of operator, to locality, and to value of farm in their relationships to the value and distribution of family living. Increasing values used for family living are associated with declining percentages of goods furnished by the farm and of values used for food, rent and operation. The percentage of living paid for by cash and the proportions used for advancement, clothing and "all other" increased. The most important relationships are those with size of the farm household. (16 tables and 10 figures.)—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

13518. UNSIGNED. Le coût de la vie en Indochine et en France. [The cost of living in Indo-China and in France.] Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies. 24(270) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 1143-1145.—A comparison of the cost of living in France and in Indo-China shows that living is not on the whole more expensive in the latter country than in the former.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13519. WOLFF, HELLMUTH. Zur Reichsindex-Reform. [Revision of the Reich index number.] Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr. 10(4) 1931: 354-362.—The German "cost of living index," as revised in 1925 following the upheavals of the war and the inflation, should now be reexamined. The German statistical office carried through a special investigation, from March 1927 to February 1928, of household expenditures, including the families of 896 laborers, 546 salaried workers, and 498 officials. This study showed the following proportionate expenditures by categories: food, 54.4%, housing 12.4%, heat and light 4.3%, clothing and laundry 14.0% and miscellaneous 14.9%. The corresponding figures for the index in use now (1931), based on the 1925 revision, are 56.1%, 16.1%, 5.4%, 10.9% and 11.5%. The differences are partly due to the fact that more worker's households are now living in older dwellings and partly to the fact that the 1927-28 study included mainly large-city families. It is thus questionable whether the 1927-28 study should be too closely followed in the next revision, although data there gathered and other available data (such as that showing a reduction in the size of the typical family from five to four) warrant another revision.—*C. Eliot.*

13520. WRIGHT, HELEN RUSSELL. A year's expenditures of ten railroad laborers. Soc. Service Rev. 6(1) Mar. 1932: 55-82.—The ten individual accounts analyzed in this article were taken from a larger report soon to be issued by the Federal Children's Bureau. The latter will cover incomes, expenditures and general living conditions of 550 families with 1,674 children in which the head of the family worked on the railroad tracks. This unskilled type of work, which in the year 1928 involved 200,000 laborers, was reported at that time by the Interstate Commerce Commission to yield average hourly earnings of 35.4 cents. For the workers as a whole there was marked irregularity of employment—numbers being large in summer, down in winter

—and also underemployment, which fell on them with unequal incidence. In the ten accounts here given the income included the total amount received by any of the family group, with an allowance for the value of home products used or income in kind such as free rent or free fuel. In each case the adequacy of income was measured by an estimate of the ordinary requirements of a family of the same size and composition according to the Chicago Standard Budget adjusted for these cases. And the standard of food, clothing and housing goods consumed was graded A. B. C. according as it was approximately up to, rather below or far below the budget standard. Features of the group of ten cases are (1) frugality in using and making over wearing apparel, (2) the limited amount expended for recreation, (3) efforts to save even when only C standard goods could be afforded by the earnings of man, wife and children put together, and (4) the presence of complications, notably illness, which have the effect of making a too small income still less adequate. Especially significant is the last mentioned factor.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 13291, 13307, 13376)

13521. ROBINSON, BENJAMIN M. Dissenting shareholders: their right to dividends and the valuation of their shares. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(1) Jan. 1932: 60-78.—Two problems frequently growing out of majority-minority disagreements are: (1) what is the status of dissenting stockholders in respect to dividends declared and paid pending the appraisal and payment of the value of their stock, and (2) what is "value" within the meaning of statutes providing for payment to dissenters of the value of their stock? Participation by dissenters in dividends declared between dissent and confirmation of award is unwarranted. Earnings and the worth of the corporation as a going concern should constitute the basis of the standard of valuation.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

13522. STOCKTON, RICHARD G. Modernizing laws governing intestacy and devolution of property. *Trust Companies.* 54(3) Mar. 1932: 357-362.—(U. S.)

COOPERATION

(See also Entries 13367, 13439, 13871)

13523. HEIDENREICH. Die Waldgenossenschaft nach hessischem Recht und ihre Bedeutung für den privaten Kleinwaldbesitz. [Forest cooperatives under Hessian law and their significance for small private forests.] *Allg. Forst- u. Jagd-Ztg.* 107(12) Dec. 1931: 423-430.—Small forest holdings are mostly poorly handled and consequently much less productive than larger holdings. The owners lack technical knowledge of forest management, cannot afford individually to employ foresters, purchase efficient machinery and tools, or build coordinated road systems. The risk of loss from fire, insects and disease is greater and the possibility of systematic exploitation is less than with large tracts. The products of small tracts cannot be marketed advantageously. For the purpose of overcoming these difficulties the Hessian law of 1923 provides for organization of forest cooperatives, subject to the approval and general supervision of state forest officers. Three forms are provided: (1) a loose form, in which the individual owners cooperate in purchase of equipment, building of roads, and performance of forest operation; (2) a limited cooperative in which each owner manages his own forest, but in accordance

with a common plan; and (3) a full cooperative, in which the management, under a common plan, is turned over to a central agency.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

13524. LINDSTEDT H. Agricultural co-operation in Norway. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 23(2) Feb. 1932: 31-37.—Most of the cooperative effort among farmers of Norway has developed within the last 30 years. No special law on cooperatives exists in Norway. Cooperatives supply organizations include purchasing organizations and consumers' cooperative societies. The Central Co-operative Purchasing Association was formed in 1896 and now includes 2,200 local societies. An important activity of the consumers' cooperative societies is the purchase of products of rural members and sale to town members for their consumption. The consumers' societies are organized on Rochdale principles. There are about 800 consumers' societies in Norway representing from one-third to one-fourth of the total population of the country. The central organization of consumers' organizations operates several factories in addition to its wholesale trading activity.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

13525. MAY, H. J. The International Co-operative Alliance in 1931. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25(4) Apr. 1932: 125-133.

13526. POISSON, E. Cooperation of organized producers and consumers. International organic relations. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(12) Dec. 1931: 448-455.—A plea for the establishment of cooperative relations between all the different types of organizations within the cooperative movement as a whole.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

13527. PRZEGALINSKI, B. The foreign trade of the Polish co-operative organizations. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 25(4) Apr. 1932: 144-148.

13528. SZABÓ, NIKOLAUS. Das ungarische Genossenschaftswesen. [Hungarian cooperatives.] *Berichte u. Landwirtsch.* 15(3) 1931: 542-572.—During the 'eighties of the last century Count Karolyi and his staff organized the first cooperatives in Hungary. In 1898 the two great central institutions, the O.K.H. and the *Hangya*, were founded on a nation-wide basis. The National Cooperative Credit Association (O.K.H.) started with 465 local member associations, and before the outbreak of the war there were 2,425 local credit cooperatives with 700,000 members and with 72,000,000 crowns worth of shares and with 139,000,000 crowns of savings. After the war Hungary lost more than two-thirds of her territory. From 1919 to 1930 the number of credit cooperatives increased from 900 with 270,000 members to 1,010 with 360,000 members. The O.K.H. with its member associations has a capital stock of 60 million pengő, and satisfies about one-fifth of the whole Hungarian agricultural credit demand. The marketing of agricultural products, especially of wheat, is organized by the O. K. H. and the *Hangya* as important side lines, which handled 15% of the wheat production in 1930. The grain marketing departments of the cooperatives are centralized into a National Grain Corporation (*Futura*), which provides the country with elevators and the farmers with credit on their crops. The O.K.H. is subsidized by the government with 16 million pengő. The *Hangya* is the central agency of 1,660 local consumers' associations with 750,000 members, 90% of whom are farmers. The turn-over amounts to 122 million pengő. It has many department stores and branch stores in towns and villages. In recent years it is also organizing the selling of agricultural products.—*R. W. Schickele.*

13529. UNSIGNED. Agricultural cooperation in northern China. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(12) Dec. 1931: 476-477.

13530. UNSIGNED. International cooperative economic policy. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(12) Dec. 1931: 444-448.

13531. UNSIGNED. Loans to cooperative marketing enterprises. *Gt. Brit. J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries*. 38(8) Nov. 1931: 833-834.—Since 1924 provision has been made annually by Parliament to enable the Ministry to make loans, on security, to agricultural cooperative enterprises registered under the industrial and provident societies Acts and engaged in the preparation and marketing of agricultural produce. Since the scheme was instituted £55,498 have been granted to 15 societies. No loans have been provided for the financial year of 1932.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entry 13876)

13532. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. Il monopolio del lotto. [The lottery monopoly.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (10) Oct. 1931: 965-974; (11) Nov. 1931: 1097-1108; 22(1) Jan. 1932: 24-43; (2) Feb. 1932: 153-165; (3) Mar. 1932: 310-319.

13533. MOLL, BRUNO. Reinerträge und Zuschussbedarf der öffentlichen Unternehmungstätigkeit. [Net profits and subsidies required by public enterprise activities.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 176 (4) 1931: pp. 60.—The net income from state owned enterprises (in particular the railroads) in Germany is not at present and has not been in the past as great as indicated in officially published figures.—*Robert A. Brady.*

13534. UNSIGNED. Métodos y resultados comparativos de la operación pública y privada de empresas económicas. [Methods and comparative results of public and private operation of economic enterprises.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina*. 28 (166) Apr. 1932: 279-288.

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 13726, 13751, 13793, 13797, 13802-13804, 13885, 13888)

13535. ADDISON, TAYLOR G. Reorganization of the financial administration of the Dominican Republic. *Brookings Inst. Pamphlet Ser.* (8) 1931: pp. 103.

13536. DUBEY, D. L. A board of national investments for India. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(46) Jan. 1932: 355-363.—A plea for the organization in India of a Board of National Investments to meet the requirements of public bodies. Precedent is found in similar agencies for financing foreign trade, internal trade and agriculture. The proposed board would decentralize finances and would prevent stringency in money caused by government borrowing. It would cause an advance in administration of the public debt, it is held.—*C. O. Fisher.*

13537. SCHNEIDER, SALOME. Rationale und traditionale Finanzwirtschaft in der Schweiz. [Rational and traditional finance in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67(1) 1931: 23-58. (See entry 4: 9974.)

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 13154, 13308, 13636, 13639-13640, 13646, 13648, 13665, 13795-13796, 13798-13801, 13876)

13538. CARROLL, MITCHELL B. Observations on Report of the Committee of the Natl. Tax Assn. on the uniformity of reciprocity in state tax legislation, especially with regard to the allocation of income of international enterprises. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 333-

354.—The fiscal committee of the League of Nations has made an investigation of the existing methods of allotting the taxable income of business enterprises which have profits in two or more countries. There have been three general methods of assessment: (1) treating each branch or subsidiary as an independent entity and taxing it on the basis of separate accounts; (2) employing some empirical method; (3) using the method of fractional apportionment, i.e. apportioning to each branch a part of the total profits of the whole enterprise in accordance with certain criteria. Reasons for the development of the different methods are presented. Although the international problem of allocation is somewhat different from the interstate problem, it would be desirable to have the same general procedure for both. It is suggested that in the first instance the system of separate accounts should be used; if this is unsatisfactory then often some empirical assessment can be made and as a last resort, if these two methods fail, an allocation fraction should be used. (Discussion.)—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13539. DYKSTRA, C. A. The rising tide of taxes. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 179-185.—Figures for the city of Cincinnati indicate that increase in expenditure has come, not from heavier cost of old and well-established services, but from the addition of new services for which there is a demand.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13540. EDMONDS, FRANKLIN S., (Ch.). Report of the Committee of the Natl. Tax Assn. on uniformity and reciprocity in state taxing legislation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 294-332.—The report is divided into three parts. (1) Franklin S. Edmonds deals with reciprocity in state inheritance taxation. In the past year North Dakota, Nebraska and Florida have enacted reciprocity legislation and now only nine states have not done so. (2) Seth T. Cole deals with the fiscal effects of the recent decision of the New York State Court of Appeals in the estate of Alice C. Martin, deceased. In this case a person domiciled in Connecticut died, leaving only intangible personal property, all of it kept in New York. By a will, kept in New York, a New York executor was named and the estate was distributed among persons not resident in Connecticut. Under the principles of reciprocity, New York can levy no death tax against this Connecticut estate. Connecticut cannot enforce any tax, because it has no person or property within its jurisdiction to proceed against. Remedial legislation is advisable. A draft of a statute is presented which provides that unless the estate makes its peace with the domiciliary tax authorities, all intangible personality shall be automatically remitted to the domicile. (3) Charles W. Gerstenberg deals with the allocation of business income. The committee concluded that international and interstate problems of business income taxation were not identical. The best way of making an international apportionment of the income attributable to a foreign establishment is by the method of "separate accounting." With respect to interstate apportionment of the income of a business for taxation, the most satisfactory plan is to use the statutory "allocation fraction." A taxpayer ought to be given the option of objecting to any prescribed method. An appendix gives information on allocation for states which have corporate income taxes.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13541. GROSSMANN, H. Steuerliche Wertkategorien. [Value categories for tax purposes.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 3(4) 1929: 625-677.

13542. HENSEL, ALBERT. Der Lastenausgleich. [The equalization of tax burdens.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 3(1) 1929: 1-61.

13543. HIGY, C. Bedeutung, Ziele und Möglichkeiten der Steuerstatistik in der Schweiz. [Significance, aims and possibilities of tax statistics in Switzerland.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 68(1) 1932: 64-78.

13544. HOLMES, ALEXANDER. The Massachusetts Board of Tax Appeals. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17 (7) Apr. 1932: 195-198.—Massachusetts has recently established and now has in full time operation a new system of appeal in all tax matters.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13545. HOWE, HAROLD. Trend of real estate taxation in Kansas from 1910 to 1929. *Kansas Agric. Exper. Station, Circ. #159.* 1931: pp. 15.

13546. JOHNSON, E. H. Tax administration in Georgia. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 14-21.—The chief criticism of the system of tax administration of Georgia is that too much authority has been given to locally elected officials and too little to the higher state officials. This has prevented reform and has frequently led to local nullification of state law. There have, however, been hopeful developments since 1929. A Revenue Commission has been appointed and most of the administrative powers over taxation, previously spread among numerous officials, have been placed in its hands.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13547. KRUEGER, L. B. The classification of farm lands for assessment purposes in Wisconsin. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 113-125.—The value of farm lands is made up of such elements as nature of the soil, topography, drainage, area available for profitable use, distance to market, tilth of soil, and home factors. In an attempt to reduce these elements to measurable terms the Wisconsin method of classification has been developed. Land and improvements are appraised separately. The method established six classes of land: residential, mercantile, manufacturing, agricultural, waste, and timber, with subclassifications in each of these categories. The land in a given farm then is classified according to the amounts of each of these different classes represented therein, and to these different classes unit prices are applied. The classification process also facilitates the determination of unit prices by furnishing numerous examples of specific types of land and is especially useful when sales data are scarce. The results of these separate appraisals are entered in field books. Although the location factor is not definitely considered in the Wisconsin method, its influence is reflected in the utilization and productivity elements which are the keystones of the classification method.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13548. LAWTON, WILLARD H. Depreciation allowance in sales of residential property. *Tax Mag.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 125-126.—Under all the income tax acts, gains from the sales of property used exclusively and continuously as residences are taxable under the "dealings in property" clause. Losses on such sales, however, are not deductible nor is current depreciation allowable as a deduction in annual returns. A recent ruling of the Income Tax Unit seems to imply a reversal of the established practice in regard to depreciation although this is in opposition to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13549. LUCKE, FRIEDRICH. Die Verteilung der Realsteuern und der Hauszinssteuer in Preussen auf Landwirtschaft, Gewerbe und Wohnungswirtschaft. [The distribution of real estate taxes and house rent taxes in Prussia among agriculture, industry and housing.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 6(1) 1932: 255-291.

13550. MARKULL, WILHELM. Gleichartige Steuern. [Homogeneous taxes.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 4(4) 1930: 535-615.

13551. MARTIN, JAMES W., (Ch). Some problems of motor vehicle business taxation. Report of the Committee of the Natl. Tax Assn. on taxation of motor vehicle transportation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 357-371.—The courts have made it clear that taxes on interstate commerce as such, even though the business is done very largely within the state, may not be imposed. It is thus legally impossible to impose "any state

business tax directly on that part of motor vehicle business which involves crossing state lines." The committee recommends taxation of common-carrier motor business by an excise on the privilege of using the highways as a place of business. This excise is to be regarded as a substitute for business taxation, and it is a highway way privilege tax in form only to meet legal requirements. The tax should be based upon gross ton-miles of operation. A dissenting report is made by C. E. Childe, a member of the committee, who believes that legally the proposals are defective, that they discriminate against the common carrier, and that by them heavy, low-grade freight would be unduly burdened.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13552. MAXWELL, J. A. North Carolina's plan of consolidation, retrenchment and control of expenditures. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 34-41.—The most important changes made recently have been in consolidation by absorption by the state of functions formerly exercised by both state and local units of government; by complete executive budgetary control of all state expenditures, and by supervisory control of the use of credit by all local units of government not authorized by a vote of the people. Many departments have been reorganized and consolidated. The most important work of consolidation and of retrenchment was with respect to roads and schools. The state has assumed responsibility for maintenance of public highways outside of municipalities; it has also assumed responsibility for the cost of operation of all the public schools of the state for the constitutional term of six months. A budget saving of \$2,500,000 is estimated per year upon maintenance of roads and of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 upon cost of operation of schools. There has been a substantial readjustment in the cost of government. The burden of taxation on property will be reduced and some increase will be put upon incomes and business concerns.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13553. MILLER, JOHN. Review of recent leading tax decisions. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 109-126.—Although the Supreme Court may, by an occasional decision which amounts to judicial legislation, help co-ordinate the 49 tax systems of the U. S., most of the problems of allocation, double taxation and situs are at present insoluble.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13554. NILSSON, ARTHUR E. Why pay property taxes? *Tax Mag.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 131-136; 150-154.—A comprehensive study of tax delinquency and sale leads to the conclusion that delinquent land sale costs usually exceed the returns realized from the disposal of such properties. Since many of the delinquent parcels sell for only nominal amounts it is almost a foregone conclusion that the counties will sustain a loss when the tax liens are enforced. Nevertheless the remedy does not lie with a refusal to foreclose in order to save the county pocket money. The most direct means of correcting the situation is to reduce the costs of foreclosure sales. The largest and most important item of expense is the advertising cost, and the purpose of the present advertising could be equally well served by a general display notice in local newspapers. This less expensive notice of sale would reduce considerably the chief item of cost in foreclosure sales—the protests of the newspapers notwithstanding.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13555. NORMAN, R. C. Georgia's system of taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 26-28.—After long agitation Georgia finally, in 1931, enacted an income tax. Other important taxes in the revenue system of the state are outlined briefly. The debt of Georgia is small.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13556. OUCHI, H. Tax burden on salaried men and farmers as revealed in the official survey of their livings. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(2) 1931: 372-392.—(Japan.)

13557. PARK, ORVILLE A. Special license taxes in Georgia. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 28-33.—The backbone of the state system is the property tax. An income tax until recently was thought unconstitutional and in seeking new revenues the state imposed a great variety of petty license taxes and of occupation taxes without any regard for equity or for uniformity. In 1929 a tax on gross business receipts was levied to expire in December 1931. An income tax was also imposed. Suggestions are put forward as to the steps which should be taken for reform of the license and the occupation taxes.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13558. ROBINSON, FRANK C. The tax system of South Carolina as viewed by an administrator. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 68-77.—The machinery of tax administration and the taxes levied by the state are explained. The property tax is still important and its administration and collection are poorly handed. Delinquency in payment of it is one of the most serious problems confronting the state. South Carolina has an electric power tax, a tax upon admissions, and it levies excises upon numerous commodities, notably tobacco products, candy and soft drinks. The various indirect taxes have been a great source of strength in the present emergency.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13559. SCHULZ, M. Wirtschaftliche Einheit und Gesamtbewertung. [Economic unit and total valuation.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- und Finanzrecht.* 5(2) 1931: 237-272.

13560. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. Toward a new tax program. *Nation.* 134(3486) Apr. 27, 1932: 484-486.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13561. STOUT, CLAUDE D. The enforcement of personal and real property taxes in Wisconsin. *Marquette Law Rev.* 16(2) Feb. 1932: 83-105.

13562. SZATENSZTEJN, WLADYSŁAW JÓZEF. Die theoretischen Grundlagen der polnischen Einkommensteuerbilanz. [The theoretical bases of the Polish corporation income tax.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- und Finanzrecht.* 5(2) 1931: 357-382.

13563. TOLLMAN, WILLIAM A. The gross sales tax in Kentucky. *Tax Mag.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 127-128; 154.—The question of the constitutionality of the gross sales tax is now before the U. S. Supreme Court. A special department has been created by the state tax commission to be concerned with the administration of the tax. During the first year the costs of collection have been high. Many administrative difficulties have arisen because the law failed to provide needed definitions and consequently the commission has had to make many arbitrary rulings. The 1930 revenue has been disappointing, the receipts for 9.5 months being \$85,139. Deduction of costs leaves net receipts \$49,682. Few large merchants have paid, and the estimate is that \$600,000 a year will be produced.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13564. TOWER, RALPH BURNETT. Luxury taxation and its place in a system of public revenues. *New York State Tax Commission, Spec. Rep. #4.* 1931: pp. 235.—Chapters are devoted to the nature and history of luxury taxes, economic theories of luxury taxation, tobacco taxes, miscellaneous luxury taxes and luxury taxation in the state of New York. The author favors imposition of luxury taxes by New York State when necessary and after present revenue sources are exhausted. It is estimated that taxes on tobacco products, admissions and bottled soft drinks comparable to those in South Carolina (the only state which has developed such taxes to the point where they are substantial revenue producers) would produce \$45,000,000 of revenue annually in New York. The proceeds should go into the general revenue fund. Luxury taxes should be limited to a small list of commodities. If so limited they are not sufficiently regressive in fact to result in high burdens on the poorer classes, and they need not materially affect the consumption of the taxed articles. Such

limited taxes may be administered as satisfactorily and economically as other forms of taxation (the report suggests a number of methods by which evasions can be prevented), and they are good revenue producers. They offer a means of spreading the tax base over a large number of citizens whose incomes are not reached by direct taxes.—*R. T. Compton.*

13565. UNSIGNED. State taxes and the national banks. *Yale Law J.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 609-618.—The taxation of national banks by the states is fraught with difficulty and this has been brought to attention by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Public National Bank v. Keating* which imposed on New York State the necessity of refunding over \$30,000,000 collected from these banks. The state court had read into the definition established by the Federal Act a more restricted definition of competing capital. The decision in the Keating case should help to convince the states that the tax on national banks is unenforceable. In an Iowa case, the U. S. Supreme Court reversed the state court on the ground of repeated discriminations in administration. The Iowa law provided for the taxation of national and state bank shares and competitive capital at one rate and for the taxation of non-competing investments at a lower rate. After the assessor had correctly applied the bank rate in taxing the shares of a number of competing domestic concerns, the county auditor changed the assessments. The U. S. Supreme Court held that the state was responsible for the consequences of the illegal act of its taxing officer and that the state court had ratified the act of the state in retaining taxes known to be wrongfully collected.—*F. G. Crawford.*

13566. WALL, PERRY G. The situation in Florida. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 78-84.—The tax situation in Florida became serious with the collapse of the real estate boom. A Citizens Finance and Taxation Committee was formed to investigate and to make recommendations. It found that 90% of the taxable values of the state were escaping taxation. Some of the most glaring evasions are cited. The small home owner and the small business man were paying much more than their share of taxation. The state has exercised practically no control over taxation, each county and municipality doing as it pleased. The committee made numerous suggestions, notably for establishment of a state tax commission, but these were not accepted by the legislature. The remedy in the opinion of the committee is proper administration of existing taxes rather than levy of new taxes.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 10832, 11660, 12052-10254, 12060-12061, 12065, 12098-12099, 12156, 13792)

13567. LUTZ, HARLEY L. The control of public expenditures. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 153-171.—A workable program of expenditure control, especially for local governments, requires, first, that the structure of government be simplified, that concentrated financial responsibility be established, that duties and resources be better allocated between governments and that the quality of public personnel be improved. Secondly, a technique of expenditure control should be developed by working out standards of performance by which actual performance of a government department can be judged. This will require centralized supervision by the state in order that proper information may be secured and that techniques be integrated. In the third place, reform requires a favorable popular attitude. No ready prescription to secure this can be offered, but intelligent tax-payers associations can accomplish something.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

13568. WATERMAN, IVAN R. Equalization of the burden of support for education. *Univ. California, Publ. in Educ.* 6(5) 1932: 285-358.—The purpose of this

extensive study is to develop a technique for the apportionment of state school funds so as to equalize more adequately the financial burden among the several units of support. The provision of a program of education in California based upon average cost related to educational level and size of school for 1927-28 would require \$92,575,000. In the county most able to support its entire educational program, a tax of 27 cents on each \$100 of true valuation would yield the amount of money needed. A uniform tax of 27 cents throughout the state would yield \$41,673,000. The additional sum that the state should furnish is therefore \$50,912,000. The technique developed may be applied equally well with any unit of local support other than the county. Increased state aid for the support of education is involved in the equalization of the burden of support. If desirable consolidations of small schools could be effected the total cost of the equalized program would be decreased by approximately \$700,000.—*Walter C. Eells.*

13569. ENGLUND, ERIC. Relief, reform, revision, reduction. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1931: 285-293.—Because of the depression, particularly in agricultural regions, there is certain to be very powerful pressure for reduction of public expenditures. Care should be taken to minimize the injury to essential services, to improve administration of existing taxes and to revise taxes in the direction of simplicity and equity.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 13911)

13570. KURILE, G. Local government debts in the Yugoslav kingdom. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1932: 51-54.—The total of these debts on January 1, 1931 amounted to only 1,543 million dinars which is about 100 dinars per capita of population. Of this sum 70% was supplied by home banks, while the average rate on all loans was 7.38%. After a detailed inquiry with ample statistical data of the amount, the repartition among the provinces and municipalities, and the effect on rates of the local government debts, the author comes to the conclusion that the total sum of these debts is not very large, but that the rate is higher than is warranted by economic conditions.—*A. Vidaković.*

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entry 13622)

13571. BELIN, IVO. German reparations, inter-allied debts and Yugoslav finances. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 7(3) Mar. 1932: 49-51.—Yugoslav receipts as under the Young plan are much larger than Yugoslav payments on war debts, receipts totaling 3,500,000,000 gold marks and payments only about one-third this sum. The abolition of all reparations would leave Yugoslavia an annual deficit in the balance of payments of 400,000,000 dinars on this score alone.—*A. Vidaković.*

13572. GANGEMI, LELLO. La sistemazione del debito prebellico austro-ungarico. [The treatment of the pre-war debt of Austria-Hungary.] *Riv. d. Pol. Econ.* 22(3) Mar. 31, 1932: 274-281.

13573. LAUTENBACH, WILHELM. Das Ende der Reparationen. [The end of reparations.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(11) Feb. 1932: 689-697.—*Werner Neuse.*

13574. SALIN, EDGAR. Tributleistung oder Kreditrückzahlung? [Payment of war tributes or amortization of credits?] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(49) Dec. 4, 1931: 1965-1968.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 13277-13278, 13671, 13884-13890, 13961)

13575. BOGGS, HARRY. Depreciation and the United Railways case. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 12(2) Feb. 1932: 88-93.—In this case the U. S. Supreme Court holds that for the purpose of determining whether rates enforced by public authority are confiscatory, the allowance for annual depreciation should be based upon present value rather than upon cost. The total depreciation which a utility is entitled to reserve over the entire life of the equipment is equal to the cost of the worn-out equipment at the time of replacement. This must mean present value for it is impossible to determine cost of replacement in the future. The Interstate Commerce Commission has concluded, however, that so far as the books of account are concerned depreciation should continue to be carried on the basis of original cost. The United Railways Case will then not disturb accounting for depreciation, but that in confiscation cases depreciation requirements must be substantiated by special exhibits and supported by intelligent testimony since original or investment cost has been replaced in such cases with the judicial concept of "fair value."—*H. G. Meyer.*

13576. BROWN, C. ELMER. "Value of service" as a factor in utility rate making. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(11) Nov. 26, 1931: 662-664.—Changing economic conditions make the problem of finding fair value of property so difficult that its usefulness as a rate base is impaired. Prudent investment is also open to objection. The author contends that both the utilities and the public will be forced to face the issue of adjusting utility rates in accordance with the value of the service to the community.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

13577. CAINE, WALTER E. An analysis of the uniform rate area as a territorial rate policy. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 143-163.—The concept of the uniform rate area can be best understood if it is broken down into the strict uniform rate area and the conditional uniform rate area, the latter including, in turn, varying degrees of uniformity between specific classes, communities, and services. As a rate policy the uniform rate area presents certain advantages including, besides administrative advantages, (1) the avoidance of public disapproval possibly arising from rate zones established on a distance-from-supply basis; (2) simplification of rate-making where cost allocation is particularly difficult; (3) promotional features especially in outlying, high-cost territory. On the other hand, use of a uniform rate policy may result in certain disadvantages, such as (1) the increase of the bills of some customers; (2) its possible competitive conflict with outside influences or with industrial firms served by the utility. The latter aspect of the problem has its implications for domestic consumers, if a uniform industrial power rate is used when conditions as to substitute sources of power are not also approximately uniform. Another consideration is the matter of discrimination among industrials, which involves the value of service to these industrials on the one hand and transmission costs on the other. Finally, the use of uniform rate areas has certain social aspects which are reflected in the discussion of averaging local cost differences and in the "rights" of certain communities to one kind of treatment as against another in the rate schedule.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13578. GABY, F. A. Some interesting aspects of the hydro system. *Bull. Hydro-Elec. Power Commission Ontario.* 18(8) Aug. 1931: 273-290.—In this address Gaby traces the history of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for the purpose of showing the lessons which may be drawn from past experience in

planning for future demand. In the 20-year period from 1910 to 1930 the number of municipalities supplied with service increased from 11 to 685, the bulk of the power coming from 37 waterpower plants. The total load now exceeds 1,250,000 h.p. (including power sold outside of the jurisdiction of the commission under long-term contracts made by some of the power companies before they were acquired). An increased demand for 450,000 to 500,000 h.p. is expected within the next five or six years. (Illustrations and graphs.)—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13579. GLAESER, MARTIN G. The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light: Financial results of operation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8(2) May 1932: 131-136.—The financial results of operation of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light from 1918 through 1931 are here set forth in statistical and diagrammatic form. Discussion centers about depreciation charges, comparative balance sheet analysis from 1921 through 1931, and financial ratios. Under the latter heading particular attention is called to the low capital ratio and the high operating ratio.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13580. GUILFOYLE, H. E. Reserves and fixed charges. *Bull. Hydro-Electr. Power Commission, Ontario.* 19(3) Mar. 1932: 80-86.—This paper, prepared especially for presentation to a group interested in the management of municipal hydroelectric utilities in Ontario, deals with the setting up and use of reserves for depreciation, contingencies, debentures retired, sinking fund, public liability, workmen's compensation, improvements in leasehold premises, stores inventories and accounts receivable. The true surplus of a municipal hydroelectric utility can be ascertained only after all operating, maintenance, and administrative expenses have been paid and all of these reserves have been set up. This surplus may be regarded as available for the stabilization of rates or for the future moderation of rates, should the surplus be sufficient to justify it. The hydroelectric utilities do not amortize and write off any discount on debentures because by providing for debt retirements and sinking funds out of operating revenue, over the life of the debentures, they provide for payment of the full par value of them. A reasonable portion of the reserve funds should be kept in liquid form by investment in government bonds or other marketable securities. Reserve funds over and above the amount required for working capital should not all be invested in plant or other fixed assets because there is danger that they may become "frozen" when required for the very purposes for which the reserves were created.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 12853, 13111, 13275, 13302, 13452, 13600-13601, 13604-13605, 13728, 13730, 13747, 13756, 13849, 13949, 14170)

13581. CARVER, THOMAS NIXON. Capitalism survives. *Current Hist.* 36(1) Apr. 1932: 1-7.—Communism is of two distinct kinds: voluntary and coercive. The first has more in common with what is generally called capitalism than with coercive communism. Russia is testing the second today and can only be successful if she is able to make her people like it, for even a system of coercion requires morale. Those who believe our American industrial system needs more overhead planning should realize that plans without authority behind them would be worthless, and should stop to consider whether such authority would be welcome here. The separation of people into two groups—workers and owners—has made class consciousness possible, but no more so than when religion, race, or color separates people. Where this class consciousness exists someone is apt to play upon it for demagogic purposes. In America, Great Britain and France where productive capital has increased most, wages and standards of living have risen highest. This means that Marxians fail to understand the true nature of capital. Until Russia increases her capital, laborers will be poorly paid, fed and clothed.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

13582. CHESHIRE, C. Charles Gore, the Christian Socialist. *Christendom.* 2(5) Mar. 1932: 47-53.

13583. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. The dilemma of modern socialism. *New Repub.* 70(906) Apr. 13, 1932: 227-229.—Although all socialists are striving towards the same end, namely, the ideal republic, there are economically sound and unsound methods of reaching the goal. By the sound economic method is meant improvements in organization which will tend to increase the production of wealth. Political power, the first step, should be gained through economically sound methods and not by rendering the existing government unworkable. The ruin of the old system may make it impossible to establish the new. The basis on which the "grand experiment" of the ideal republic should rest is increased resources, not poverty. The most pressing reforms which are economically sound today do not point away from the ideal, but towards it; for example, the central control of investment, and the distribution of income in such a way as to provide purchasing power for the huge potential output of modern machinery. Engineering technique has reached a point of perfection where it is showing us the defects in our economic technique. By economic technique is meant the means of solving the problem of general organization of resources as distinct from the particular problems of production and distribution. For the next 25 years the economists (at present the most incompetent) will be the most important group of scientists. It is to be hoped that after they are successful they will never be important again. Modern machinery has furnished the ability to produce almost endless consumable goods and has released so much labor that more and more people must engage in supplying human services or in meeting the demand for durable goods, which, if the rate of interest is low enough, would still be far from satisfied.—*Gertrude Glidden.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 13018, 13050, 13106, 13150, 13154)

13584. ARMSTRONG, A. C. Fichte's conception of a league of nations. *J. Philosophy*. 29(6) Mar. 17, 1932: 153-158.—A discussion of Fichte's plan for an international league to enforce peace. His league was compactly organized, it had judicial and executive authority, and was invested with the powers of coercion and destruction. The league of nations played but a minor role in Fichte's thought.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

13585. BEARD, CHARLES A., and LEWIS, JOHN D. Representative government in evolution. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 223-240.—Representative government on a national scale originated as an instrument of political power to serve the purposes of ruling monarchs. The word came into English through French from the Latin *repraesentare*, meaning first to bring before one and later to symbolize; in a political sense the English word seems to have been used first in the 16th century. In its modern form representation came to include three ideas: the power to act for another person or a group, selection by those represented, and responsibility to them. As a political agency on a national scale its origin belongs to the Middle Ages and to Europe. The development of the principle is sketched. By the opening of the 20th century this form of government seemed about to spread over the civilized world, but the World War and its results have given it a setback. For economic reasons especially it is now questionable whether representative government, at least in its existing form, is competent to do the legislative work of a large industrial society.—*George H. Sabine*.

13586. BEARD, CHARLES A. The Teutonic origins of representative government. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 28-44.—An examination of all existing evidence does not support the conclusion that representation existed in England in Anglo-Saxon times. After the Conquest representation appears in connection with royal inquests and land tenure, both of which have to do with Frankish law and practice. On the continent the inquest appears as a novelty in Carolingian times, as a means of information on matters of importance to the king and to sustain royal rather than popular rights. In England also after the Conquest the inquest appears as a means for maintaining the king's peace, for preserving his forests, for executing his law, and for collecting his taxes. Representatives appear not so much to consent as to give information and determine liability. In the hundred and county courts representation was not so much a right as a burden. In all cases representation seems to be connected with the Norman and Plantagenet centralization of administrative machinery. It began as an instrument of power and convenience in the hands of the monarch.—*George H. Sabine*.

13587. HERRMANN, KARL. Hegel und das öffentliche Recht. [Hegel and public law.] *Reichs-u. Preuss. Verwaltgshbl.* 52(46) Nov. 14, 1931: 905-908.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13588. HÖLZLE, ERWIN. Naturrecht, Staatsrecht und historisches Recht im Zeitalter der englischen und amerikanischen Revolution. [Natural law, public law, and historical law in the period of the English and American revolutions.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Sozial-u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 24(4) 1931: 452-465.—Discussion of the ideas of Paul Ritterbusch and Otto Vossler on the

basis of Kurt Wolzendorff, *Staatsrecht und Naturrecht in der Lehre vom Widerstandsrecht*.—*H. P. Lattin*.

13589. RUBER, JOSEF. A Civitas Dei állambölcselete. [The political theory of Augustine's City of God.] *Athenaeum*. 17(1-3) 1931: 48-62.—Augustine's judgments on the state are pessimistic throughout. Deification of the state is unknown to him, also the state as independent of its citizens. The state *per se* is for him morally neutral. It touches ethics through the ideal of justice which alone raises it above a robber band. However, the state, in spite of all its failings, serves a divine purpose and hence even a pagan state is valuable and deserves recognition.—*J. Moór*.

13590. SABINE, GEORGE H. Hegel's political philosophy. *Philos. Rev.* 41(3) May 1932: 261-282.—Hegel's philosophy of the state is quite intelligible when placed side by side with the problems, as he conceived them, which in his day confronted Germany. Hegel's early political writings show him to have been absorbed in the problem of creating a modernized German state and also to have developed many of his characteristic political ideas early in his career. Selecting three principal ideas from his completed theory of the state (the dialectical method, the distinction between the state and civil society, and his theory of freedom), we can see that his philosophy was largely determined by political actualities and not merely by the manipulation of concepts. The dialectic is a strange combination of logical and moral necessity. It is not utilitarian and yet not quietist, historical and yet not positivist, logical and yet not lacking in emotional appeal. The mixture of motives accounts for much of the confusion in its application and tends to conceal some of Hegel's most fruitful ideas. The distinction of civil society from the state is mainly dictated by the need of finding a form of modernized state that would fit the situation in Germany. Neither French centralization nor English parliamentarism was suitable; consequently Hegel tried to formulate a federalism, though not upon purely territorial lines. The theory of freedom was partly intended to correct revolutionary individualism, but Hegel sometimes falls into the error of interpreting social obligation merely as conformity and of representing the state as the embodiment of the highest ethical values. The latter position especially is inconsistent with the position assigned by Hegel himself to religion and art, though the deification of the state reflects the overmastering aspiration for national unity which was characteristic of German thought generally as well as of Hegel.—*George H. Sabine*.

13591. SAUTER, J. Die philosophischen Grundlagen des mittelalterlichen Naturrechts. [Philosophic foundations of medieval natural law.] *Z. f. Offentl. Recht*. 10(3) Dec. 15, 1930: 321-379.—There has been, beginning with St. Augustine, a continuity of natural law theories. St. Augustine's *lex aeterna* is planted into the natural order as *lex naturalis*. We discover it, together with the hierarchy of perfections, by the power of our soul. Positive law is necessary because of man's fallen state. Bonaventura and Alexander Halensis distinguish between practical and pure reason. According to Thomas Aquinas natural law exists in all three spheres of universal existence, in the cosmic, the vital, and the socio-rational order. *Lex naturalis*, an *a priori* of reason, is embodied in one principle, "Do good and shun evil." A flexible secondary natural law can be found by conclusions from this principle. The conclusions may be erroneous. Though men were free in the be-

ginning, property and slavery, introduced for the sake of utility, must be respected, since natural law requires pacts to be kept. Duns Scotus and William of Occam teach that the goodness or badness of acts depends upon God's will. Disputes over this point are finally settled by Suarez who says that by reason we discover natural law as well as its coincidence with God's will. *Ius gentium*, international law proper, is binding because natural law says, *pacta sunt servanda*. Grotius continues this Scholastic tradition. Along with reason, God and the Bible are sources of natural law. His definition of natural law combines the views of Vasquez and Suarez. Natural law extends over Leibnitz into the 19th century, when Krause and Ahrens advance again its main theories. A strong interest in super-individual orders of values and norms continues in contemporary German philosophy.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13592. TÖNNIES, FERDINAND. Hegels Naturrecht: zum Gedächtnis an Hegels Tod (14 November 1831). [Hegel's theory of natural right: in memory of the centenary of his death.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 56(1) 1932: 71-85.—Hegel's philosophy in general, and his theory of natural right in particular, reflected all the tendencies of the age. It was rationalistic and therefore opposed to the historical school, but in a monarchical and in some degree a conservative sense; both liberalism and a kind of enlightened absolutism could find support in it; and in the hands of the Hegelian Left it contributed to the theory of socialism. Hegel's criticism of individual rights (following Rousseau and Fichte) takes him well beyond the prevailing type of liberal theory, but his conception of the state does not come to terms with any of the great modern social problems, though his account of civil society recognizes their existence. Hegel's state remained the ancient city-state adapted to a wider political horizon. Nevertheless his philosophy of law formed the beginning of what may be called a communal theory of natural right—the view that every social unit creates its own system of rights and obligations, and indeed of thought and value. This interpretation of Hegel is based upon the theory of will and freedom in the introductory part of his *Rechtsphilosophie*.—*George H. Sabine*.

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 13654, 14054)

13593. CURCIO, CARLO. La coscienza dello stato. [Consciousness of the state.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12(2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 201-234.—Beginning with the Biblical era and continuing down to the present time, the concept "nation" is compared with related ideas: language, culture, religion, ethnic homogeneity, territory, nationality, autonomy, sovereignty, and state. The author's thesis is that the explicit definition in the fascist charter of labor—"The Italian nation is an organism possessing ends, life, means for superior action, for power and duration, for those individuals or groups which compose it. It is a moral, political and economic unity which is realized wholly in the Fascist state"—overcomes all the false conceptions surrounding the concept of nation. Furthermore, it eliminates the antitheses and dualisms between people and nation, state and nation, individuals and nation. Nation is a concrete historical concept; consciousness of the state is consciousness of such moral, political, and economic unity.—*George H. Jaffin*.

13594. KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN. The concept of the state. *Economica.* (35) Feb. 1932: 1-21.—A juristic concept of the state must regard it as a territorial corporation. This is not sufficient however to distinguish a state proper from its administrative units. The usual test for this distinction is the Germanic "theory of originality." A state is held to be a corporation with inherent and original powers. The test fails,

however, in those cases where unquestioned statehood has been conferred by the will of other states—by statute or treaty. A state is a territorial corporation endowed with an inviolable competence to rule (whether this is original or delegated). It is a juristic person endowed with the right to impose its will upon the inhabitants of a certain territory, of which right it cannot by law be deprived without its own consent. The state, although it is the creature of law, at once becomes superior to its creator. Because the member republics have the constitutional right to secede, the U.S.S.R. is not a state, while the R.S.F.S.R. is one because its member republics have no right of secession. Both the British dominions and their provinces are likewise states, although not sovereign. The German *Reich* is a unitary state because territorial alterations of the *Länder* are affected by acts of the *Reich* beyond the legal interference of the *Länder*, which are therefore not states.—*M. Ayearst*.

13595. MAYER, HANS. Staatstheorie und Staatspolitik. Bemerkungen zu Hans Kelsens Schrift "Der Staat als Integration." [State theory and state politics. Comments on Hans Kelsen's treatise "The state as integration."] *Justiz.* 7(5-6) Feb.-Mar. 1932: 249-259.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13596. VOEGELIN, E. Die Verfassungslehre von Carl Schmitt. [The constitutional theory of Carl Schmitt.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(1) Mar. 15, 1931: 89-109.—To Carl Schmitt a constitution is the composite decision of a political will which determines the particular existential form of a political whole. Constitutional law is not an independent body of norms, but derives its validity from a political will behind it. The real significance of this validity concept is not made clear. Schmitt's definition is in conscious contrast to Kelsen and Neo-Kantian insistence on purity of method. All forms of political organization are due to the formative principles of identity and representation. The absolute monarch is the extreme of representation, while Rousseau's democracy is the extreme of identity. Neither form is attainable completely in practice. A representative often becomes the symbol of his state and the genius of his people. Democracy is devoid of this symbolic quality, for it requires identity between ruler and ruled. This requirement is to be taken qualitatively. Democracy, strictly speaking, is not characterized by liberty, but by equality. Schmitt's book, for the major part, treats the Weimar constitution from the standpoint of a political realist, though, at times, he confuses his statements as scientific observer and his thoughts as a creative thinker.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13597. WESENDONK, O. G. von. Einige Gedanken über Staat und Religion. [Some thoughts on state and religion.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 226(2) Nov. 1931: 169-175.—Modern Turkey declines the idea of the Caliphate, chiefly under the influence of French sociological theories. National feeling in the Moslem world is now stronger than religion. In Russia the former unity of government and religion has been replaced by open hostility, though this contrast is not so deep-rooted as it seems to be. In the Anglo-Saxon countries the ideal of a Christian democracy with a monarchical or republican head is aimed at. In Germany there is no definite development, as the Weimar constitution was a compromise. The most complete balance of religious and political powers seems to have been achieved by Italy; an equilibrium similar to this should be aimed at by all countries.—*Hans Frerk*.

13598. WINTER, E. K. Der wahre Staat in der Soziologie des Rechtes. [The true state in legal sociology.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(2) Jun. 1, 1931: 161-205.—Plato was the only thinker who had a transcendental sociological ideal of the true statesman, of law, and of the true state, after which all empirical forms of government are shaped, but to the perfection of which they

can never attain. Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas did not succeed in reconstructing a transcendental content equivalent to Plato's. Similar deficiencies are found in the Neo-Scholastics who, in some form or other, would put the church in place of Plato's ideal state. The recent writings of Spann show that Neo-Kantian philosophy can not come to a system of the true state. Similarly, Hegel's conception is inadequate, since it puts synthesis last, thus making it appear as if an entity were born of its parts, while the reverse is true. The dualism between public and private law—a distinction condemned by Kelsen—bears witness of a threefold sociologic reality. No legal order can (1) completely deny the personal ante-legal sphere, (2) ignore sexual reality and the ensuing consequences in social relations, (3) forget the difference between law and man, that is, the force of personal, paternal authority. Sociology is the science of the material *a priori* of law and economics. It can attack this problem only by a method of transcendental criticism of the three points just stated, and with the formulation of non-mechanical laws of causality that govern social processes.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

13599. BARCLAY, THOMAS. A new declaration of the rights of man. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (789) Sep. 1931: 231-236.—The Institute of International Law meeting in 1930, adopted, as preliminary to the subject of minorities, a declaration of six rights of men—(1) life, liberty, and property for all men regardless of nationality, sex, race, language, religion; (2) equality to free exercise of religious belief; (3) free use of language of their choice and teaching thereof; (4) no denial of private or public rights, e.g., of profession, education, trade, on ground of sex, race, language, religion; (5) such equality not to be nominal, but real; (6) no withdrawal of nationality on account of sex, race, language, or religion. These important limitations on powers of states were accepted with but one adverse vote (though some abstained on the ground of their official rank and duties).—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13600. BOUGLÉ, C. Syndicalisme et politique en France. [Syndicalism and politics in France.] *Rev. de Métaphys. et de Morale.* 39 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 121-140.—A belief in syndicalism is gaining ground steadily in France at the expense of faith in political action. The state is regarded as a mere façade concealing the genuine struggle of interests. The state must admit of some professional decentralization and must integrate the autonomous syndicates in order not to be crushed by them. Shall economic well-being then destroy not only economic but also political and intellectual liberty? Such an event is improbable in France because of the strong individualism of the French, especially the rural workers, as exemplified by election results and the characteristic *laïcisme*. Frenchmen think that economic and social problems are not purely technical but are essentially questions of value-judgment and that therefore they can be settled satisfactorily only by political means. The needed bridge between political and industrial democracy can be furnished by syndicalism of the trade-union variety. The national economic council ought not to have sovereign powers, but may have a valuable consultative function.—*M. Ayearst.*

13601. LOTHIAN, MARQUESS of. Renaissance or decline. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (789) Sep. 1931: 273-283.

—Just as the Renaissance and Reformation challenged the divine right of church and state, communism today challenges the divine right of property. Whether communism is successful in achieving its ideals is a matter for the future. Certainly Russia is a challenge to modern capitalistic society, especially as Marx's diagnosis of western society's development is being realized with most uncomfortable accuracy. That the Labour and Socialist parties have failed in their attempts to control private enterprises seems clear. A form of society must be created in which freedom is respected, but in which property is used for communal, not personal, ends.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13602. MATTEI, RODOLFO de. Embrioni e anticipazioni della teoria della "classe politica." [Embryos and advances of the theory of the "political class."] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. d. Diritto.* 12 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 235-244.—The theory of the "political class," exemplified by the development of fascism, is to the effect that in every political organism there always exists an organized minority which gains control over political matters and imposes its own political doctrine upon the disorganized majority. Mazzini, Spencer, Mosca, Pareto, Michels, and others, who are largely responsible for the clear formulation of the theory, have been anticipated by much earlier political writers. The author illustrates this thesis.—*George H. Jaffin.*

13603. MURALT, ALEX v. Pazifismus und Nervensystem. [Pacifism and the nerve system.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31 (5) 1931: 138-141.—Heroism is true heroism only when it is exercised in the cause of justice. If it results from an unjust cause, however great the bravery, it is merely the result of mass suggestion. Pacifism tends to quiet the disturbances in international affairs.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

13604. PASHUKANIS, Е. В. ПАЩУКАНИС, Е. В. Борьба за ленинскую партийность в науке и задачи Комкадемии. [The struggle for Leninist partyism in science and the problems of the Communist Academy.] *Вестник Коммунистической Академии.* (*Vestnik Kommunisticheskoi Akad.*) (12) Dec. 1931: 3-12.—The distinguishing characteristic of bolshevik theory is its close relation to practice, whereas bourgeois theory is lately taking on a mystic tinge. Those who, like Riazanov and Deborin, pose as pure theorists are dangerous, since they say that they are the successors to Marx, Engels—and even Plekhanov—the theorists, while Lenin and Stalin should be classed as practical politicians. This undermines the value of Stalin's theoretical work as the follower and developer of Leninism. Under the guidance of the party central committee and the party leader Stalin, the USSR should gain a victory in a short time on the scientific front as it has on the economic front.—*Eleanor Wheeler.*

13605. SHOTWELL, JAMES T. Sun Yat-sen and Maurice William. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47 (1) Mar. 1932: 19-27.—The originality of Sun Yat-sen's teaching lay in the combination of three principles that do not readily combine and yet are dominant forces in modern politics: nationalism, democracy, and social reform. Sun Yat-sen's statement of the principle of social reform was adopted from a criticism of Marxism by a New York socialist, Maurice William, whose *Social Interpretation of History* was published shortly before Sun's lectures in 1924. The characteristic feature of both is a sort of socialism which rejects the class-struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and hence is contrary to communism. The end of social reform is the welfare of all consumers.—*George H. Sabine.*

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries, 13408, 13714, 13806)

13606. ALTAVILLA, ENRICO. La scuola positiva e la nuova legislazione penale. [The positive school and new penal legislation.] *Scuola Positiva*. 12 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 1-12.—The article is occasioned by some of the recent attacks of the technico-juridical school. The positive school discharges two functions: (1) it has kept a critical attitude toward penal law and procedure and has thus been responsible for reforms in this branch of criminal science, (2) it has kept abreast of new scientific discoveries that have any bearing on criminology and penology. The new Italian penal code leaves much to be desired from the positive point of view. While the juridical school believes their function to be the study of the law as it is, the positivists believe one of their functions to be to study law not only as it is but as it should be.—*G. I. Giardini*.

13607. ARNOLD, THURMAN. The role of substantive law and procedure in the legal process. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (4) Feb. 1932: 617-647.—The function of the concept of substantive law has been to throw a halo of wisdom and integrity, and hence respect, about our courts. When judges sitting as bureaus announce an unpleasant conclusion, the fault is looked upon as theirs. Bureaucracy connotes red tape. However, if a similar result be announced by judges sitting as a court, the fault is ordinarily looked upon as that inherent in the rules of law or some other source, and hence the controversy is removed to the legislature. The terms "substantive law" and "procedure" designate different attitudes. Substantive law is sacred and fundamental; it never needs reform. The attitude toward procedure is different; it is practical and constantly subject to change. It has to do with method, subject to reform, rather than substance. Many problems should be removed from the rigid impersonal atmosphere of substantive law and treated in the practical category of procedure.—*Leon Sachs*.

13608. FINKEY, FRANZ. Az eugenika jogi szempontból. [Eugenics from the juridical point of view.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle*. 12 (10) 1931: 437-448; 13 (1) 1932: 1-5; (2) 1932: 33-36.—The author believes that the eugenic program advocated by Popenoe, Johnson, and Stoddard can not be carried through. The following considerations must not be lost sight of: (1) individual civil liberty; (2) morals and humanity; (3) the common good. From the juridical point of view he considers three aspects of the question: (1) the prevention of marriage; (2) compulsory sterilization; (3) euthanasia or the killing of the unborn child. He favors the first and opposes the second and third.—*J. Moór*.

13609. FUCHS, A. Gesetzwidrige. [Norms in derogation of existing law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 10 (4) Feb. 1, 1931: 558-577.—Where the principle of *lex posteriori derogat priori* governs, existing legal rules will embody in effect a derogation clause as one of their premises. If later norms regulate the same subject matter differently, the condition of the former norms can never happen, since one of its premises requires that there be no later different regulation. A norm is derogated, then, when the factual situation which calls it into play can no longer happen. In a fully developed legal order every enacted norm is at once the annulment of another. General norms may be split up into less comprehensive subsidiary ones.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13610. GALLAIX, MARCEL de. Remarks on the revised Austrian civil code. *New York Univ. Law Quart. Rev.* 8 (4) Jun. 1931: 573-588.—Though drawing heavily upon the more recent European codes the chief aim of the revisers was to renew the code of 1811. In-

stead of following the legislative technique of the German code, with its theoretical approach and its insistence upon a comprehensive and complete system, the revisers sought the more simple expression, with its greater reliance upon interpretation, that characterizes the Swiss code. The process of revision has necessitated engrafting on to a system, devised for the economic and social situation of early 19th century Europe, laws that reflect the immense increase in the power of the individual and that recognize the modern necessity for social solidarity. As a whole the work has been carefully done, but the concessions made to modern economic necessities and social conceptions have been too timid. The revision is thus, at bottom, transitional legislation.—*J. M. Landis*.

13611. GUNGLER, WILHELM. Leitsätze einer pragmatischen Rechtslehre. [Principles of a pragmatic theory of law.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht*. 26 (2) Jan. 15, 1932: 75-85.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13612. HEILMAN, RAYMOND J. Bases of construction of systems of legal analysis. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (8) Apr. 1932: 841-879.—Observations on the analytical methodologies of Hohfeld, Commons, and Kocourek. The concept of legal power, in the sense of control or influence held by one individual upon the behavior of the societal group or its agents with respect to another individual, seems to be the pivotal or fundamental element in Hohfeld's system. He recognized the relational correspondence between rights and powers and between privileges and immunities, and consequently, though tacitly, between no-rights and disabilities and between duties and liabilities. The power or control concept refers primarily to societal behavior. The concepts of right, duty, privilege, no-right include a concept of individual behavior consequent upon the presence or absence of such power or control. Commons has treated the concept of power in the sense of the instrumental employment of societal assistance as the single conceptual element, the presence or absence of which is invariably a factor determining the existence or nonexistence of any particular legal relation, and, using power in this sense, has shown that whenever there is a right, privilege, duty, or no-right, there is a corresponding power, immunity, liability, or disability. Remedial power is instrumental control of societal agents employable to realize rights and enforce duties. Substantive power is instrumental control of societal agents that is employable to create or destroy legal relations. Kocourek divides all legal relations into rights and litigations. Rights are divided into authorities and exemptions. Authorities include claim and power. Exemptions include immunity and privilege. Litigations are divided into responsibilities and debilities. Responsibilities include duty and liability. Debilities include disability and inability. Correlatives are claim with duty, power with liability, immunity with disability, privilege with inability. There are only two types of ultimate jural relations: claim-duty and power-liability. Kocourek never uses power to signify employment of societal agents by the power-holder.—*Charles W. Shull*.

13613. LITCHMAN, MARK M. The application of the "theory of relativity" to law. *Temple Law Quart.* 6 (3) Apr. 1932: 311-331.

13614. NABORS, EUGENE A. Civil law influences upon the law of insurance in Louisiana. *Tulane Law Rev.* 6 (5) Apr. 1932: 369-407.—The civil code of 1808 provided that insurance "is foreign from this code." In France, under the Code Napoléon, insurance contracts were deemed "contrary to ideas of sane morality," and were prohibited. In 1822 the Louisiana supreme court announced that the law of insurance, as applied in the U. S., prevailed in that state; since that time in-

surance has developed largely along common law lines. There is a field, however, where the civil law ideas of the code have an important bearing upon insurance. In 1874 it was held that the proceeds of life insurance form no part of the estate of the deceased. This was followed by the decision that life insurance policies are neither gifts *inter-vivos*, nor *mortis causa* and that the provisions of the civil code relative to donations and collation will not be applied to such policies. Litigation relative to formalities illustrates the complications involved in assimilating this form of contract to a system which was devised without special reference to it.—*Alfred H. Henry*.

13615. NEUMEYER, K. Das "internationale Privatrecht" der Sozialnorm. [International private law of social norms.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11(1) Mar. 15, 1931: 34-61.—Social norms derive their validity from an independent community of wills. Their content may collide with the norms of other groups. Since they prescribe behavior, social norms, just as legal rules, should state in an accompanying rule how far they are applicable in case of conflict. Just as the state forces its laws on those who are only temporarily under its jurisdiction, so social norms are binding on people outside of the groups for which they were enacted primarily. Legal rules very often refer to group norms of non-legal character. Three types of references are distinguishable: (1) reference to a frequent customary usage; (2) reference to extrinsic standards; (3) reference to other regulative norms. If the matter referred to is regulated by a number of norms, the law either specifies which one is to be followed, or it becomes evident from the context. In all three types there is an adoption by the authority which makes the reference of the authority to which reference is made.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13616. SZÁSZY, BÉLA. A jelenkor jellemző jogi törekvései. [Characteristics of present day legal development.] *Magyar Jogi Szemle*. 11(10) 1930: 393-401.—The author sees the following developments in present day law: (1) The sharp contrast between public and private law is being eliminated; (2) the League of Nations is highly important not only for international law but also for the various state systems; (3) tendencies toward unification are noted in various nations; (4) modern law favors individualization and leaves many

things in the discretion of the judge; (5) social considerations are more and more becoming the basis of modern law; (6) law is endeavoring to become more simple, popular, and clear.—*J. Moór*.

13617. SZLADITS, KARL; HEVESI, ELIAS; SICHERMANN, FRIEDRICH. A bírói gyakorlat változásának visszaható hatálya. [Retroactive force of a change in judicial practice.] *Jogtudományi Közöny*. 66(11) 1931: 105-106; (12) 1931: 114-115; (13) 1931: 127-129.—These articles deal with the problem of whether customary law has retroactive force. Szladits believes that judicial practice has no immediate law making function. Judicial decision is merely the basis of customary law. The exact point at which customary law becomes a legal rule cannot be fixed. For that reason there can be no such thing as retroactive force for this law. Hevesi and Sichermann take the opposite point of view. Judicial decisions create law and it is justifiable to speak of retroactive action.—*J. Moór*.

13618. WALZ, G. A. Zum Problem der "monistischen" oder "dualistischen" Konstruktion des Völkerrechts. [The monistic or dualistic interpretation of international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 10(4) Feb. 1, 1931: 538-557.—The monistic theories hold either that state law is supreme and that international law is really state law with exterior validity, or they assign to international law the dominant place. Kelsen declares void all state laws contrary to international norms, showing also that individuals are bound by the latter directly. His constructions do not accord with actuality. Verdross' revisionistic theory proceeds from experience. By using the thesis of the logic solidarity of the legal system, and elaborating the rule of *pacta sunt servanda*, he comes to a monistic theory with the supremacy of the law of nations. The author holds to a pluralistic view, since state laws contrary to international norms are actually binding, and since international claims are given effect only by the mediation of the state concerned, which, in turn, is collectively responsible. A choice is possible only between Verdross' and the author's theory, but the difference in their views is one of method. The one employs a technique of logic emanation, the other proceeds by the positivistic analytical method.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 12930, 13150, 13371, 13565, 13587, 13596, 13679, 13682, 13690, 13692, 13722, 13767, 13772, 13788, 13795, 13801, 13833-13834, 13871, 13873, 13877, 13881-13882, 13900, 13961)

GENERAL

13619. BENEDICENTI, L. Öffentlich-rechtliche Eigentumsbeschränkungen, öffentlich-rechtliche Dienstbarkeiten und Enteignung. [Restrictions on the use of property, servitudes, and eminent domain in public law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 10(4) Feb. 1, 1931: 526-537.—Interference on the part of public law with private property may take the form of restrictions on its use, servitudes, or eminent domain. With the exception of Russia, the pertinent legal provisions in all important continental countries are fundamentally the same. The state, in the exercise of its sovereignty, may regulate the owner's use. Such restrictions are negative and do not give right to compensation. They concern mainly matters of health and safety. Public servitudes exist in favor of juristic persons of public law and private persons as members of the community. There is no right of compensation, but sometimes the owner is indemnified. Eminent domain must be exercised upon express enactment for the public benefit. The title passes to him who would use the property for the public good. There is always the duty to pay compensation. Restrictions on the use do not change the nature of the owner's rights.

Servitudes detract from his rights, and eminent domain divests him of them altogether.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

13620. HANČ, J. Britská Magna Charta. [British Magna Charta.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11(3) Mar. 1932: 207-211.—With the adoption of the Westminster Statute the future of the empire depends more on economic than other factors.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13621. KEITH, A. B. The Imperial Conference of 1930. *J. Compar. Legis. & Internat. Law*. (1) Feb. 1931: 26-42.—The business of the conference of 1930 was to implement the conference of 1929 on the operation of dominion legislation and merchant shipping legislation. The report of the conference of 1929 was criticized in some of the dominions as a departure from the principle of imperial unity. Not only is legislation passed at Westminster no longer of effect in the dominions without their consent, but the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 is repealed (except as to the constitutions of the dominions), and the power to repeal imperial legislation is granted. Moreover, the right of reservation is abol-

ished as to merchant shipping legislation—an opening for great diversity of practical administration and many conflicts in shipping laws. Many other changes of great importance, especially with respect to nationality and foreign affairs, were enacted into formal legislation as a result of the report of the conference of 1930, instead of being left to constitutional conventions as heretofore. As a whole, imperial legislation resulting from the conference is more rigid than the conventions it supplanted. The absence of any provision for a tribunal for settling the inter-imperial disputes likely to arise from the new arrangements is a defect.—*Phillips Bradley*.

GERMANY

13622. HÜFNER. Die Verfassungswidrigkeit der Youngplangesetze. [The unconstitutionality of the German statutes enacting the Young Plan.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht*. 25 (17-18) Sep. 1, 1931: 1025-1058.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13623. LIST, F. Zum Recht an der Sendung. [Property rights in a radio broadcast.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (1) Mar. 15, 1931: 110-121.—A license granted by the postal authorities to install a radio receiver set creates a public law relation between the licensee and the government. It does not confer any right of compulsion against the broadcasting company. Sec. 8, sub. 2 of the radio license ordinance provides that the commercial use of the offerings of broadcasting companies is illegal without the permission of the *Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft* or the broadcasting companies concerned. This provision in the licensing ordinance is invalid, not because it violates the Weimar constitution which guarantees commercial liberty in the absence of federal laws, but because it represents an administrative interference with the functions of private law tribunals. In other words, an administrative licensing ordinance cannot create obligations of private nature between the licensee and third persons. It is desirable, however, that the programs of broadcasting companies should be protected legally. At present this result is attainable only by the creation of a contractual relation between sender and receiver.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13624. RICHTER, KURT. Der verfassungsmässige Schutz des Privatvermögens. [The constitutional protection of private property.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht*. 25 (11) Jun. 1, 1931: 649-664.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13625. SCHACK, FRIEDRICH. Die vermögensrechtliche Haftung der Beamten gegenüber Dritten aus Amtspflichtverletzungen und die Haftung des Staates für die Beamten. [The financial liability of civil servants towards third persons for violations of official duties and the liability of the state for the civil servants.] *Beamten-Jahrb.* 18 (2) Feb. 1931: 39-62; (3) Mar. 1931: 95-115.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13626. STIER-SOMLO, F. Die Ausnahmeverordnung des Reichspräsidenten und die Notverordnung des österreichischen Bundespräsidenten. [Emergency decrees of the president of the Reich and of the president of Austria.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (1) Mar. 15, 1931: 62-88.—The president of the *Reich* is not the special guardian of the constitution, with a position superior to that of the *Reichstag*. His emergency decrees under sec. 48 are not in the nature of substitute legislation in case the *Reichstag* should cease to function. A mere refusal of that body to pass legislation recommended by the government is not a collapse. Emergency decrees cannot disregard the constitution, nor is a collision between parliament and government a sufficient threat to public order and safety. The power of the president to interfere with formal laws on the basis of art. 48 may be doubted and must be denied where the constitution requires that amendments be made by *Reichsgesetz*. The president of Austria can issue decrees only when the *Nationalrat* is not in session or is prevented from

meeting. The time when emergencies are most likely to arise, i.e. the 90 days following the dissolution of the *Nationalrat*, is thus left unprovided for. Nor are the powers of the sub-committee of the *Hauptausschuss* in connection with the promulgation of the president's decrees sufficiently defined. Emergency measures should fall automatically when parliament reconvenes. Instead they must be submitted to the *Nationalrat* which, within 4 weeks, either has to enact substitute legislation or require their repeal. Here again the 90 day period is forgotten. The entire provision is unsatisfactory because no sanction is provided if neither alternative is elected and because it is not made clear what the *Nationalrat* can do after the lapse of 4 weeks.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

13627. THOMA, R. Die Notstandsverordnung des Reichspräsidenten vom 26. Juli 1930. [Emergency decrees of the president of July 26, 1930.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht*. 11 (1) Mar. 15, 1931: 12-33.—The question whether a precarious situation does exist and whether specific measures were necessary is not justiciable. The July decrees of 1930 levied new taxes, amended federal laws, regulated municipal finance, authorized loans, and enacted a provisional budget. Seven fundamental rights may be suspended temporarily by emergency measures, but contrary to general opinion, the author does not agree that other provisions of the bill of rights may be disregarded similarly. Taxes can be imposed by presidential emergency measures. The tax on the salary of public officers, attacked as a violation of art. 139, is valid because all citizens are taxable. Nor is there undue discrimination. Public employees may be better able to bear added burdens than private ones whose position is more precarious. The power to make loans is constitutional, since a direction to the finance minister on the basis of legal authorization is valid. The budget cannot be fixed by decree, but since the decree is countersigned by the competent minister, it is really his provisional administrative act, and valid. Emergency measures are binding on the officials of the *Reich* and the *Länder*, though the latter may attack their constitutionality. The scope of review is much narrower than in the case of police ordinances, since art. 48 is a revision of the pre-revolutionary stage of siege law. All emergency measures must be repealed on demand of the *Reichstag*. They have the force of simple, formal, federal laws, as long as they remain unrepealed.—*Jean Wunderlich*.

GREAT BRITAIN

13628. MORSTEIN MARX, FRITZ. Verwaltungsrecht in England. [Administrative law in England.] *Verwaltungsarchiv*. 36 (4) Oct. 1931: 393-446.—Forced collectivism during the national emergency of the great war, the pressure of social problems, and the steadfast political advance of labor since the commencement of industrialization in Great Britain have furthered a constant extension of state functions. The new administrative law, handled by a well-trained and efficient professional civil service, lays emphasis on the subordination of private interests to the common good, while constitutional theory, in accordance with strong traditions, is still maintaining an unmodified individualistic attitude. Although Dicey's conception of the French and the German administrative systems, as something distinctly Continental European and fundamentally un-English, is obviously erroneous, it still holds its place in political theory and large parts of public opinion. The development of administrative law has not yet reached the stage of systematic unity. The organization of a comprehensive apparatus of independent judicial agencies for the protection of the citizen against administrative acts has been neglected. The law relating to legal liability of public authorities is also in need of reform. Nevertheless, the "continentalization" of public

administration in England has been proceeding in the last three decades.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

POLAND

13629. KUMANIECKI, KAZIMIERZ W. Stand der Vereinheitlichung des Verwaltungsrechts in Polen. [Present status of the unification of administrative law in Poland.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (11) Nov. 1931: 769-778.—Poland, resurrected, found within her territory eleven different legal systems representing divergent types of administration dating back over several centuries. Unification of administrative law was therefore a first requirement. The government proceeded cautiously by particular topics. A beginning was made in 1920, with greater progress after the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet War. The Polish legislature authorized the government, in the enabling act of Aug. 2, 1926, to carry the work of unification to a more rapid conclusion through ordinances with the force of law. The government has used this authorization in the widest sense. The groups and topics covered so far are: Education and schools; traffic and communication, including railroads, post, telegraph, inland navigation, ocean and air traffic; commerce and trade; water system; agriculture and land system; horse and cattle raising; hunting; forestry; mining; building; social work, including holidays, eight hour day, employment agencies, labor protections, unemployment, insurance of intellectual workers, begging, vagrancies, and housing.—*Johannes Mattern.*

SPAIN

13630. GWYNN, AUBREY. The dispersion of the Spanish Jesuits. *Studies: Irish Quart. Rev.* 21 (81) Mar. 1932: 88-104.—An attempt to show that the recent dispersion of the Jesuits in Spain was unconstitutional.—*Margaret Janson Smith.*

USSR

13631. GRÖDINGER, M. Das wirtschaftliche Verwaltungsrecht—eine neue Disziplin im Recht der Sowetunion. [Economic administrative law—a new category in the law of the Soviet Union.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (3) Mar. 1932: 161-172.—Where mutual relations of state enterprises resulting from the system of economic planning have assumed the forms of private law, such as contracts, controversies from the start have been settled by special administrative agencies which have been erroneously considered commissions of arbitration. These administrative agencies would cite the written civil law to give to their decisions a certain backing, but they were expected to reach their decision on the basis of a purely utilitarian policy. However, the provisions of the civil code in the sphere of the Soviet economic system are becoming more and more inapplicable. The new policy has led to the establishment of a special economic administrative law and to a curtailment and simplification of the civil law. The article considers the various programs of the prospective content and extent of the new economic administrative law.—*Johannes Mattern.*

UNITED STATES

13632. ALLEN, A. T. Municipal corporations—eminent domain. Right of abutting owner to compensation when street closed. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 215-218.—As a result of an agreement between city and railroad company for the elimination of grade crossings, the street on which plaintiff's property abutted was closed so as to cut off his direct means of travel toward the business section and leave his premises fronting on a cul-de-sac. Plaintiff was held entitled to compensation for the impairment of his easement since he had suffered special damages not common to the public at large. This case is in harmony with the

general rule that when the property is left fronting on a cul-de-sac the owner may collect damages.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

13633. AUMANN, F. R. The doctrine of judicial review. *Kentucky Law J.* 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 276-303.—This article discusses the rise and growth of judicial review in the U. S. Some of its effects are discussed and particular consideration is given to the contentions of those who have criticized its application. The value of the doctrine as a factor in the system of governmental control is considered in the light of practices in other countries.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13634. BARNETT, JAMES D. The distinction between public and private functions in tort liability of municipal corporations in Oregon. *Oregon Law Rev.* 11 (2) Feb. 1932: 123-161.—The tort liability of municipal corporations has been complicated in Oregon by a mixture of statute and common law. Construing a code provision of 1854, the Oregon supreme court originally held that this imposed a general tort liability upon municipal corporations, without regard to the kind of municipal corporation or the kind of function involved. This decision has not been maintained. The reason assigned for the distinction between the two classes of corporations, municipal and quasi-municipal, namely, that the inhabitants of the town incorporated under a special statute consent thereto, while a county exists, without the consent of its inhabitants, simply as a sub-division of the state, is a distinction without a substantial difference. In determining tort liability, the distinction between the public and the private functions of municipal corporations is without logical basis. There is no more reason for applying the distinction between public and private functions to municipal torts than there would be in applying it to municipal contracts. The public would eventually gain in the extension of the liability of corporations to include the acts of all their agents; the corporations would be inclined to employ more competent agents.—*Robert S. Stevens.*

13635. BEIRNE, C. ROBERT. Excess condemnation. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (2) Mar. 1932: 196-208.—The Ohio constitution authorizes excess condemnation for municipal purposes. Many state courts have held excess condemnation unconstitutional as authorizing a taking of land for other than a public purpose. But the court elsewhere says that that phrase need not be limited to strict public necessity, but may extend to public health, recreation, and enjoyment. In the leading case on the Ohio provision the lower courts held a taking unconstitutional on the ground that it was simply for resale by the city at a profit. The U. S. Supreme Court, on appeal, declared that the municipal legislation was invalid because it failed to specify the exact purpose of the condemnation.—*J. H. Leek.*

13636. BELL, JULIUS R. Right to tax and to take by eminent domain in the construction of public buildings. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 374-382.—The courts are usually liberal in construing the uses for which buildings are erected. They need not all be used for public purposes, nor need they be used for strictly public purposes. Buildings for the convenience of the people, such as lecture and convention halls, have been frequently upheld. Public markets and hospitals are generally permitted, as are memorials and monuments, which the courts hold to be conducive to patriotism and civic spirit. The courts have shown a more liberal tendency of late years, and have even in some instances permitted the construction of buildings for amusement and entertainment. On the other hand, there are cases in which the maintenance of a G.A.R. post and the construction of concert halls and moving picture theaters have not been upheld. The federal government's power of eminent domain is also well established, and has been used in the case of post offices, lighthouses, forts, and other purposes.—*J. H. Leek.*

13637. BONNETT, CLARENCE E. The origin of the labor injunction. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (2) Dec. 1931: 105-125.—The labor injunction had its origin in the practice of associations of employers prosecuting associations of workers for conspiracy. Conspiracy is one of the most significant facts in connection with the use of the labor injunction today. Since earliest times both English and American courts have found trade unions guilty of conspiracy when it was a combination of employers which instigated the wage cut which the workers had combined to resist. Court decisions have not distinguished the conspiracy from a combination of workmen to oppose a combination of employers. Since 1879 conspiracy suits have decreased in number in the U. S. and injunctions, which are usually issued on the ground that a conspiracy exists, have increased. Courts may in time recognize the fact that both employers and employees are organized, and in a conspiracy, and both must be restrained in the interest of public welfare.—*Louise Stitt.*

13638. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. Judicial relief for peril and insecurity. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (5) Mar. 1932: 793-854.—The declaratory judgment has been widely used to remove doubt and uncertainty from several fields of legal interests: (1) various contractual relations, as when a trustee seeks to determine his right to sell property, or an association its right to build a church on land restricted for residential purposes; (2) privileges arising from the common law, as an attempt to discover the right to the use of burying grounds or the right of maintaining boundary fences; (3) privileges against the government, as when a person desires to determine the constitutionality of a statute or administrative regulation; (4) privileges of governmental authorities, as when an administrative official seeks to settle in advance the constitutionality of a law for the enforcement or non-enforcement of which he might be liable. In these fields the citizen as well as the state is aided by obtaining an authoritative adjudication of his rights before risking disaster. (Cases cited.)—*Jesse T. Carpenter.*

13639. BROWN, ROBERT C. New decisions on taxation in intergovernmental relations. *Indiana Law J.* 6 (7) Apr. 1931: 444-450.—This article deals primarily with encroachments upon federal powers by the taxation policies of states, issues which were raised by the cases of *Educational Films Corporation of America v. Ward* and *Macallen Company v. Massachusetts*, both of which are discussed. The question of federal encroachments upon the rights of the states is presented by discussion of *Willcuts v. Bunn*.—*Simeon E. Leland.*

13640. BUMILLER, CARL L. Validity of succession taxes on shares of stock in domestic corporations held by the estate of a non-resident decedent. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (2) Mar. 1932: 215-232.—Until a few years ago inheritance taxation of the same intangibles by several states was a commonly accepted fact. But five cases decided since 1928 seem to indicate that the supreme court has reversed its tendency and is approximating the rule that intangibles can only be taxed at the domicile of the decedent. In some cases the court has squarely overruled earlier conflicting decisions. Even the state of incorporation cannot tax the shares of a company when held in another state. But the court does intimate that some intangible property might acquire a "business situs" in some other state than that of the owner's domicile, though it did not indicate which state might tax it.—*J. H. Leek.*

13641. CORWIN, EDWARD S. The anti-trust acts and the constitution. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (4) Feb. 1932: 355-378.—In the *Knights* case the supreme court applied its theory of federal and state powers to turn the Sherman Act from its intended purpose and to destroy its effectiveness for some years. Later cases, however, have left little of the doctrine of this case. The validity of the Sherman Act in light of the 5th amend-

ment is largely concerned with the shifting meanings which the court has given to the word "reasonable" as a possible qualification of the inhibitions of the act, culminating in the announcement of the rule of reason in 1911. Under this interpretation, supported by the doctrine of the freedom of contract, such restraints of trade are lawful as are in accordance with the court's notion of "sound policy." Constitutional questions are also involved to a lesser degree in the legislation of 1914, and in the court's application of the anti-trust acts to combinations of laborers.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

13642. CORWIN, EDWARD S. Social planning under the constitution—a study in perspectives. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (1) Feb. 1932: 1-27.—If coercion is to be applied by congress it must usually be under the commerce clause. The present-day edifice of American constitutional law dates largely from 1890; and this is especially true of doctrines and principles of concern to the social planner. From 1890 to about 1905 the supreme court was a *laissez faire* court which established restrictions on legislative power in the control of business and property and enlarged judicial review in safeguard of those interests. In the main, during the period from 1905 to 1920 the court supported a new gospel of *laissez faire* for legislative power and applied a new technique of weighing constitutional issues "in the light of all facts which may enrich our knowledge and enlarge our understanding." The years during which Taft was chief justice were marked by a reaction toward earlier concepts. Today, the court's outlook shows a trend toward that of the fruitful years following 1910. More serious obstacles to social planning lie in the ramshackle character of the national legislative machine, the imbecility of the party system, and the lack of assurance of qualified political leadership than in the system of constitutional law which is more flexible now than at any time within the last 40 years. Both the court and a wider public are more aware than ever of the essentially legislative character of the court's task.—*E. B. Schulz.*

13643. DOWLING, NOEL T. Dissection of statutes. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (5) May 1932: 298-300.—*Crowell v. Benson* (52 Sup. Ct. 285) decided on Feb. 23, 1932, attributes a substantial constitutional consequence to the separability clause in the Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act and indicates that the clauses of that character may play an increasingly important part in future legislation. The clause in question provides that if any provision of the act is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the remainder of the act shall not be affected thereby. State statutes in Vermont, California, New York, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania reflect the federal form.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13644. EDISES, BERTRAM. Judges: Disqualification for bias. California Code Civ. Proc. #170. *California Law Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 312-318.—In 1897 a statute was adopted in California for the purpose of disqualifying a judge from presiding in a particular case when he was deemed to be biased. Under this act the courts held that the judge should himself determine the question of bias or prejudice. The legislature attempted to remedy the weakness of this statute by amending it in 1927 to deprive the judge of the necessity of passing on his own fitness. One clause of the amendment provided that the affidavit setting forth the supposed bias should be filed "at the earliest practicable opportunity." The supreme court of California has recently held that the trial judge may pass on this question, and thus has seen in him the power to settle, indirectly, his own qualification. In the leading case there was a strong dissent to the effect that the decision of the majority nullified the intent of the legislature.—*Charles Aikin.*

13645. ENDEMANN, CARLETON H. Administrative law: New York court of claims; binding character of judgments against the state. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 254-259.—In *Burnham v. Bennett* (252

N. Y. 788) it was declared that where a special fund for condemnation of land for a monumental park had been exhausted and a condemnee secured a judgment in the court of claims against the state, this judgment could be paid out of the general appropriation for the payment of judgments of that court.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

13646. GOLDEN, DANIEL LEWIS. War power: exemption from state taxes of land bought with proceeds of war risk insurance. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 259-263.—In *Rucker v. Merck* (154 S. E. 501) the supreme court of Georgia held that land purchased with the proceeds of war risk insurance was exempt from real property taxes.—*Albert Langeluttig*.

13647. GRISMORE, GROVER C. The assignment of trade marks and trade names. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (4) Feb. 1932: 489-503.—There is much confusion as to the transferability of trade marks and trade names. Courts have stated categorically that these species of property may be assigned only as incidental to the transfer of a business or property in connection with which they have been used. But this generalization is believed to be unsound. The value of a trade mark is found in the good will which it represents. The basis of this good will may be a matter of place, of the person dealt with, of quality and satisfactory goods, or of habit in purchasing goods bearing a certain stamp. In determining transferability, courts should seek to determine which of the many functions is served by the mark in the particular case. If the mark denotes a particular maker, so long as the assignee makes clear that he is the successor of the original maker, the assignment should be held valid. Of course if the assignee also acquires the plant of the original maker, that is an additional reason for sustaining the assignment. Where the mark indicates merely a physical source, if the assignee secures the source, his right to the mark is clear even though the assignor continues in business. And a similar result is reasonable when the mark denotes quantity or quality only. It is worthy of note that there is nothing in the Federal Trade Marks Act which requires holding valid only those assignments made in connection with a transfer of the business.—*J. H. Marshall*.

13648. H., L. J. Constitutional law—taxation. *Indiana Law J.* 7 (7) Apr. 1932: 441-442.—Under a Wisconsin statute a husband was taxed upon the combined total income of his wife and himself. Because of graded surtaxes, this tax amounted to more than the combined separate taxes of the husband and wife. The supreme court in *Hoepfer v. Tax Commissioner of Wisconsin* (52 Sup. Ct. Rep. 120 (1931)) held that the statute was unconstitutional. Under Wisconsin law a wife's property was her own and to attempt to measure the husband's income by income not his is to make an arbitrary and discriminatory classification. Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissented on the ground that legislation should be construed to give it validity and that the difference between the marriage status and that of an unmarried person was a reasonable basis for this classification.—*L. Arnold Weissberger*.

13649. H., W. Extra-territorial effect of workmen's compensation acts. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18 (4) Feb. 1932: 432-439.—The prevailing view seems to be that when an employee brings action under the common law of the jurisdiction where the injury occurred, the compensation assessed is assessed under the provisions of the law of the state of the contract. When both the state in which the injury occurred and the state where the contract was made have compulsory compensation acts, the law of the place of injury governs the case. In most of the jurisdictions having compensation acts of the so-called elective type, the contract theory is adhered to.—*Louise Stitt*.

13650. HAGLAND, CHARLES G. The naval reserve leases. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 293-328.—The government has been successful in its

suit to cancel the Elk Hill lease to the Pan American Petroleum Co., the supreme court having recently affirmed a decision of the circuit court of appeals which not only decreed that the lease be cancelled and the Pan-American held to account for all oil removed, but also disallowed the claim of the Pan-American for fuel oil delivered, storage facilities constructed, and the expense of wells put on production. The courts took the view that the leases were void, both because of fraud and because under the enabling statute there was a lack of legal power in the secretary of navy to delegate such broad leasing authority to the secretary of interior. A similar result has been reached with respect to leases of Teapot Dome to the Sinclair interests which now stand to lose a good part of the value of a \$21,000,000 pipe line constructed to transport the production of that field. The navy department estimates the government has thus far recovered over \$47,000,000 of cash and property as a result of cancellation of leases. A few small leases, executed by the department of interior but under the supervision of the secretary of navy, have been sustained where the purpose of leasing was clearly to protect against drainage. Today the naval reserves are being constantly watched by government experts to detect signs of drainage and there is no law authorizing their exploitation except by margin offset leases.—*J. H. Marshall*.

13651. HANDLER, MILTON. Industrial mergers and the anti-trust laws. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 179-271.—Among the factors which may determine the legality of a merger are the size or the percentage of the industry controlled by the new unit, the form of the combination, the existence of actual competition in the industry after the completion of the merger, the likelihood of potential competition, the indulgence in predatory tactics, the intent to monopolize, the monopolistic power to exclude competitors or to fix prices, and the economic efficiencies of the consolidation. No one factor is of controlling importance. It has not been possible to contrive any satisfactory formula for ascertaining either the separate importance of these factors in the merger cases or their exact effect when combined. Decisions are in good part inconsistent and the opinions hopelessly confused. No serious attempt has been made by the supreme court to clarify the subject or to offer any guidance to the bar. Previous decisions have been ignored or dismissed with a vague reference. No explanations have been given for obvious shifts in view. No one can read the cases or study the recent merger without feeling that the chief effect of the federal anti-trust laws in this field has been the prevention of complete domination—the consolidation movement has not been otherwise repressed.—*L. T. Fournier*.

13652. HEISTERMAN, CARL A. Constitutional limitations affecting state and local relief funds. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6 (1) Mar. 1932: 1-20.—Suffering from unemployment during the period of industrial and economic depression has caused a rapidly increasing demand on public funds for relief of persons in distress. The ability of the local units or a state to provide funds may be controlled either by definite limitations in the constitution of the state, or by the economic and legal possibility of raising sufficient funds by taxation or through the issue of bonds. While constitutional limitations exist in many states, some state courts are inclined to interpret these limitations liberally and to consider relief of the needy as a public duty which comes outside of such constitutional restrictions.—*Charles M. Kneier*.

13653. HELLERSTEIN, JEROME R. Picketing legislation and the courts. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10 (2) Feb. 1932: 158-188.—Since the *Debs* case in 1894 the entire prohibitory penal legislation which affects picketing has been swept into equity and must be dealt with in injunction proceedings. Beginning with the Minnesota statute of 1867 many states have passed conspiracy

statutes, some with limiting clauses like the New York and Minnesota laws, others, like the California act, more restrictive. There have been numerous enactments which deal with the conduct of individuals. The big dispute has revolved about the question of "peaceful persuasion" on the picket line. Illinois has adopted the view that all picketing is unlawful, no matter whether it is peaceful, or carried on without intimidation. Other states view any form of picketing intimidating and therefore illegal. However, most courts have adopted the view that there is a field of peaceful persuasion. As a result we have the doctrine that picketing, if it is permitted at all, is unlawful if it becomes intimidating or violent. The U. S. Supreme Court in the *Tri-City* case dealt a death blow to mass picketing. For an ultimate solution of the problem it is necessary that the courts pay some heed to the admonition of sociological jurisprudence and take account of the social facts upon which the law must proceed.—*Floyd E. McCaffree*.

13654. HOWLAND, CHARLES P., and HALE, RICHARD W. Free citizens in a free state? *Yale Rev.* 20 (4) Summer 1931: 737-752.—In the contest between the absolute state and the kind of a free state for which the names of Cobden and Bright are symbols, the whole tradition of the English speaking peoples is in accord with the latter. Under the decisions in the *Schwimmer*, *Macintosh*, and *Bland* cases which are in accord with the theory of absolutism, submission to authority is placed above individual integrity.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

13655. LUNDBERG, ALBERT, and TERGESEN, OLAF R. Municipalities—right to pass ordinances punishing acts already penalized by state law. *Dakota Law Rev.* 4 (1) Feb. 1932: 39-44.—This problem is brought to the fore in connection with state laws applied to city streets as part of the highway system. Most courts hold that prosecution by both city and state does not constitute double jeopardy. Where, as in some instances, the recovery of penalties is considered a civil action, it does not bar a subsequent criminal action. The minority holding, that action by both agencies constitutes double jeopardy, is based on the concept that the city is merely the creature of the state, whose authority is paramount. The legislature should indicate whether it intends to claim exclusive jurisdiction; the city might be permitted to pass ordinances in harmony with the state law.—*J. H. Leek*.

13656. McNUTT, PAUL V.; O'NEIL, RALPH T.; and ROBBINS, C. B. The constitutionality of the American Legion plan to perpetuate peace. *Indiana Law J.* 7 (7) Apr. 1932: 405-427.—The question raised is whether the government has the power, without an amendment to the constitution, to pass a law controlling food prices during war and limiting invested capital to a reasonable return. The constitution delegates to congress the power to make laws necessary to carry on war. An examination of the cases in the supreme court demonstrates that the exercise of this power by congress in the way suggested would be constitutional. The powers now sought to be exercised were in fact exercised during the past war; a war demands a special economic regulation to cope with extraordinary needs; the dependents of soldiers will be better cared for; preventing war-time profits will help to prevent war; the morale of the soldiers will be helped; regulation during war will help prevent a depression such as the present one; distinguished men have approved such legislation; and it protects the common people from war profiteers. It is suggested that the best method of exercising the powers is to create administrative boards, each of which would be familiar with a particular industry and through which the president would act to determine, subject to changing conditions, proper war-time prices. Such a plan, it is believed, would be constitutional.—*L. Arnold Weissberger*.

13657. MARTIN, THELBERT. Recent court decisions concerning zoning and building lines. *Texas Municipalities.* 17 (10) Oct. 1930: 291-297.

13658. MERRILL, MAURICE H. Application of the obligation of contract clause to state promises. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80 (5) Mar. 1932: 639-669.—It seems quite arguable that the contract clause was not intended to do away with a state's power to repudiate its own promises. Many bargains between private persons fail to find shelter under the contract clause. The earliest arguments for limiting the power of the states to contract were based on a contention that the state could not contract away its sovereignty. It is now recognized, however, that constitutional limitations may be imposed upon the state and that some contracts may be in contravention of the public policy of the U. S. Moreover, contracts may be invalid from lack of capacity in the other party, such as contracts between the state and its subdivisions. Even contracts in a proprietary capacity cannot bind the state not to contract further debts nor do contracts for the sale of trust property or for its disposition contrary to the terms of the trust bind the state. On the other hand, tax exemption contracts are binding. Likewise agreements, even when related to governmental matters, are binding as between states. The cases on attempts of states to bargain away their police power and the right of eminent domain are somewhat confusing, but, in general, it may be said that these contracts are not binding.—*E. Allen Helms*.

13659. MERRILL, MAURICE H. Commentary on the Iowa workmen's compensation act. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 181-205; (3) Mar. 1932: 343-365.—The Iowa law is an elective statute. When an injured employee of a non-assenting employer sues, it is presumed that the injury was the result of the negligence of the employer and the burden of proof rests upon the employer. Contributory negligence and assumption of risk are eliminated as defenses. The Iowa courts have been obliged to render many decisions concerning the negligence of the non-assenting employers. Several of the exclusions provided by the law, including employers engaged in interstate commerce, persons engaged in agriculture, clerical workers, and "employment purely casual and not for the purpose of the employer's trade or business," have received judicial interpretation. It is absolutely essential that the injured person sustain the relation of an employee or workman to the person against whom compensation is claimed. Less confusion has resulted from the clauses of the law pertaining to compensation of dependents of the deceased workmen. The Iowa statute provides for compensation for any and all personal injuries sustained by an employee arising out of and in the course of the employment. The problem of occupational disease as a personal injury has occupied the attention of the court. The clause "in the course of the employment" has given judges much less trouble than the expression, "arising out of the employment." Few cases have arisen relative to defenses to claims for compensation. The employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another, and intoxication of the employee constitute these defenses.—*Louise Stitt*.

13660. OWSLEY, RICHARD P. Effect of reliance in Ohio on statutes subsequently declared unconstitutional. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 6 (2) Mar. 1932: 185-196.—Courts are not in accord as to their policy on this question. Regarding liability of police for arrest under an unconstitutional law, most courts hold them not liable. Theoretically the latest opinion of the court expresses what the law really has been from the start, but most courts take a more realistic view and hold that unconstitutionality applies only from the decision of the court, and that the alleged statute created a *de facto* condition up until its invalidation of which the

court will take cognizance. Yet where taxes have been collected under a statute later held invalid, recovery will be allowed if payment has been under protest. And where several decisions have held an issue of bonds valid, one subsequent decision holding the issue unconstitutional will not necessarily invalidate them. The courts are very particular as to the formal method of invoking the question of unconstitutionality, however.—*J. H. Leek.*

13661. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. The law of the council-manager charter. *So. California Law Rev.* 5 (2) Dec. 1931: 126-138.—After briefly setting forth the theory underlying the council-manager government, there follows a discussion of approximately 20 legal decisions. The courts have dealt kindly with this innovation in charter organization. To be sure, two optional statutory charters (Indiana and Kentucky) were invalidated, but on strictly technical grounds. Proportional representation was invalidated in California and Michigan and upheld in Ohio, but California will soon vote on a constitutional amendment which, if successful at the polls, will remove judicial obstacles to this manner of voting on council members.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

13662. PITTS, JOHN HOWARD. Public performance for profit: radio reception as performance. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 263-269.—In *Buck v. Jewell-LaSalle Realty Co.* (283 U. S. 191) the U. S. Supreme Court held that a hotel which received a broadcast on a master set and distributed it to the hotel rooms performed the composition broadcast for profit and was liable to the composer. The Vestal bill in the 71st Congress sought to change this result and was passed by the house of representatives but never reached a vote in the senate.—*Albert Langeluttig.*

13663. POWELL, THOMAS REED. The supreme court and state police power, 1922-1930. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (6) Apr. 1931: 529-556; (7) May 1931: 653-675; (8) Jun. 1931: 765-799; 18 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-36; (2) Dec. 1931: 131-161; (3) Jan. 1932: 270-305; (4) Feb. 1932: 379-414; (5) Mar. 1932: 481-509; (6) Apr. 1932: 597-640.—Cases dealing with state police power relate to situations so varied that few generalizations can be made. Cases are reviewed which are concerned with legislative modes of governmental action, legislative stewardship over governmental powers, legislative tutelage of subordinate political agencies, and legislative management of public property or enterprises over which the power of the state is deemed to be that of a proprietor. The distinction between governmental powers and proprietary powers is not wholly clean cut, but it roughly corresponds to the difference between politics and business. Few of the objections to the exercise of governmental and proprietary powers are sustained. With few exceptions the cases show that the power of the state to run its own public affairs is subject to limitations when it involves coercion over the private affairs of individuals, but they involve no serious restraint on strictly public business or government. Cases arising from laws governing personal conduct and condition lead to the conclusion that when restraints of liberty are sanctioned by the supreme court, it is because the restraints are approved rather than because the liberty involved is not the kind of liberty that may claim the right to raise a constitutional issue. Courts do not adjudicate abstract values, but judicial government is dictated by judicial views of policy. In cases involving the imposing of requirements of personal fitness for callings in which some degree of competence may be deemed essential, the states are careful to keep within constitutional bounds and have suffered little from judicial review. The judicial attitude toward legislation concerning food, drink, and drugs is on the whole one of greater tolerance than that displayed

toward certain other restrictions on manufacturers and dealers. Under the guise of promotion of physical health and physical safety, laws are frequently passed to secure economic aims and very few such laws have been declared unconstitutional. It is unfortunate that so many matters of exclusively local importance, such as zoning, should not be left to local authorities, instead of being carried to the supreme court. In cases involving property interests, it is questionable whether the regulations are sustained because the property interests are qualified ones or whether the interests are qualified because there is constitutional power to impose the restrictions. It is possible that much of the protection now accorded to property under the 14th amendment would have been commanded by the contracts clause if there were no other protection. In a majority of the cases relating to control over insurance, the issue is whether the state is seeking to exercise its police power over acts outside its borders. The only cases in this field in which statutes were declared unconstitutional or were denied application to a particular situation are those in which there was found to be an extra-territorial regulation of insurance contracts. Cases relating to business conduct cover a very wide field of activity, including in the broadest sense any conduct that receives pecuniary reward. Most constitutional battles over price-fixing are assumed to turn on the question where public interest is involved. The conduct of business by corporations is subject to peculiar regulations by reason of peculiar powers over corporations. Enforcement of state laws over corporations frequently turns on the issue whether the business is interstate commerce. Another important factor is whether the business is done by an individual citizen or by a corporation. Although labor is not commerce, the Sherman and Clayton Acts have been the basis of decisions in some of the most far-reaching labor issues. In its attitude on constitutional issues the supreme court follows closely its notions on the common law. Problems relating to the jurisdiction and procedure of courts prove that state legislatures are far from free to prescribe the form of state judicial action they think best. Many trivial matters reach the supreme court. Equal protection and due process are used to supplement one another as grounds for testing the police power.—*E. S. Brown.*

13664. RAPACZ, MAX C. Limiting the plea of self-incrimination and recent enlargement of the New York immunity statutes. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (3) Mar. 1932: 329-355.—Though not regarded as a necessary part of due process of law, the plea of self-incrimination is very firmly fixed in our procedure, and the courts interpret it liberally. At first applied only in criminal cases, it has been extended so that it now protects witnesses in civil hearings, and in investigations before legislative committees and coroners' juries. The privilege may be limited by (1) constitutional amendment, (2) immunity statutes, and (3) stricter construction by the courts. Only the latter two are practical. But the immunity granted by statute will be closely scrutinized, and must afford complete protection against indictment in that jurisdiction. Immunity statutes will force witnesses to talk, but they do not guarantee the truth; perjury laws may need to be overhauled. Immunity granted by statute must be as broad as the protection afforded by the constitutional provision.—*J. H. Leek.*

13665. SHEINER, LEO. Trusts: tax on transfer taking effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17 (2) Feb. 1932: 301-305.—In certain cases state courts, regarding the retention of the life income by the settlor as the test of taxability, levy the tax where the settlor reserves the life income, but not where he retains merely the power of revocation; the federal courts, considering the retention of the power to revoke as the criterion of taxation, tax

where there is a power of revocation, and not where there is only the retention of the life income. Where the settlor retains the life income and the power of revocation, both federal and state decisions apply the tax. Where the settlor retains neither the life income, nor the power to revoke, it has been generally held that when the settlor dies there is no tax.—*Albert Langelut-tig*.

13666. STOKES, HAROLD W. The constitution and the international labor conventions. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (4) Feb. 1932: 531-544.—If the U. S. should attempt to ratify the international labor conventions the question of the constitutionality of such action would at once be raised. It has been well established that the treaty-making power is broader than the legislative power of the national government. However, where the treaty-making power has been used to regulate matters under the legislative control of the states, the rights or interests of foreign citizens or countries have been involved. It may well be argued that the international labor agreements affect no substantial foreign interest and hence are not proper subjects for treaty action.—*Harold W. Stokes*.

13667. TOLMAN, EDGAR B. Review of recent supreme court decisions. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (5) May 1932: 320-325.—*F. R. Aumann*.

13668. UNSIGNED. Authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission over intrastate rates. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 394-396.—Originally without control over intrastate rates the commission has, through a series of supreme court decisions, gradually extended its power over them, mainly through the doctrine that the commission must have power to control the relationship between inter- and intrastate rates in order to prevent discrimination. In the most recent decision the supreme court has held that the commission need not take into account peculiar local problems in fixing rates. This implies that the commission can go even beyond the statutory power conferred upon it.—*J. H. Leek*.

13669. UNSIGNED. Challenge to the constitutionality of proposed constitutional amendments. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 250-254.—Amendment to the Iowa constitution is made by the passage of the amendment by two successive legislatures and approval by the voters. The legislature provided by statute that at the suit of a taxpayer the courts may step in between the legislative action and the referendum and stop further progress of the enactment if for any reason it would be invalid if approved by popular vote. There is much doubt of the validity of such a provision since it may infringe the doctrine of the separation of powers. Advisory opinions are preferable.—*Albert Langelut-tig*.

13670. UNSIGNED. Constitutionality of declaratory judgment statutes. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (5) Apr. 1932: 559-568.—At least 26 states of the U. S. now have statutes authorizing the courts to render declaratory judgments. The constitutionality of these statutes has been questioned in 17 states and has been affirmed by the higher courts of each. Statements in various opinions of the U. S. Supreme Court make it appear very likely that that court would hold invalid an act of congress which would authorize the federal courts to issue declaratory judgments; actions for declaratory relief would very probably be held not to be cases or controversies within the meaning of art. 3 of the constitution. The supreme court could very reasonably hold that declaratory relief is embraced by the term "cases and controversies."—*Charles S. Hyneman*.

13671. UNSIGNED. Legislation extending control over public utility-affiliate contracts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (4) Feb. 1932: 729-737.—Massachusetts and New York in 1930 conferred upon their commissions power to regulate directly affiliate-operating contracts

and in 1931 Kansas, North Carolina, Oregon and Wisconsin followed suit. The Wisconsin statute is the most expertly drafted. It requires approval of contracts before they become effective and provides continuous control. It defines affiliation to include partial or indirect as well as complete ownership. Affiliated interests, even if foreign corporations furnishing services or commodities, are doing business in the state for jurisdictional purposes, but mere ownership of stock is not sufficient. This presumably avoids the constitutional difficulty.—*F. H. Dixon*.

13672. UNSIGNED. The privilege against self-incrimination and the scope of statutory immunity. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 618-624.—As exemplified in the Doyle Cases (42 F (2nd) 686; 257 N. Y. 244) there is grave danger of destroying the self-incrimination clauses of state and national constitutions by conducting inquiries in one jurisdiction to disclose testimony of use in effecting indictments in another jurisdiction unless the policy of the lower federal courts in permitting witnesses to reject statutory immunity whenever incrimination within another jurisdiction is involved becomes established law. State courts have often taken the very questionable position that the danger of prosecution in another jurisdiction is too remote to be material; and the supreme court, though not consistent, has inclined towards the same view, holding in the recent *Murdock Case* (52 Sup. Ct. 63) that the dangers of self-incrimination were outweighed by the exigencies of governmental investigation.—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

13673. UNSIGNED. The rule of reason in loose-knit combinations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 291-312.—The so-called "rule of reason" developed by the supreme court in the *Standard Oil Co. case* (1911) had little practical effect in changing the interpretation of the Sherman Law as applied to loose-knit combinations and agreements. About the same sorts of practices and agreements have been declared illegal since 1911 as prior to the decision of that year, and, incidentally, the decisions have been in line with the interpretations of common law doctrines as applied prior to the passage of the Sherman Law. In such loose-knit combinations the effect of practices on competitors and the public has always been the test of validity. (Case citations).—*M. H. Waterman*.

13674. UNSIGNED. Validity of a statute granting the state change of venue in a criminal trial. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17 (3) Mar. 1932: 399-402.—Many states of the U. S. have constitutional provisions guaranteeing the right to a trial in the county where the crime was committed. Most of these states have held that the privilege of a change of venue cannot therefore be conferred by statute; but in a minority of such states the courts have held otherwise. Where state constitutions do not contain the specific provisions, in all instances but one (California) the courts have upheld statutes conferring upon the state the privilege of a change of venue for cause.—*J. H. Leek*.

13675. W., L. H. Extending term of prosecuting attorneys. *Indiana Law J.* 7 (7) Apr. 1932: 438-441.—In *Robinson v. Moser* (Indiana 1931—179 N.E. 270) the Indiana supreme court held unconstitutional a statute which extended the term of office of prosecuting attorneys elected at a previous election and which in effect deprived the voters of the opportunity to vote for such officers at the succeeding general election. There is nothing in the Indiana constitution to prevent the legislature from passing such a statute, and it can be held unconstitutional only by extending the due process doctrine to political rights and privileges.—*L. Arnold Weissberger*.

13676. WITTE, EDWIN E. The Federal Anti-Injunction Act. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16 (6) May 1932: 638-658.—The Federal Anti-Injunction Act is a practi-

cal measure which will put an end to "yellow dog" contracts and to the most serious abuses of injunctions. It will serve as a powerful stimulus to state legislation. The measure was a compromise. The gist of it is that individual non-union contracts shall not furnish a basis for any equitable or legal relief and that no injunction shall forbid any workman to become or remain a member of any labor organization nor any other person to persuade a workman to join such an organization. It prohibits enjoining workmen from ceasing or refusing to perform any work or to remain in any relation of employment or from assembling peaceably in promotion

of their interests in a labor dispute. It forbids injunctions against giving publicity to the facts of labor disputes and financially supporting the workmen involved. It does not, however, forbid injunctions against boycotting and it deals with picketing only under the name of "patrolling." Most important of all, it does not declare the enumerated acts to be lawful but merely denies equitable relief against them. It is based on the theory that since the constitution vests in congress the power to create inferior federal courts, congress can define and limit their jurisdiction as it sees fit.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12958, 13032, 13046, 13633, 13642, 13837)

GENERAL

13677. UNSIGNED. Economic advisory organizations recently established in other countries. *Stone & Webster J. 49* (4) Apr. 1932: 247-283.—The last decade has seen the establishment of governmental councils for the investigation of special economic problems in France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and Great Britain. In Greece a similar organization has been proposed, and in other countries, including the U. S. and Australia, special inquiries along the same lines have been conducted. The British council gives expert advice to the government; others, like the French and German, are representative of public opinion, and are a means for the interpretation of national policy to the people. Each differs from the others in its purpose and function, but all make for a coordination and continuity in national policy.—*Ernestine Wilke.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

13678. EPSTEIN, LEO. Die Stellung der nationalen Minderheiten im innerstaatlichen Recht der Tschechoslowakei. [The legal status of racial minorities in Czechoslovakia.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6(3) Mar. 1932: 193-212.—Czechoslovakia recognizes no subjective rights flowing from the treaty for the protection of minorities, but places her minorities at the discretion of the Czech and Slovak majority. While during the last five years the German minority has secured representation in legislature and government, this does not mean that its position has been improved in a positive sense, but rather that further unfavorable action has been prevented. Admitting the numerical and cultural superiority of the Bohemians, who form slightly over half of the population, and control the capital of the state, the Slovaks find the result of their liberation from the Austrian dynasty rather disappointing. All minorities find the highly centralized structure of state hampering and resent the unequal distribution of power in favor of the Czechs. The article analyzes the problems arising from this situation under the following headings: rules for citizenship, legal and actual equality, language legislation, cultural legislation, documentary provisions for the protection of minorities.—*Johannes Mattern.*

GERMANY

13679. APELT, WILLIBALT. Der neueste Gesetzentwurf über das Reichsverwaltungsgericht. [The latest draft of a federal administrative court act.] *Verwaltungsarchiv.* 36(2) Apr. 1931: 137-161.—The fifth legislative attempt of the federal government to fulfill the promise of art. 107 of the Weimar constitution by establishing a federal supreme administrative

court is based on a compromise and, therefore, does not aim at a unification of administrative justice in Germany. The actual draft, however, deserves recognition as a hopeful beginning because it avoids precluding future potentialities on the way toward national unity in administrative procedure.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13680. BANDMANN, EGON. Der Wirtschaftsbeirat. [The German economic advisory council.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(48) Nov. 27, 1931: 1933-1936.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13681. BREDT, JOHANN VICTOR. Die Frage der Reichsreform. [The problem of a reform of the Reich.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225(3) Sep. 1931: 225-237.—The pivotal problem in a reform of the Reich is the future position of Prussia. The following suggestions are discussed: (1) Greater Prussia, i.e., the annexation of north German confederate states to Prussian territory. Owing to constitutional clauses excluding a Prussian majority in the Reichsrat this would mean a predominance of south German states and would not serve the interests of the Reich. (2) Prussia's establishment as a Reichsland, under the authority of the German government and the Reichstag. This would prevent future frictions between Prussia and the south German confederate states. (3) Change of Prussian provinces into confederate states, with a general administration of some departments of public affairs by the Reich, including those confederate states now surrounded by Prussian territory. This suggestion would probably evoke considerable difficulties regarding territorial integrity on the part of both northern and southern German states.—*Hans Frerik.*

13682. LEIBHOLZ, GERHARD. Regierung und Parlament. [Cabinet and parliament.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 53(2) Jan. 9, 1932: 21-24.—Parliament in its legislative role is not entitled to break up the frame of the constitution by usurping administrative functions constitutionally assigned to the cabinet.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13683. SCHMITT, CARL. Grundsätzliches zur heutigen Notverordnungspraxis. [Fundamental aspects of the actual practice of emergency decrees.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 53(9) Feb. 27, 1932: 161-165.—The use of the emergency power of the president of the Reich displays a trend toward a new type of political organization: the administrative state.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

HUNGARY

13684. TOMCSÁNYI, MORIZ v. Ungarns konstitutionelle Entwicklung und gegenwärtige staatsrechtliche Lage. [The constitutional development of Hungary and her present constitutional status.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6(3) Mar. 1932: 173-193.—The article gives a descriptive enumeration of the constitutional events and documents pertaining to Hungary from the mutual treaty between the seven Hungarian tribal headmen in 988 to the Treaty of Trianon in 1921 and an analysis

of constitutional legislation and government since that time.—*Johannes Matern.*

IRISH FREE STATE

13685. O'SULLIVAN, D. J. The constitution of the Irish Free State. *Neuphilol. Monatsschr.* 1(12) Dec. 1930: 582-595.—Sixteen amendments since 1922 have made the following important changes in the Irish constitution: (1) The maximum term of the dáil has been extended from four to six years and its chairman has been given indefinite tenure by the provision that the same person shall be considered automatically re-elected as long as he wants the office. (2) The period of time for which the seanad may suspend the dáil's legislation has been measurably increased and the 60 members of the seanad are hereafter to be elected by the dáil and seanad acting jointly, instead of by the electorate. One-third of these members are to be elected every 3 years instead of one-fourth every 4 years and the terms are to be 9 instead of 12 years. (3) All 12 of the ministers may be included in the cabinet which is considered collectively responsible to the dáil. The five so-called extern ministers, individually responsible to the dáil, may thus, in practice, be abolished. (4) The initiative and referendum for ordinary legislation have been abandoned. (5) The power of the oireachtas (dáil and seanad) to amend the constitution by ordinary legislative processes has been extended from 1930 to 1938.—*Arnold J. Zürcher.*

ITALY

13686. ROCCO. La législation fasciste. [Fascist legislation.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 24-1(2) Feb. 1932: 231-258.—A few statutes have produced the fascist state out of the former liberal disorganization. These laws have strengthened the power of the executive in its relations with parliament and with extra-legal forces such as the press. Labor unions and other professional organizations also have been the subject of legislation, since their policies necessarily must be subservient to the policy of the state. Acts have been passed which permit the state to coordinate economic, cultural, religious, and recreational activities. It is not believed that provisions for the public safety should be restricted by the principle of individual liberty; consequently, the Public Security Act of 1931 contains provisions that were not known in the old liberal state. The close relationship which exists between all of the fascist legislative reforms is an example of the value of the doctrines of fascism which support the principles of a strong social organization as opposed to the disintegrating influences of the liberal state.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

JAPAN

13687. QUIGLEY, HAROLD. The trend to democracy in Japan. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(788) Aug. 1931: 169-175.—With Prince Saionji, the last of the elder statesmen, the restraining hand of the *genro* will pass. But there are several other obstacles between the rule of public opinion and the emperor. One of these is the privy council which still stands between the cabinet and the emperor. Another feature is the fact that the cabinet is divided into civil and military, and the cabinet does not yet seem to have got full control of the administration. Nor has the lower chamber got control of the cabinet. Signs are that popular interest in elections is increasing. The influence of the clans is being replaced by that of industry and finance, though the people themselves have not made their impression yet on politics and the elections are marred by widespread corruption.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

SPAIN

13688. UNSIGNED. Constitución de la República Española. [Constitution of the Spanish Republic.] *Bull. Spanish Studies.* 9(34) Apr. 1932: 65-89.—A reprint of the official text of the Spanish constitution ratified by the cortes on Dec. 9, 1931.—*Arnold J. Zürcher.*

UNITED STATES

13689. HANNAH, PAUL F. The court of claims—court or commission? *Tax Mag.* 10(4) Apr. 1932: 121-124; 148-149.—There is no question as to the need of this sort of tribunal. Congress has the power to abolish the court or to limit its jurisdiction. But whether, once a decision has been handed down, judgment has been entered, and the president has sent the judgment to congress for payment, the legislative body may order the court to try the case *de novo* is an entirely different question, the answer to which depends on the basic question of whether the court is a judicial forum or a commission.—*M. H. Hunter.*

13690. UNSIGNED. Re-apportionment of congressional districts by legislative action. *Iowa Law Rev.* 17(3) Mar. 1932: 390-394.—The term legislature might be interpreted as only the members of the bicameral body of the legislative branch, or as the sum total of all agencies exercising legislative power. The term as used in the federal constitution might mean either, but the nature of the act concerned should determine. The question of reapportionment is clearly legislative. Ratification of amendments is, on the other hand, not legislative. Consequently, the governor's signature is necessary in the first case, but not in the second.—*J. H. Leek.*

YUGOSLAVIA

13691. STARZYŃSKI, STANISLAV. Několik poznámek k nové jugoslovanské ústavě. [Remarks on the new Yugoslav constitution.] *Právní Obzor.* 15(4) Feb. 15, 1932: 129-132.—The new constitution is shorter by 22 articles than that of 1921. The new title of the state is characteristic, emphasizing the union of all branches of the nation. The bi-cameral system is introduced. Formerly the monarchy was considered constitutional and parliamentary, and now only constitutional. The ministers are not responsible to parliament. While the powers of the king are increased, all his acts must be countersigned by ministers. The representation of minorities and the secrecy of voting were abolished. The present Yugoslav system is neither a parliamentary nor a constitutional monarchy.—*J. S. Rouček.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 12605, 13219, 13657, 13669, 13674-13675, 13814, 13895)

GERMANY

13692. HUBER, E. R. Die Stellung der Geschäftsregierungen in den deutschen Ländern. [The legal position of acting cabinets in the German states.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 37(3) Feb. 1, 1932: 194-199.—According to many state constitutions, resigning cabinets have to bridge over the gap until a new cabinet is formed by continuing governmental activities as acting cabinets. But the scope of constitutional power of acting cabinets is limited to temporary actions and matters demanding immediate attention.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

UNITED STATES

13693. DABAGH, THOMAS S., and WOOD, FRED B. California legislation in 1931: A review. *California Law Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1932: 286-292.—Only a portion of the 1220 laws passed in 1931 are of general

application, and of these many will touch only certain portions of the public. An analysis of the laws should be qualitative, not quantitative. The statutes involved a reclassification of counties in accordance with the new census. There were several comprehensive code revisions. Laws were passed dealing with liability. The aid to the indigent was amended to require residence in the state for three years instead of for one. Laws were passed to permit installment payment of fines in misdemeanor cases, to provide teletype communication between key cities of the state, to establish a board of prison terms and paroles, to provide for the study of the costs of crime and penal methods, and to control weapons employed in criminal activity. Statutes establishing new business regulation and standard laws were passed. One law provides that certain price maintenance contracts will no longer be unlawful. On the subject of state administrative organization, one new department and one new bureau were created. One investigating commission was created and the life of another was continued. There was much legislation passed dealing with special districts. No radical changes were made in the tax system, but the establishing of a tax research bureau is of importance. There was much detail on the subject of schools, streets and highways, elections, and counties. Two laws passed by the legislature were subjected to the referendum.—*Charles Aikin.*

13694. MOLEY, RAYMOND. When politics seasons justice. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 448-465.—The higher courts in New York State are a distinct contrast in superiority with some of the lower courts in the same state. Appointment of judges in the lower courts by the judges of the higher courts would distinctly improve the calibre of justice in the lower courts. That the judges of the higher courts may be elective and therefore, in part, political, does not alter the case. Such judges deal more with problems of policy; judges in the lower courts deal with matters needing more just plain common sense.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13695. SHERMAN, LINN. North Dakota's referendum law. *Dakota Law Rev.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 45-49.—A summary tracing the various changes, from the original adoption to the present, in the referendum provisions of the constitution of North Dakota.—*Waldo Schumacher.*

13696. WHITE, KEMBLE. The amendments proposed by the West Virginia constitutional commission. *West Virginia Law Quart.* 38(1) Dec. 1931: 1-13.

RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 11856, 13840)

UNITED STATES

13697. AUMANN, F. R. The justice of the peace in Ohio. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 23-31.—An examination of the operation of the justice of the peace court in one state. The satisfactory and unsatisfactory features of the plan are considered and substitutes for the present system are set forth.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13698. FEIGHTNER, HAROLD C. Indiana county government. *Indiana Hist. Bull.* 9(6) Mar. 1932: 259-402.—The 92 counties in Indiana are almost entirely legislative creations and have no powers except those conferred or delegated by the general assembly. The structure of county government in Indiana is unlike that of the federal or state governments, where legislative, executive, and judicial divisions are sharply defined. This study discusses the organization and functioning of county government in Indiana at the present time.—*Charles M. Kneier.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 12482, 12486, 12491, 12493, 12561-12562, 12566-12568, 13116, 13835, 13923, 13947)

GENERAL

13699. GEISMAR. Du rôle comparé des administrateurs coloniaux dans les possessions africaines de la France et de l'Angleterre. [A comparative study of colonial administrators in French and British Africa.] *Afrique Française. Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (10) Oct. 1931: 574-575.—*Pierre Winkler.*

13700. RITSHER, WALTER H. What constitutes readiness for independence. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(1) Feb. 1932: 112-122.—Objective criteria are needed to determine when dependent peoples have reached a point at which they are ready for independence. A criterion has been roughly stated in the Jones Act as the ability to maintain "a stable government" and in art. 22 of the League of Nations Covenant, by inference, the test is the ability of the peoples of the mandates to "stand by themselves." There are, however, no standards for determining when the peoples have arrived at these points. A list of factors should include potential military force, the degree of united public opinion, standards of health, sanitation, justice, public order, etc. Study is needed to determine whether these factors can be reduced to quantitative terms. It must then be determined what point on a given scale shall constitute the turning point between capacity and incapacity. The relative weight to be given to the various criteria must also be fixed.—*B. H. Williams.*

FRANCE

13701. CLAVEL, MARIE. La politique sanitaire en Afrique Française. [Sanitary policy in French Africa.] *Afrique Française. Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (9) Sep. 1931: 549-555.—*Pierre Winkler.*

13702. COURTOT. Au sujet de la création du gouvernement du Centre Africain. [The creation of a government of Central Africa.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 10 1927-1928 (pub. 1929): 541-545.—The formation of a central government for Chad and Niger would be of mutual advantage financially, politically, and economically.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13703. DESPOIS, JEAN. Le collège Sadiki et le problème de l'enseignement secondaire indigène en Tunisie. [The Sadiki high school and the problem of secondary education for natives in Tunisia.] *Afrique Française. Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (11) Nov. 1931: 666-671.—The "Collège Sadiki" was organized some 40 years ago to provide civil servants for the state. It is run on the lines of the French *lycée*, and instruction is given in French and Arabic. The pupils are exclusively Tunisians and Moslems. For 30 years the system worked admirably, but recently democratic reforms have raised considerably the number of pupils, hence the ranks of candidates for admission to government posts have become hopelessly overcrowded. Pupils, having graduated from Sadiki College, are generally averse to following their fathers' business or to returning to the land; general discontent and ill-feeling result in aggressive nationalism.—*Pierre Winkler.*

13704. GAUTIER, E. F. L'Algérie du centenaire. [The Algeria of the centenary.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 13 1929 (pub. 1930): 57-72.—A review of the relations between France and Algeria over a century.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13705. GOT, AMBROISE. La France en Tunisie. [France in Tunisia.] *Mercure de France.* 227(788) Apr. 15, 1931: 257-282.—In spite of the many problems brought about by the change from the Italian to the French régime, the French may well be proud of their

accomplishments in Tunisia. In general, a greater degree of order and prosperity has resulted, and the Tunisians seem to prefer the protection of the French to the domination of Italy.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13706. VATIN-PÉRIGNON, E. Le bilan de l'exposition coloniale. [Balance sheet of the Colonial Exposition.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 486-491.—The purpose of the Colonial Exposition held in 1931 was to imbue public opinion with a colonial consciousness, an imperial sense, to bring home to Frenchmen that the future of France lies beyond the seas, and that France, when needed, must rally as unitedly behind her colonies as behind her European frontiers. These objects were completely realized. The exposition was of value also in giving occasion for the fraternizing of attending foreign colonials with French colonials. The era of colonial competition is over. The colonial powers must draw closer together and cooperate in a common work of civilization.—*Frank M. Russell.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13707. BARTON, WILLIAM. The Indian provincial system and the reforms. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(782) Feb. 1931: 154-162.

13708. BOWER, ROBERT. The language question in Malta. *Natl. Rev.* 97(590) Apr. 1932: 472-478.

13709. GIGLIO, CARLO. Inghilterra ed Iraq. [England and Iraq.] *Nuova Antologia.* 276(1416) Mar. 16, 1931: 224-243.—A review of the relations between Great Britain and Iraq under the mandate. The Mosul oil question, the Kurdish question and the treaties between England and Iraq, including that of June 30, 1930, are considered. The settlements reached have been favorable to England in each case. England, "abandoning all the burdens and acquiring all the advantages of the mandate" will keep its control over Iraq. The source and outlet of Iraq's petroleum will remain in English hands.—*J. G. Heinberg.*

13710. HOLLAND, ROBT. The prospects of Indian federation. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(665) Sep. 1931: 297-314.—For centuries offices and honors were held by Moslem leaders, but with the recruitment of Indians by secular education tests the Hindus have secured all the posts. In addition, it appears to Moslems that since the non-cooperation movement Britain makes concessions to the Gandhi pressure. If the government is not strictly unpartisan with the executive independent of legislature, how can it guarantee minority rights if the executive becomes responsible to the legislature? This problem can only be settled by the Indians themselves. Another difficulty is the increasing determination of the princes that federation must be voluntary on their part and by individual treaty. The federation thus appears founded on false hopes and is doomed to failure. Yet everywhere the strong arm of the government has been undermined. Britain must see that in whatever government is set up the central government is strong and powerful.—*Hugh McD. Clokie.*

13711. LASKI, HAROLD J. India at the crossroads. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 486-502.—The Second Round Table Conference on India was not a complete failure and all British parties are pledged to a new government for that country. One of the chief difficulties is that of differences of opinion among the Indians themselves. Their demands are in many cases impossible of fulfillment if India is ever to be united. The viceroy has made matters worse since the conference. Gandhi is a martyr and a policy of repression has once more been instituted. Willingdon must release Gandhi and attempt to govern by cooperation rather than by dictatorial methods. The success of British

policy will depend much upon the results of the various committees now working out details of organization, the franchise, finance, and the relation of the princes in the new federal state.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13712. WEULERSSE, JACQUES. Autour de la "Table Ronde." [The Round Table Conference.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(447) Feb. 10, 1932: 87-103.—The first Round Table Conference, 1930, accepted the principle of a federation of all India. The Indian delegates returned with certain definite promises from the British government. Gandhi was released from jail and formed the pact of Delhi with the Viceroy, Lord Erwin, which was to serve as a *modus vivendi* until an agreement should be reached between the constituent parts of India. Due to disagreement between Mussulman and Hindu, between the princes of native India, and between radicals and conservatives, a federation appeared impossible of attainment. Thus, the second Round Table was called at the end of September, 1931, but this too was soon wrecked by the problems of minority representation and British reservations concerning the Indian army, foreign relations and finance.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

PORTUGAL

13713. PENHA GARCIA, JOSÉ de. O fomento da producção indigena na moderna politica colonial. [Encouragement of native agriculture by the modern colonial policy.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 46a(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1928: 239-254.—A discussion of the colonial agricultural problems of the Portuguese colonies.

UNITED STATES

13714. GILMORE, EUGENE A. An experiment in government and law in the Philippines. The development of law in the Philippines. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16(1) Dec. 1930: 1-19; (4) Jun. 1931: 465-479.—In establishing a popular representative form of government modeled after the typical American state constitution, modifications not only in the actual administration were effected but the development of a new system of jurisprudence began. Although the civil law derived from Spain still occupies an influential place, its influence has been diminished by the introduction of American derived statutes and the use of Anglo-American case law. A Philippine jurisprudence, drawn from both civil and common law, is resulting.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13715. VEATCH, ROY, and BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. America's stake in the Philippines. *Current Hist.* 35(6) Mar. 1931: 765-772.—The Philippine Islands are strategically located for American trade and commerce, and form at the same time a strong naval and military base. One of the chief arguments against independence for the Philippines is that it will destroy the political and military balance of power in the Pacific. Sentiment for Philippine independence is strong in the U. S. among the agricultural classes as a protection for their products. Anti-Filipino riots in the past few years in California have converted many more to independence. Because of American economic policy certain prominent Filipinos are advocating a policy of gradual rather than immediate independence. Most of the government offices are held by Filipinos, and it seems that they are as able to govern themselves as the people of Egypt, Iraq, India, and Syria. The United States should provide a round table conference with the Filipino people to work out an adjustment of economic differences preceding independence.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12689, 13014-13015, 13108, 13111, 13604, 13678, 13687, 13694, 13710, 13839, 13842, 13844, 13848, 13949-13950)

AUSTRIA

13716. S., J. Die österreichische Heimatschutz (Heimwehr-) bewegung und das Gesamtdeutschum. [The Austrian Heimwehr movement and Pan-Germanism.] *Volk u. Reich*. 8(1) 1932: 40-47.—Fundamentally the Heimwehr movement is a revival of the idea of the general *Wehrpflicht*. Peculiarities of the different *Länder* in Austria made national unification of the movement difficult. In 1929 the influence of the movement was predominant, but in the elections in the fall of 1930 it received a serious setback and split into two groups. The *putsch* of Sept. 13, 1931, was due to an over hasty decision of Pfrimer. Legitimism will not capture the Heimwehr as it has no prospects in Austria.—*John B. Mason*.

BELGIUM

13717. DUPRÉEL, EUGÈNE. Le libéralisme libéral. [Liberal liberalism.] *Flambeau*. 12(5) May 1, 1929: 29-38; (6) Jun. 1, 1929: 138-148.—Of the three rival parties, Catholic, Socialist, and Liberal, the last mentioned is sustained by deepest rootage. The first two tend to radicalism, their only difference being the point of departure. The doctrines of both are elemental and obsolete. The new Liberal retains all of the excellence of the old Liberal thought, but it advocates more strongly the freedom of the individual, as well as the freedom of the social group. The perfection of the group is obtained by a search for and the development of the good qualities inherent in the individual.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

13718. MASARÍK, H. Nové zákony jazykové v Belgii. [New language laws in Belgium.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 168-177.—In 1931 the Belgian army was divided into language units on the basis of the language law of 1928. In 1931 a law was passed with reference to primary and secondary schools. Another important bill has been introduced in parliament by Van Cauvellaert. In the discussion the Czech pre-war experiences and the post-war minorities policy were often quoted.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

CHINA

13719. BUCK, PEARL S. China and the foreign Chinese. *Yale Rev.* 21(3) Mar. 1932: 539-547.—The "foreign Chinese," those who have returned to their native land, after residence abroad, are a new group among the Orientals. They are no longer like the natural Chinese, but are another people.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

13720. IV. Chyby režimu. [The mistakes of the regime.] *Přítomnost*. 9(13) Mar. 30, 1932: 193-195.—The misery of Carpathian Ruthenia is caused by the defects of the Ruthene society and by the administration of the Czechoslovak authorities in the last 13 years. The autonomy guaranteed by the constitution and the peace treaties has not been put into practice. The new regime, on the other hand, failed to introduce new liberalism because of the Ruthenian opposition. The present governor, Rozsypal, is accused of hampering the organic development of the territory by supporting the wishes of the Agrarian party. The domination of the alcohol house owners is a sad chapter of these politics, and the number of the concessions granted to

them has doubled. The territory is governed by corruption, due to the practices of the Agrarian party.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

13721. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK. Dvě studie k československému jazykovému právu. [Two studies of the Czechoslovak language law.] *Právní Obzor*. 15(2) Jan. 15, 1932: 41-48; (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 81-86.—A detailed discussion of the legal provisions.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13722. PEŠKA, ZDENĚK. Národní menšiny a Československo. [National minorities and Czechoslovakia.] *Naše Doba*. 39(7) Apr. 1932: 409-413.—Certain changes and additions to the Czechoslovak law concerning minorities have not been accomplished, especially the proposal of all the minorities parties of Apr. 3, 1930, to create a minorities parliamentary committee, as well as the old plan to define sub-Carpathian autonomy. The Czechoslovak Social Democratic party favors the formation of individual nationalities in Czechoslovakia into legal corporations which would administer their own school and cultural affairs. The privileged position of the Czechoslovak language cannot be abolished, but more privileges might be given to the German language as the strongest minorities language, though this would mean a change of the constitutional law. A change in the spirit of the execution of the present laws is needed.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13723. SOBOTA, EMIL. Národnostní v ČSR. [Nationalities in Czechoslovakia.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 202-207.—The Czechoslovak and German agrarian parties in January, 1932, sent memoranda on economic problems to the government. The German minorities do not oppose the Danubian plan, but it is opposed vigorously by the Magyars. The German national party, which failed to be elected to the Senate in 1929, is further falling apart. Czechoslovakia has recently experienced a wave of *Hakenkreuzlerism*.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13724. STA. Vzniká už národ podkarpatských Rusínů? [Is the nation of sub-Carpathian Ruthenians originating?] *Přítomnost*. 9(10) Mar. 9, 1932: 148.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

13725. X. Německá podvrtná činnost. [German subversive activity.] *Čechoslávák*. 12(3) Mar. 15, 1932: 69-72.—The German National Socialist Labor party in Czechoslovakia has 8 deputies and senators and is really connected with German Hitlerism. In April, 1929, the statutes of the society *Volkssport, national-sozialistischer Verband für Wandern, Radfahren, Spiel und Sport aller Art* in Fulnek were approved by the Czechoslovak ministry of the interior. But in the last three years the society has become the military organ of the party. Leaders have been imported from Germany, deputies Hanuš Krebs and Leo Schubert, and the movement is supported by the Hitler army. In July, 1931, the state prohibited the wearing of their uniforms. In November, 1931, the activity of the branches in Brno and Jablonec nad Nisou was stopped, and by decree of Feb. 22, 1932, #9921, the ministry of the interior dissolved the *Volkssport*. In Prague the leaders of a secret branch of the organization have been imprisoned. The total organization has 25,000 members.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

EGYPT

13726. EDWARDS, F. M. The Egyptian rural problem. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(788) Aug. 1931: 191-199.—When Britain entered Egypt the fellahin, the foundation of the social order, paid the entire land revenue and was fleeced unmercifully. Under British rule efficient administration, irrigation, markets, etc. were developed and taxation reformed. Lord Lloyd, on Britain's withdrawing, wished to retain some British officials in each

province, but was overruled by Whitehall and thus the local administration was surrendered without any check. As an inspector for the land tax department the author investigated conditions five years ago and today. Conditions are much worse. The population of 14,000,000 is 90% fellahin, most of whom are in debt. They regard prosperity as depending entirely on the cotton crop. The poverty of the country is due to:—ignorance and improvidence—only 8% are literate; continuous subdivision of land holdings; borrowing or purchasing on credit; population increase—from 2,920,480 in 1882 to 14,132,294 in 1927; lack of initiative in utilizing possible wealth; and land taxes.—*H. McD. Clotie.*

FINLAND

13727. HORNBERG, EIRIK. Uppror. [Uproar.] *Nya Argus.* 25 (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 53–54.—The Lappuan movement began with the statement that it was aimed solely at communism; but from that it turned to an attack on liberalism and moderate socialism, and can now only be adequately described as an attack on well-ordered society. The march on Helsingfors was aimed at the supreme power of the Finnish state.—*T. Kalljarvi.*

13728. MONTFORT, HENRI de. Le peuple de Finlande contre le communisme. [The people of Finland against communism.] *Mercur de France.* 223 (777) Nov. 1, 1930: 575–593.—In one concerted movement lasting a little over a year the people of Finland were successful in practically eradicating communism.—*Ailene E. Thornburgh.*

FRANCE

13729. FIDUS. Le Général Weygand. *Rev. d. Deux Mondes.* 101 (4) Jul. 1, 1931: 140–155.—Weygand, at present commander-in-chief of the French army, began his career as a cavalry instructor. During the World War he was chief of Foch's staff, president of the Allied Military Council at Versailles, and attended all conferences with the marshal. Outstanding among his achievements were the defeat of the Bolshevik forces in Poland in the summer of 1920 and his success in settling the Turko-Syrian frontier situation in 1923. He received his present command in February 1931 at the age of 64.—*Lillian K. Fuchs.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13730. GOBLET, Y.-M. Les débuts du gouvernement "national" en Angleterre. [The first steps of the "national" government in England.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (447) Feb. 10, 1932: 44–58.—The national government was reunited in February of this year with three problems to solve: (1) governmental economies, notably as to the allocation of the dole; (2) establishment of a currency not based on gold; (3) fabrication of a protective tariff to render a favorable balance of trade and preferential tariff scheme for the dominions. England's recent political evolution is toward a policy of statism, which, whether it is called nationalism or socialism, contains the same underlying characteristics as those exhibited by facism or bolshevism.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

13731. MUIR, RAMSAY. Political parties and the national crisis. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (782) Feb. 1931: 137–146.

HUNGARY

13732. PALKOVIČ, J. Madarská štatistická ročenka na rok 1930. [Magyar statistical yearbook for 1930.] *Čechoslovák.* 12 (4) Apr. 15, 1932: 123.—In 1930, 2,884 Slovak children were in Hungarian kindergarten schools without being taught their language. The Slovaks in Hungary have no Slovak school and only 50 Magyar-Slovak schools, in which 8,388 Slovak children were taught; altogether there were 15,512 Slovak chil-

dren. No Slovak instruction was given to 1875 Slovaks in upper grammar schools, 1548 in agricultural, and 374 in self-administrative schools; 860 teachers speak Slovak, but not one admits that he is a Slovak. In all secondary schools there were 170 Slovaks, in commercial 27, and in agricultural 6; but not one Slovak was graduated. Only 5 Slovaks were registered in the universities.—*J. S. Rouček.*

IRISH FREE STATE

13733. O'SULLIVAN, M. D. Minorities in the Free State. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (512) Apr. 1932: 312–326.—Despite the exclusion of Ulster, Irish home rule has left the Free State with difficult minority problems. Legal machinery providing for protection by proportional representation and by constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion are not enough. The strong sentiment of many Irish Catholics demands complete elimination of the 7% of Protestants. Graduates of Trinity College frequently encounter discrimination and the Roman church has exerted its influence distinctly in favor of the new National University. A minority question also arises in connection with language, as the government policy is one of making Gaelic, a dead language, compulsory. The minorities at first looked to the special guarantees included in the treaty of 1921 for ultimate protection, but the Cosgrave government abolished the appeals to the privy council.—*Chester Kirby.*

JAPAN

13734. ISWOLSKY, HÉLÈNE. Mandchourie, Changhaï. [Manchuria, Shanghai.] *Rev. de France.* 12 (8) Apr. 15, 1932: 735–747.—The Japan of warlike and chivalrous spirit seems to have awakened once more. The spirit of Hideyoshi, the great military chief of the 16th century, a man of the people, is almost visibly hovering over Tokyo. All those who have lived a few months in Japan are conscious of a patriotic exaltation which seems permanent.—*Julian Park.*

LITHUANIA

13735. MEYER, PERCY. Litauens bevölkerungspolitisches Antlitz. [Lithuania's population problem.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (4) Jan. 1931: 218–223.—Lithuania, which had remained at a standstill in population 1914–1923 because of war, revolution, and emigration, is now increasing rapidly. With North America closed to further immigration, it is fortunate that the land has not yet been densely settled, permitting internal expansion.—*Samuel Kalish.*

POLAND

13736. HENRICI, W. Der Werdegang des Marschall Pilsudski. [The development of Marshal Pilsudski.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (8) May 1931: 463–469.—Pilsudski's life-long struggle for a re-created Poland was national in scope, rather than political or social. His origin made hatred of Russia natural. His ceaseless efforts placed the Polish legions on the field; his tenacity made the Versailles Treaty recognition inevitable. But he was unequal to the task of post-war rehabilitation.—*Samuel Kalish.*

13737. OOSTEN, RICHARD van. Die staatsbildenden Kräfte in Polen. [The state-forming forces in Poland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (12) 1931: 659–671.—All recent Polish leaders, with the exception of Pilsudski, have failed in their task as "state-forming" forces. All political tasks (the constitution, taxation, cultural and agrarian reform legislation) have been made objects of bargaining. Deputies have sold their votes for political or personal advantage, the same as 200 years ago.—*John B. Mason.*

13738. UNSIGNED. Die Affaire von Brest-Litowsk. [The affair of Brest-Litovsk.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (12) 1931: 704-711.—Details of the barbaric treatment given to the political opponents of the Pilsudski government in the Brest-Litovsk jail. The government refused to investigate the affair or even discuss it in parliament.—*John B. Mason.*

13739. UNSIGNED. Die Missachtung der Minderheitenverpflichtungen. [Disregard of obligations toward minorities.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (12) 1931: 681-692.—The Polish policy toward minorities has a definite general tendency toward denationalization, more or less by force, and the limitation of possibilities for their development.—*John B. Mason.*

13740. UNSIGNED. Die Rechtsversprechungen und Rechtssicherungen für die Minderheiten. [Legal promises and guarantees for the minorities.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (12) 1931: 672-680.—Excerpts in German and French from eight documents—diplomatic notes, treaties, the Polish constitution, etc.—*John B. Mason.*

RUMANIA

13741. OPREANU, SABIN. Regiuni de colonizare in România. [Colonization sections in Rumania.] *Observatorul Soc. Econ.* (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 56-62.—In the west zone of the Rumanian frontier, after the war, the government helped some 20,000 persons to establish new homes. In Dobruja about 60,000 people were colonized. The latter are almost all emigrants from Macedonia.—*I. Adămoiu.*

13742. WILSON, PHILIP WHITWELL. Revision, security, and the minorities. *Roumania.* 7 (3-4) Jan. 1932: 76-84.—Security, economic and political, is not dependent upon the provisions of the peace treaties. Political settlements which have affected economic relations were made subsequent to the peace settlement. Nor would the revision of treaties get rid of the minorities' problem and it would certainly not improve the relations between the nationalities which are now at odds. The solution of the minorities problem lies in respecting treaty provisions, by which minorities rights are now protected, not in revising treaties. The affairs of the Hungarians in Transylvania are in no worse state than were the affairs of the Rumanians under Hungarian rule before the war. Furthermore, the land and religious policies of the Rumanian government which it is alleged have brought hardships upon individual members of the Magyar minority have been carried out in all parts of Rumania. They have been carried out and no change of policy now would alter the present conditions. In spite of the supposed oppression about which so much has been written, but not always substantiated, there are evidences of friendly relations between the Magyars and Rumanians.—*H. B. Calderwood.*

SPAIN

13743. BARTEL, PAUL. Oû va l'Espagne? [Whither Spain?] *Rev. Hebdom.* 41 (15) Apr. 9, 1932: 219-237.

13744. MARVAUD, ANGLE. La seconde république espagnole. [The second Spanish Republic.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 492-521.—The revolution in Spain differed from preceding revolutions in that it was essentially civil rather than military in character. The great mass of the people have in the past been completely indifferent to public questions. The evolution of political ideas and movements has always come from a small elite of intellectuals, frequently joined by officers of the army and perhaps by representatives of the laboring classes. The intellectuals have not been the only artisans of the recent revolution. Leaders of labor organizations and especially the socialists have participated. The general position of the intellectuals is that it is necessary to break deliberately with the past and create a new Spain.—*Frank M. Russell.*

13745. ROMANONES, COMTE de. La république en Espagne. [The republic in Spain.] *Revue d. Deux Mondes.* 101 (4) Jul. 1, 1931: 288-307.—Whether the republican government will survive or not lies in its ability to dominate the economic situation and to satisfy the more radical elements. The greatest danger lies with the peasants who are desperate; in agrarian reform the present republic can find its greatest security.—*Lillian K. Fuchs.*

USSR

13746. DILLON, E. J. Mon second voyage en Russie. [My second voyage in Russia.] *Europe Nouv.* 12 (580) Mar. 23, 1929: 386-388; (583) Apr. 13, 1929: 482-485; (587) May 11, 1929: 612-615; (605) Sep. 14, 1929: 1235-1237.—Improvements under the Soviet regime are manifest on every side. Reforms have been made in public instruction and in the agrarian system; libraries have multiplied; museums have been enriched by the addition of private collections; and illiteracy has diminished. The peasants owe a great debt of gratitude to the Bolsheviks, for through them they have been pulled out of lethargy to the realization that they have a part to play in public activities. (See Entry 2: 8276.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13747. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Russia's new religion. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134 (3487) May 4, 1932: 511-513.

13748. STRATIL-SAUER, G. Bei deutschen Bauern in Wolhynien. [The German colonists in Volhynia.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (4) Jan. 1931: 203-210.—A description of the conditions of the German colonists in Volhynia, as viewed by the author personally in 1928. These peasants, inculcated with German traditions, had built up a countryside the envy of their Russian neighbors. Despite the forced evacuation before the advancing German army and later during the civil war, they reorganized the district well enough to fall under the stigma "kulak."—*Samuel Kalish.*

13749. SZYMAŃSKI, A. Rewolucja bolszewicka od wewnątrz. [The Bolshevik revolution from within.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (186) 1930: 317-334.—A discussion on the basis of Trotsky's autobiography.—*A. Walawender.*

UNITED STATES

13750. DEWEY, JOHN. Political interference in higher education and research. *School & Soc.* 35 (895) Feb. 20, 1932: 243-246.—Following a wide variety of illustrations of interference with academic freedom, the author makes a plea for organized protest against indirect as well as direct attempts at such interference. The plan proposed is essentially the same as the "Thurstone Proposal," recently considered by the American Association of University Professors.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

13751. LIGGETT, WALTER W. The plunder of Chicago. *Amer. Mercury.* 25 (99) Mar. 1932: 269-279.—In bankrupt Chicago and Cook County, tax payers are mulched of approximately \$75,000,000 a year. There are 415 overlapping and sometimes conflicting political units. The gross corruption in the Chicago sanitary district, the south park district, and other units is described in detail, including the usual payroll padding; contract frauds; junketing expeditions; the sale of jobs to the highest bidder; tax rebating, hijacking, and shake-downs through political coal companies, etc.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

13752. SALTER, J. T. L'élú du peuple—portrait de l'ex-maire de Chicago. [The elect of the people—a portrait of the ex-mayor of Chicago.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 522-540.—Big Bill Thompson owed his remarkable political successes (1) to his recognition of the fact that the masses of voters are more

interested in entertainment than serious discussion of important issues; (2) to his personification of Chicago which, with its large heterogeneous population, retains the atmosphere and outlook of a frontier town; (3) to his skillful appeal to various racial elements and foreign groups in the population; (4) to a powerful political machine; (5) to his pandering to the appetites of the people, many of whom like a wide open town; (6) and to his talents as a showman.—*Frank M. Russell.*

YUGOSLAVIA

13753. CHRISTOPH, GERHARD. Der Jugoslawische Pseudo-Konstitutionalismus. [The pseudo-constitutional government in Yugoslavia.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(11) Feb. 1932: 712-722.—The elections for the Skupština that followed the constitution of Sep. 3, 1931, were boycotted in Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, and Slovenia. Half the senate was nominated by the king, the other half by the local governors. Both houses will play the role that the government has assigned them. The government makes hardly any efforts to hide its pan-Serbian tendencies. Among the opposition to the present régime of absolutism is the Serbian Radical party which seems to get rid of its corrupt party bosses and to get more European. Understanding between Radicals and Croatians is difficult, but progress has been made, and practically they are united against the present régime. Unrest is brewing among Serbian and Croatian students and among the Croatian farmers.—*Werner Neuse.*

13754. LOISEAU, CHARLES. Le royaume de Yougoslavie. [The kingdom of Yugoslavia.] *Ann. Pol. Française et Étrangère.* 5(3) Oct. 1930: 241-272.—Of the new states formed subsequent to the World War the kingdom of Yugoslavia has made the quickest and best adjustment. The natural homogeneity of the people explains in part their ability to become so quickly and successfully united. This has been fortunate for the peace of Europe.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

GENERAL

13755. JOSEPHSON, MATTHEW. How to make a coup d'état. *New Repub.* 70(906) Apr. 13, 1932: 231-233.—The successful coup is an organized military-technical and political maneuver the object of which is to get control of all the vital centers of modern industry and civic life, such as the power plants, water supply, gas and electric works, railroads etc. With these once in the control of the revolutionary party, the existing government, whether still sitting as a body or not, would be powerless. This technique was devised by Trotsky and first used in the October revolution in Russia in 1917. Mussolini used the same tactics in 1922. The article was inspired by *La technique du coup d'état*, translated from the Italian of C. Malaparte.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13756. HENDERSON, ARTHUR. L'avenir du Parti Travailleiste. [The future of the Labour party.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 70(7) Apr. 2, 1932: 193-194.—In spite of the tremendous agitation machinery of its adversaries and the unprecedented catastrophe befalling it in the desertion of its leader, the Labour party polled one vote out of every three in the last general election. The Labour party will surely come back. The party is now reorganizing its forces and preparing for the future.—*B. J. Hovde.*

UNITED STATES

13757. SAYRE, WALLACE S. Personnel of Republican and Democratic national committees. *Amer.*

Pol. Sci. Rev. 26(2) Apr. 1932: 360-362.—Analysis of 108 national party committeemen for the term 1928-1932 reveals that the average committeeman is 58.1 years of age, that 38% have had educational training of college rank, that a great majority are members of the Masonic Order and the Order of Elks, that in religious affiliations the Methodists predominate in the Republican party organization while the Episcopalians and Catholics lead in the Democratic, and that in political experience the average committeeman is a veteran of 20 years service. The average committeeman is a business man. Banking and insurance claims 31 Republicans and 16 Democrats; railroads and utilities, 13 Republicans, 7 Democrats; manufacturing, 13 Republicans, 4 Democrats; 20 Republicans and 24 Democrats are listed as lawyers, but only 19 of the 44 practice the profession independently of a major business activity. Analysis by sections reveals that banking and insurance predominate in all but two regions, where they are a close second.—*W. S. Sayre.*

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 12942, 13131, 13140)

AUSTRIA

13758. KIER, H. Grundmandat und Splitterpartei. [Original mandate and splinter parties.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(2) Jun. 1, 1931: 279-296.—The law regulating elections to the Austrian Nationalrat provides for two successive ascertainment of votes. Hondt's quotient is used to make a first distribution of mandates. The remaining seats, if any, are then apportioned by Hondt's recasting method. Parties that do not obtain at least one "original" mandate in the first ascertainment will not be considered in the recasting calculation. In January, 1931, several splinter parties brought action, claiming that this procedure violates the Austrian constitution which provides for a direct, proportional, equal, and secret vote. The supreme constitutional court's opinion upheld the election law, defining "proportional" as the principle that assures parties of numerically appreciable importance, rather than individuals, of a proportional representation. Splinter parties are to be kept out of parliament in the interest of efficiency; the equality provision forbids only class or plurality systems of election, but leaves it to the law-giver to choose any of a number of proportional systems. These reasons are not convincing. The *Nationalrat* represents the entire people, and it, not the parties, should be represented proportionally. Proportional representation can mean only one thing: The number of mandates falling upon one party must be to the total number of mandates as the number of votes for that party is to the total number of votes. The only lower numerical limit that can be set up as a prerequisite to recognition is Pernolet's quotient of elimination. The principle of equality in elections requires that the best efforts be made to give each vote not only its numerical value, but an equal resultant effect as well.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

13759. ŠKÁBA, JOS. Národnostní vývoj v zrcadle obecních voleb. [Nationalistic evolution in the mirror of communal elections.] *Čechoslovák.* 12(4) Apr. 15, 1932: 109-111.—The results of communal elections in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, from Oct. 16, 1927 to the end of 1931, are evident from the following analyses, limited to the communes in which two or more nationalities were candidates. In Bohemia there are 8427 communes with a Czech majority in 5803 and German in 2623. In Moravia-Silesia there are 3327 communes, with a Czech majority in 2535, German in 737, Polish

in 44, and Croat in 2. In 9 communes there is no national majority. In all groups there is an absolute and percentual growth of Czech votes; the German votes are decreasing. Very marked is the absolute and relative decrease of Polish votes in the communes dominated by Poles; communism is spreading there; in some places the trend of the Poles to Germans is discernible. The Croats usually vote for Czech or German candidates.—*J. S. Rouček.*

GREAT BRITAIN

13760. CHAUVIRÉ, ROGER. Après les élections anglaises. [After the English elections.] *Correspondant.* 103 (1660) Nov. 25, 1931: 520-540.—In the 1931 elections there were 1,286 candidates, of whom there were 517 Conservatives and 495 Labourites, for 615 seats. The Labour party was swept away and the Liberal party crushed; the Conservatives were victorious with a majority of 330 or more. The economic situation is mainly responsible for political disruption. During the first part of 1931 exports had fallen from £44,767,000 to £22,663,000. Imports exceeded exports.—*Florence Hoffer.*

13761. GOBLET, Y.-M. L'élection générale britannique du 27 octobre. [The British general elections of Oct. 27.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149 (444) Nov. 19, 1931: 213-225.—By the results of the recent election in Great Britain the English electorate indicated its willingness to undergo severe personal sacrifices in order to restore Britain's position in the financial and economic world.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

13762. RAFFETY, F. W. The conduct of elections. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (782) Feb. 1931: 163-168.

IRISH FREE STATE

13763. XXX. En Irlande: les élections du 16 février 1932. [Ireland: the elections of Feb. 16, 1932.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150 (448) Mar. 10, 1932: 28-32.—From 1922 to 1927 the Republicans under de Valera refused to recognize the authority of the Dail. In August, 1927, de Valera modified his politics and with his followers took his seat in the Dail. In March, 1930, the ministry was placed in the minority by an election, but Labourites and Republicans were not in accord to make their majority effective. After the election of the March, 16, 1932, Fianna Fail under de Valera obtained the plurality of seats. The balance of power remains in the hands of Labour which has an understanding with Fianna Fail and can be expected to work with them.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

SWITZERLAND

13764. GOSNELL, HAROLD F. The Swiss national council elections of 1931. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 351-353.—The Socialists maintained their relative position, but they failed to achieve hoped

for gains. The Independent Democrats were the heaviest losers; although they still remain the largest party. In most of the cantons, the parties opposed to the Socialists pooled their votes for the application of the preliminary quota. The exact mechanism of the electoral law is illustrated by the results in the canton of Geneva. Factors contributing to the stability of Swiss politics during the depression are discussed.—*Harold F. Gosnell.*

UNITED STATES

13765. CARPENTER, NILES. The social and economic elements in the forthcoming presidential election in U. S. A. *Christendom.* 1 (3) Sep. 1931: 197-203; (4) Dec. 1931: 280-288.—*Wallace S. Sayre.*

13766. OVERACKER, LOUISE. Direct primary legislation in 1930-31. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (2) Apr. 1932: 294-299.—A complete and detailed statement involving changes in direct primary laws made by the legislatures of the several states during 1930 and 1931. Idaho adopted the direct primary, Alabama made drastic changes, and Michigan repealed the presidential primary. Minor modifications in other states are noted and explained.—*Waldo Schumacher.*

13767. UNSIGNED. Political combinations in elections. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (5) Mar. 1932: 906-912.—This is a study of cases arising from legislative attempts to regulate fusions of small or independent party groups at regular elections. The manner in which smaller parties may unite on certain candidates to gain power or reduce the strength of major parties is a proper field for legislation. No doubt proportional representation would aid in eliminating abuses.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 14050-14051)

GERMANY

13768. KLIMMER. Verbote periodischer Druckschriften und Uniformverbote. [Suppression of periodicals and of uniforms in political organizations.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 26 (3) Feb. 1, 1932: 137-156; (4) Feb. 15, 1932: 201-219; (5) Mar. 1, 1932: 273-301; (6) Mar. 15, 1932: 353-361.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13769. MEYER, K. Presserechtliche Fragen. [Problems of the law regulating the press.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 25 (12) Jun. 15, 1931: 729-742.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13770. WEBER, ALFRED. Die Verstärkung des Ehrenschutzes gegen Beleidigungen im politischen Kampf. [Strengthening the protection of personal reputation against libel and slander in political campaigning.] *Juris. Rundsch.* 8 (4) Feb. 15, 1932: 37-39.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

LEGISLATION

PROCEDURE

13771. LEFAS, AUBERT. La réforme des méthodes du travail parlementaire. [The reform of parliamentary methods.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 52 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 499-521; 53 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 47-77; (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 401-432; 54 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 112-134.—There has been some discussion concerning the advisability of restricting somewhat the ease with which the chamber of deputies can go into secret session, and some proposals have been made toward rendering

secrecy more effective. A difficult problem is that of devising means to secure the more constant attendance of deputies. On the other hand, means to make unnecessary the constant attendance of members of the cabinet are needed. Debates upon the journal of the previous day should be prevented. Some changes in details in relation to the order of business have been proposed, as well as in the procedure upon matters before the house, both legislative and political, the control of debate, and methods of voting. (See Entry 3: 4583.)—*W. Reed West.*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION GENERAL

(See also Entries 12908, 13030, 13625, 13629, 13634, 13650, 13679, 13681-13682, 13683, 13796, 13840, 13855)

13772. BALTZELL, ERNEST R. Statutory rules and orders. *Indiana Law J.* 6(8) May 1931: 469-501.—The exigencies of modern government in Great Britain and the U. S. have resulted in the increased use of some governmental device of delegating powers to administrative officials. Parliament has no limitation in delegating legislative authority, but two constitutional limitations are imposed in the U. S. upon the powers of congress and the state legislatures. The effects of these limitations, however, have been slight, and an analysis shows that the same types of powers have been delegated in both countries.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13773. BASTIDE, CH. La bureaucratie en Angleterre. [Bureaucracy in England.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 1(4) Apr. 1929: 136-147.—Of all the Western powers Great Britain is the only one which for some ten years has been able to realize an ideal liberal government where the state maintains protection and assures absolute economic independence to its citizens. This strong centralization is, however, developing into a bureaucracy.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13774. BRIDGEN, J. B. Federal assistance to states [Australia.] *Econ. Rec.* (Melbourne). 7(13) Nov. 1931: 292-296.

13775. EBNER, A. Zur Frage der Rechtsgültigkeit der Anordnungen von Verwaltungsbehörden über Ausverkäufe. [On the validity of measures of administrative departments concerning sales.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 25(22) Nov. 15, 1931: 1288-1298.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13776. GRAVES, HENRY S. Government reorganization. *J. Forestry.* 30(5) May 1932: 539-543.—Historically the forest service policy has been one of developing resources in contrast to the land disposal policy of the department of interior. This vital difference is overlooked by the proposals advocating the transfer of the public forestry activities to that department. The engineers' attitude that the forest reserves are public works betrays complete ignorance of the principles governing forest administration. Fifteen reorganization bills now before congress fall in 5 groups: (1) grant of presidential authority to reorganize departments; (2) grant to transfer, consolidate, and coordinate land activities; (3) creation of a department of conservation to include all such functions; (4) establishment of a public works administration to include the forest service; (5) organization of an investigative commission. Most of these bills reveal serious misconceptions of the meaning of conservation. The one sound principle is that all activities relating to the protection and conservation of the soil and its products should be consolidated in one department. The department of agriculture is eminently fitted for this purpose.—*Bernard Frank.*

13777. HARLEY, HERBERT. The administration of a unified municipal court system. *Pub. Management.* 14(5) May 1932: 152-156.—Unified court system legislation for a large city should include various divisions to handle the main classes of cases, an area sufficiently large to embrace the principal suburbs, all of the judges available to serve in any trial courts of jurisdiction in the district, an administrative board of judges with power to determine subdivisions and administrative rules, the assignment of judges within the system by presiding judges of each division or the administrative board, and a unified clerk's office.—*Milton V. Smith.*

13778. HEYER, F. Behördenaufbau und Finanzen in England. [Structure of administration and public

finance in England.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225(2) Aug. 1931: 187-189.—Administration in Britain is much more centralized than in Germany; even Scotch authorities are closely connected with central administration in London. Legal procedure, too, is less complicated, and public finance, even in self-governing departments, depends on parliament and is under the central control of the audit department. Germany should bear this administrative and financial system in mind in starting a reform, though she is bound to take account of her national and historical peculiarities.—*Hans Frerk.*

13779. JELLINEK, WALTER. Wohlerworbene Besoldungsrechte der Beamten in Zeiten der Not. [Duly acquired salary rights of civil servants in times of emergency.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 53(3) Jan. 16, 1932: 41-47.—Correct interpretation of art. 129 of the Weimar constitution leads to the conclusion that a civil servant is legally entitled to a certain amount of salary definitely fixed in the classification act. The best way to adjust the public payroll to the needs of a period of financial crisis is special taxation of all salary recipients in the civil service by federal statute.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13780. KAISENBERG. Öffentliche Verwaltung und Büroreform. [Public administration and the reform of bureau technique.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 52(48) Nov. 28, 1931: 945-949.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13781. KERSTIENS. Die Reform des Polizeirechts in Preussen. [The reform of police law in Prussia.] *Verwaltungsarchiv.* 36(2) Apr. 1931: 206-223.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13782. KORNATZKI, von. Die zwischen- und übergemeindliche Zusammenarbeit im Entwurf eines preussischen Selbstverwaltungsgesetzes. [Cooperation of municipalities and the creation of independent inter-municipal organizations in the draft of a Prussian self-government act.] *Verwaltungsarchiv.* 36(3) Jul. 1931: 265-294.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13783. MULLINS, CLAUD. The first step towards cheaper justice. *Quart. Rev.* 258(512) Apr. 1932: 258-272.—The desired stimulus to judicial reform cannot be secured until a ministry of justice is set up and the lord chancellor is relieved of some of his excessive duties. This was recommended on good grounds by the Haldane Machinery of Government Committee in 1918. But it should be done only by the process of amalgamating the juridical part of the lord chancellor's duties with the home department without changing the name or status of the home secretary. At the same time the home secretary should be relieved of some of his miscellaneous duties, which would be more properly allocated to other departments. As the home secretary already has many judicial functions the change would unify judicial control and provide an efficient organ of government for working out the many reforms needed.—*Chester Kirby.*

13784. SCHÄFER, K. Das preussische Polizeiverwaltungsgesetz vom 1. Juni 1931. [The Prussian police administration act of June 1, 1931.] *Juris. Wochenschr.* 61(7) Feb. 13, 1932: 445-448.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13785. SZALAY, GABRIEL. Les années difficiles de la poste hongroise. [The difficult years of the Hungarian postal system.] *Rev. de Hongrie.* 45 Sep. 15, 1931: 57-68.—Prior to the World War the Hungarian postal system, including the telephone and telegraph, was a model of efficiency and enjoyed popular favor. During the war it was called upon to assume new and exacting duties and to operate with a reduced and poorly trained staff. It was threatened with actual ruin when, in 1918 and 1919, domestic revolt was followed by the Rumanian occupation. The process of reconstruction began in 1920 and, since that time, there has been a rapid and almost constant advance in organization, equipment, and methods. At the present time the system has recovered its pre-war efficiency and is

pressing on to new standards of service.—*Frederic W. Heimberger.*

13786. WOOLSEY, L. H. The legal adviser of the department of state. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 124-126.—The solicitor of the department of state has become the legal adviser of the department by act of congress Feb. 23, 1931. For 60 years, 1871-1931, the legal side of the activities of the department have been handled by an officer of the department of justice. This officer is now replaced by one appointed by the president and solely responsible to the department of state and to the president. The activities of the new office embrace those formerly performed by the solicitor and his staff.—*N. J. Padelford.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entry 13779)

13787. HOCH. Die Umgestaltung des Dienststrafrechts in Preussen. [The reorganization of disciplinary procedure in Prussia.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 52(50) Dec. 12, 1931: 985-988.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13788. HÜFNER. Wesen und Bedeutung der Personalnachweise im Sinne des Art. 129 Abs. 3 der Reichsverfassung. [Nature and significance of personal records of civil servants under art. 129 sec. 3 of the German constitution.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 26(6) Mar. 15, 1932: 367-384.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13789. MAXWELL, BERTRAM W. Civil service in Soviet Russia. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 318-324.—The Bolshevik civil service was composed, at first, of inexperienced personnel unqualified for their tasks; eventually, however, the new government succeeded in cleaning out inefficient elements and created a new service in accordance with communist ideas. Under the Soviet rule the civil servant has no privileged status and is classified merely as an employee of the state. The service is divided into various categories, and with the cooperation of professional unions a schedule of typical positions was created. During the early part of the communist regime the state employees reached enormous proportions, but later the personnel was reduced from 5,676, 279 to 3,500,000. Men and women are treated alike in the civil service. Graduates of Soviet higher institutions are preferred. Discipline is rigidly enforced. Tenure, compensation, working hours, and social insurance are regulated as in the cases of other workers in accordance with general provisions of the labor code. The responsible positions are usually held by members of the party, but in spite of this there is a constant struggle against the development of bureaucracy and frequent "purgings" are needed; however, a class of civil servants is being developed which is far superior to that of the tsarist regime.—*Bertram W. Maxwell.*

13790. PFIFFNER, JOHN M. Trends in public personnel organization. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26(2) Apr. 1932: 324-332.—A number of pronouncements on matters relative to the organization of a public personnel agency have emanated recently from various technical agencies, professional associations, and reform organizations. The old evangelism which placed primary emphasis on fighting the spoilsman is giving way to greater reliance in the perfection of a technique of administration. There is increasing dissatisfaction with removal provisions permitting a civil service commission independent of the administration to reinstate a suspended or removed employee after a quasi-judicial hearing. The independent civil service commission as an administrative agency is suffering a loss of prestige; the trend is toward integration of the administrative aspects of civil service under a single agency responsible

to the chief administrative officer and closely allied with the budget officer.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

13791. WHITE, LEONARD D. The civil service commission in the United States. *Rev. Internat. d. Sci. Admin.* 1(4) 1928: 419-436.—Civil service commissions in the U. S. are usually made up of three commissioners appointed by the executive (president, governor, mayor), each commissioner to serve six years, one member retiring every two years. The commissions have succeeded in concentrating the examining function in a single agency for each municipality and state in the U. S. They concern themselves primarily with examinations rather than with the classification of positions, the application of the methods of scientific management, the control of promotions, and the supervision of discipline.—*J. Pois.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 13539, 13553, 13568, 13639, 13640, 13646, 13648, 13665, 13726, 13751, 13778, 13885, 13888)

13792. COX, HAROLD. The economy report. *Contemp. Rev.* 140(789) Sep. 1931: 284-292.—A summary of the facts and conclusions presented in the (May) report of the committee on national expenditure.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13793. DUPEYRAT, J. Les finances communales et l'intervention de l'état. [Communal finances and the intervention of the state.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(448) Mar. 10, 1932: 1-15.—At the congress of mayors in 1919 the proposal was submitted for the first time that the state should, and could, aid the department and the commune in the execution of their general public works by the creation of a loan bureau advancing funds to those political divisions at lowered rates of interest. A scheme of this nature was adopted Dec. 4, 1931, by the chamber of deputies. A law of Apr. 1, 1931, contained several articles dealing with fundamental changes in the partition of expenditures.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

13794. HERRING, FRANK W. Facts about our increasing municipal costs. *Engin. News-Rec.* 108(10) Mar. 10, 1932: 365-368.—American cities are unavoidably costlier than they used to be. The population has increased and the purchasing power of the dollar has decreased. Cities have incurred new social and economic responsibilities in the last 25 years. Knowledge of public health has advanced and there has been a tremendous growth in the demands made upon the educational systems. Undoubtedly the most important factor of all has been the development of the automobile. Municipal governments have extended their functions by pressure from outside the city hall. The collapse of business has accentuated the value of the services that make urban civilization possible.—*E. Allen Helms.*

13795. HUSTON, JOSEPH WALLACE. Allocation of corporate net income for the purposes of taxation. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(7) Mar. 1932: 725-760.—Twenty states levy income taxes upon corporations doing business within their jurisdictions. All but one rely upon some sort of allocation formulae whereby income may be segregated within and without the state. Uniformity of formulae is the prime essential if the problem of double taxation is to be solved. The allocation fraction should be simple, but not too simple; factors should not be overlooked that reflect business activity in other states. As a general proposition, it appears that a fraction should include at least the items of tangible property and sales. Without unduly complicating the fraction, a third item may be included, namely payroll. To go farther would destroy simplicity. There is little argument as to the rule for allocating tangible property to the state. In the case of sales, a

workable rule would appear to be that which allocates those sales to the state which are negotiated from places of business within the state. An allocation fraction should never be applied to income any part of which is derived from sources not represented in the formula.—*Charles W. Shull.*

13796. KEMP, H. R. Is a revision of taxation powers necessary? *Canad. Pol. Sci. Assn., Papers & Proc.* 3 1931: 185-201.—It is not an opportune moment for the Canadian provinces to press the request that the federal government relinquish to them any existing sources of revenue. Such a surrender would be of relatively little value to the provinces where the financial difficulties are greatest. If further help is to be given to the provinces, the federal government may do much by taking over from them such functions as are best suited for federal management. There is danger that governmental economy as a source of relief may be overestimated.—*Charles S. Tippetts.*

13797. LESLIE, HARRY G. State control of local expenditure—the Indiana plan. *Stone & Webster J.* 49(1) Jan. 1932:28-36.

13798. MARKULL. Der künftige Finanzausgleich zwischen Reich, Ländern und Gemeinden. [The future tax distribution between federal, state, and local government.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 53(4) Jan. 23, 1932: 61-69.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13799. MOSER, ARTHUR. Die Behandlung der Familie im geltenden deutschen Reichssteuerrecht. [The treatment of the family in German tax law.] *Vierteljahresschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5(4) 1931: 587-664.

13800. PERKINS, E. M. Taxation—a system of federal credits for taxes paid to states. The Clarkson tobacco tax resolution. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 189-198.—In 1931 the general assembly of North Carolina passed a resolution that congress be requested to enact a law providing that whenever any state levies a tax for revenue on any commodity upon which the federal government levies a tax, the federal government will remit to the person paying said tax an amount equal to the tax levied by the state, provided the state tax does not exceed 20% of the federal tax. The tobacco industry would be affected considerably by such a law. In 1930 the tobacco taxes constituted about 11% of the total revenue of the federal government. In that year the federal government received from tobacco taxes over \$450,000,000 while the farm value of that year's crop was less than \$217,000,000. And in the same year the tobacco manufacturers in North Carolina paid \$265,000,000 in tobacco taxes while the North Carolina farmers received only \$70,000,000 for the crop. The Clarkson resolution is founded on the belief that it is the duty of the federal government to better conditions in the agricultural branch of the tobacco industry, directly or indirectly. The revenue diverted to the states would enable them to relieve local taxation which bears heavily on the farmer. The same principle is used by the federal government in connection with the inheritance tax and the credit there is 80%.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

13801. S., N. Tax exemption of charitable property. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(5) Mar. 1932: 724-729.—The states are uniform in making some exemption of the property of charitable organizations. These organizations are engaged in work which relieves the state of a burden. In general it is clear that the exemption is of property and not of an "institution," although not all property, but realty only, is exempt under some of the statutes. The "use" and not the "ownership" should be the test of exemption. It does not seem subversive of the legislative intent to exact fees from the more prosperous portion of the inmates of an institution or to demand that work be performed by its inmates. Yet where a public business is main-

tained, even within the quarters of the institution, the rule of partial exemption seems the best solution.—*E. Allen Helms.*

13802. SHANNON, H. A. A survey of the financial administration of the Union, 1920-1929. *J. Econ. Soc. South Africa.* 4 Pt. 2(8) 1931: 82-103.—In South Africa, parliament has two agents for the control of expenditure. The auditor-general does his duty fully. The committee on public accounts does its duty more or less. In his report for 1929 the auditor-general stated that for several years parliament had not considered the general part of the committee's report at all. Moreover, it lightly condones all offenses. The Union audit is formal and legal; questions of efficiency and economy cannot be raised under it.—*R. Leslie.*

13803. SWAN, HERBERT S. The high cost of not planning. *Pub. Management.* 14(5) May 1932: 149-151.—*Milton V. Smith.*

13804. TAFT, DOROTHY. Street lighting costs. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1932: 84-85.—A survey of the cost of street lighting in 16 Oklahoma cities.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

JUSTICE

(See also Entries 14081, 14098, 14099, 14107)

PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 13606-13607, 13664, 13672, 13689, 13694, 13697, 13777, 13783, 13931, 14117)

13805. ANGEL CENICEROS, JOSÉ. El nuevo código penal mexicano: glosa sintética. Idea general sobre el libro I. [The New Mexican penal code: condensed notes. General scope of Part I.] *Univ. de Mexico; Rev. Mens.* 3(14) Dec. 1931: 141-151.—*R. F. Nichols.*

13806. FRANK, JEROME. What courts do in fact. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(6) Feb. 1932: 645-666; (7) Mar. 1932: 761-784.—Specific decisions are the result of the judge's hunches. The so-called rules and principles are some of the many hunch producers. Neither the background stimuli nor the congeries labelled "judge's personality" are stated or stable in terms of the conventional legal rules or principles. The failure to recognize the composite nature of this hunch and the artificial breaking up of the decisional process into rules and facts accounts in part for the delusion of the formalist as to the exclusive value of the rules. The formalist errs also in overlooking the circumstance that it is impossible to predict what cases will be contested. The formalist conveniently neglects the jury. The so-called rules have some effect on the judges; the rules are also of aid in persuading courts to decide one way rather than another. In uncontested cases, the legal rules are often controlling. The intelligent honest, the intelligent dishonest, and the mediocre dishonest judges are little hampered by the rules. The more mediocre honest judges, lacking the skill of their abler colleagues, sometimes feel obliged to decide to follow unavoidable rules, even against their own better judgment.—*Charles W. Shull.*

13807. DAY, CARROLL E. Criminal law—violation of liquor laws as involving moral turpitude. *Dakota Law Rev.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 29-38.—The phrase "moral turpitude" has become pertinent since the advent of statutes increasing punishment for crime in cases of habitual criminals, previously convicted of felonies involving moral turpitude, especially in relation to the question of whether or not the violation of the prohibition laws is such felony. In defining and applying the term in disbarment proceedings, the courts seem more inclined to hold that such violations involve moral turpitude than they do in cases revoking physicians' licenses. In attacking a witness' credibility the courts construe the phrase with much less strictness.

The courts in deportation cases differ widely.—*William Armstrong Hunter.*

13808. MENDELÉNYI, LADISLAUS. Laikus elemek bevonása a büntető bíraskodásba. [The participation of laymen in judicial actions.] *Jogtudományi Közöny.* 66(25) 1931: 213-215.—The author advocates the extensive participation of laymen in judicial action in order to advance justice.—*J. Moór.*

13809. MENDOZA, SALVADOR. Las recientes tendencias del procedimiento en lo criminal en Méjico. [Recent tendencies in Mexican criminal procedure.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(103) Jan.—Feb. 1931: 75-83.—The new Mexican penal code abolishes the death penalty, substitutes the term "sanctions" for "punishments," replaces the jury by a judge assisted by a commission expert in sociology, psychiatry, and related sciences. When the judge and his expert assistants have pronounced sentence the delinquent is turned over to the supreme council of social defense and prevention, constituted of five members, who must include a psychiatrist, psychologist, criminologist, educator, and juriconsult, and with whom rests entirely the treatment of the prisoner. They study him, provide reeducative work in the prisons, determine when he is fit to be released, and arrange after care and occupational adjustment for him when discharged. Juvenile courts have also been established since the new code went into effect Dec. 15, 1929, and have already handled about 3000 cases in Mexico City according to modern techniques, including child clinics. Courts of domestic relations are also provided for by the code.—*L. L. Bernard.*

13810. MIRTO, PIETRO. Il conato punibile secondo il nuovo codice penale. [The punishable attempt to commit a crime according to the new penal code.] *Scuola Positiva.* 12(1-2) Jan.—Feb. 1932: 51-61.—This is a critical and analytical discussion of what constitutes an attempt to commit crime according to the new Italian penal code, as compared with the definition of the same concept in former penal codes. In certain respects the modern penologist has not defined the terms as clearly as they were formerly defined and in general the present definition raises many problems of a technical and practical nature.—*G. I. Giardini.*

13811. NEMIROVSKIJ, E. Das neue Strafgesetzbuch der RSFSR. [The new criminal code of the RSFSR.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6(2) Feb. 1932: 81-104.—The two criminal codes of 1927 reject the concepts of guilt and atonement and put in their stead the notion of repression solely as a measure of social protection against crime as an act implying danger to the Soviet social order. The codes have introduced the further idea that repressive measures are to be applied even if an individual does not actually commit an act dangerous to the social order, but has proved his dangerous character by adherence to a criminal class or by his previous criminal record. But they still resemble the bourgeois criminal codes in continuing to adhere to the system of tabulating the hierarchy of crimes with a parallel rubric of nicely apportioned doses of sanctions. Since 1927 a new conception of criminal justice has come to prevail as advocated by Krylenko, the well-known Soviet prosecutor, according to which the criminal code should distinguish between repressive measures against class enemies and declassed elements, on the one side, and ordinary breakers of the law, on the other. The object of repressive measures against the former should be isolation by imprisonment, or deportation, or physical destruction; in the case of ordinary offenders it should be enforced educational training. Krylenko advised the classification of crimes as (1) socially obnoxious, (2) dangerous, and (3) especially dangerous, and correspondingly three suitable groups of sanctions or repressive measures. Krylenko was one of the members of the drafting committee appointed by the Communist

Academy for the preparation of a new criminal code along the new lines. The draft of the proposed new code, published in 1930, is discussed in detail in the article.—*Johannes Mattern.*

13812. PELUSO-CASSESE, G. Sul delitto di insolvenza fraudolenta. [On the crime of fraudulent insolvency.] *Scuola Positiva.* 12(1-2) Jan.—Feb. 1932: 13-27.—The sponsors of the older Italian penal codes, including that of 1889, just abrogated, attempted to make certain forms of insolvency punishable by law, but failed. The new penal code has a law covering fraudulent insolvency. For a fraudulent insolvency three elements must be present: (1) a failure to fulfill a contracted obligation, (2) dissimulation of the state of insolvency, (3) the intention of non-fulfillment. The author raises a number of technical and practical questions about each of these elements.—*G. I. Giardini.*

13813. POUND, CUTHBERT W. Jurisprudence: science or superstition. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(5) May 1932: 312-314.—The practice of law in New York has not changed greatly since 1880. The law schools and law reviews, in a new environment, sometimes influence the court to cast off the iron bands of precedent. The works of Holmes, Cardozo, Roscoe Pound, Jerome Frank, Llewellyn, and Oliphant are referred to rather than the *nisi prius* opinions of capricious British judges of another time and place. Yet, one well-considered decision in point made by a respected court when cited on a brief will count for more in winning a decision than all the students' notes or the scholars' restatements of the law. Law based on a traditionary line of decisions has become an impracticable and antiquated method of doing justice.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13814. RILY, RALPH J. Jurisdiction of the juvenile court in criminal cases. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(8) Apr. 1932: 901-902.—Calls attention to a confused situation in Illinois law that needs further clarification.—*Charles W. Shull.*

13815. ROUX, J. A. Observations présentées à la Société des Nations au sujet d'un "Ensemble de règles pour le traitement des prisonniers." [Observations presented to the League of Nations on the assembling of regulations for the treatment of prisoners.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Penal.* 8(1) 1931: 6-33.—In answer to a request by the League, the International Association for Penal Rights drew up a number of observations on treatment of prisoners. Prisons of middle size are recommended. Treatment of prisoners should be undertaken only by competent authorities. A prisoner is not outside the law; he has all the prerogatives of a citizen. Personal responsibility should be fostered. Prisoners should be divided into categories, each with special treatment. Freed prisoners should be advised and assisted by private official or semi-official organizations. The report does not say whether this advice and assistance should be obligatory or not. (Text of proposed regulations.)—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

13816. SAETA, MAURICE. Prohibition and Hawkins' doctrine. *U. S. Law Rev.* 66(2) Feb. 1932: 75-86.—Hawkins' Doctrine is the old common law conspiracy doctrine, that "a conspiracy is criminal if its object be merely immoral or *contra bonos mores*." It grew originally out of an attempt to infuse life into the dead formalism of the law by identifying public morals with it. It is especially likely that Hawkins' Doctrine will be applied and abused in prohibition cases because of the legal difficulties in the way of enforcement of that law. The doctrine is not supposed to exist in the federal courts, but recent cases seem to indicate its adoption there. Former Chief Justice Taft severely criticized the tendency of the courts to apply Hawkins' Doctrine. Either the doctrine should be eliminated by specific legislation, or the crime of conspiracy should be carefully confined.—*J. H. Leek.*

13817. SLOOVERE, COLLARD de; PARYS, van; HENRY, A.; ALTAVILLA, E.; GLASER, S.; TEODORESCO, J.; VABRIESCO, G.; and MORUZI, J. Rapports présentés au II^e Congrès International de Droit Pénal de Bucarest (Oct. 1926). Droit de poursuite reconnu aux associations. [Reports presented to the Second International Congress of Penal Law of Bucarest (Oct. 1926). The recognition of the right of associations to prosecute.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal*. 6(3-4) 1929: 474-522.—The concensus of the author's opinions indicates that the time has come to allow associations, legally established for moral and scientific purposes, the right of prosecution of cases which enter into their spheres of work.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

13818. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM F. Enforcement in New York of award procured under British Arbitration Act. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 165-174.—At common law the doctrine was well settled that agreements to arbitrate or to submit disputes to the regular judicial tribunals of any foreign jurisdiction were unenforceable, for such agreements were looked upon as depriving the domestic courts of their jurisdiction. However, in England and in a number of the states in this country, statutes giving legal effect to contracts stipulating for arbitration have replaced the common law. The first question arising under such statutes is whether contracts stipulating for foreign arbitration or for arbitration according to a foreign arbitration act are comprehended within the statutes. Most courts assert the affirmative. Secondly, there is the question of service and jurisdiction over the parties in the foreign state. Most courts construe the agreement to arbitrate as a consent to jurisdiction. Where the agreement calls for domestic arbitration, such an agreement will be specifically enforced. However, the courts will not specifically enforce an agreement for foreign arbitration, but will recognize the foreign arbitral award, if obtained, or grant a stay of trial when the party who refuses to arbitrate brings an action in the domestic courts. The decisions of the courts in these arbitration cases seem to have been influenced by reasons of business expediency and necessity.—*Leon Sachs*.

13819. YEN CHING-YUEH. Strafvollzugswesen und Kriminologie in China. [Penal methods and criminology in China.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 49-50.—Modern penal methods were introduced into China in 1908 by a Japanese professor. Early prison reform efforts were motivated by the hope of abolishing extraterritoriality. Since the first course in criminology was given in 1924, crime has been viewed as an internal social problem and solutions adapted to China have been sought.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 13638, 13644, 13670, 13929, 14083)

13820. BEHREND, ROLAND. Arm und Reich im Zivilprozess. [Poor and rich in civil law suits.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227(1) Jan. 1932: 50-53.—This is a discussion of the new regulations concerning the privilege of the poor in law suits as set forth in the third emergency decree of October, 1931. The decree establishes social discrimination by prescribing that part of the costs are to be paid in advance, and that the privilege of the poor is to be granted only in case there are well-founded prospects for success of the proceedings. The trial of the defendant, necessary before this decision, will be superficial in view of the manifold burdens of the courts, whereas a rich defendant may have this procedure done thoroughly with the aid of his lawyer. Instead of issuing ordinances producing social discontent it would, perhaps, have been better to have abolished the privilege of the poor.—*Hans Frerk*.

13821. BEÖTHY, KONRAD. Megbizhatók-e a

vércsoportmeghatározások eredményei apasági kere-setekben? [Are blood tests reliable in paternity trials?] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 12(3) 1931: 129-135.—After a review of recent research the author decides that blood tests are reliable in paternity trials.—*J. Moór*.

13822. BOMBERGER, L. L. Unnecessary delays in appellate procedure. *Indiana Law J.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 341-350.—A study of 13 criminal cases and 5 civil cases in the supreme court and 15 civil cases in the appellate court selected at random from recent cases, shows an average time in filing briefs of 13 months which would have been 4½ months had they been filed promptly under the rule; 119 extensions of time were granted to appellant and 55 to appellee with an average of 13 months per case; the average time for decision after the cases were fully briefed was 3 years and 9 months; and it is notorious that petitions for transfer pend 2, 3, and 4 years. Six changes are suggested.—*A. L. Gausewitz*.

13823. CRICK, CARLETON M. The final judgment as a basis for appeal. *Yale Law J.* 41(4) Feb. 1932: 539-565.—The rule that final judgment be rendered before an appeal may be taken has worked hardship where final judgment comes too late for an appeal to relieve the injured party; and it has also caused protracted litigation over what constitutes a final judgment. Though the severity of the rule has been tempered by statutory exceptions and the use of extraordinary writs, the basic difficulty will not be solved until the appellate court is given a complete discretionary power as to the cases which it will review.—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

13824. DELIUS. Die Polizei als Hilfsorgan des Arrest- und einstweilige Verfügungs-Richters. [The police as the enforcing agent of the injunction judge.] *Leipziger Z. f. Deutsches Recht.* 25(5) Mar. 1, 1931: 273-277.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13825. DESSION, GEORGE H. and COHEN, ISADORE H. The inquisitorial functions of grand juries. *Yale Law J.* 41(5) Mar. 1932: 687-712.—Denied the resources and equipment of special investigating agencies, the funds and technical experts of administrative boards or legislative committees, handicapped in the exposure of generally corrupt conditions by the requirement of secrecy and the inability to censure individuals without the implications of indictment, and charged with becoming the rubber stamps of prosecuting attorneys, grand juries, as inquisitorial agencies, do, nevertheless, possess the merits of (1) freedom from jurisdictional attacks; (2) right to subpoena witnesses and to punish for contempt; (3) authority to act even against the wishes of the prosecuting attorney; (4) ability to avoid certain constitutional restrictions; and (5) power of taking action on their findings. The choice between grand juries and inquisitorial magistrates or prosecutors should depend upon the locality; critics and crime surveys disclose the shortcomings of both systems.—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

13826. DUYSER, M. Klassifikation der Handschriften. [A classification of handwriting.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 90(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 51-53.—A simple and objective system for the classification of handwriting proposed for police use.—*Conrad Taeuber*.

13827. GAVIT, BERNARD C. Procedural reform in Indiana. *Indiana Law J.* 7(6) Mar. 1932: 351-372.—The present code requires the lawyer to be an advocate during the pleading stage of the proceedings and rules out the judge as an active factor. It is left to the adverse party to point out defects, thereby throwing the burden of pleading on him. Code pleading often fails in all of the supposed reasons for its existence. The courts cannot apply "the theory of the case" and the "decision on the merits statutes" to the same case. As to criminal and appellate procedure, dissatisfaction is so unanimous and acute that no emphasis is needed. Two reform bills have been proposed by the Indiana State Bar Association.—*A. L. Gausewitz*.

13828. HOWARD, PENDLETON. Some characteristics and tendencies of English criminal justice. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(5) Apr. 1931: 525-545.—In England the accusatorial as opposed to the inquisitorial system of criminal procedure prevails. The duty of prosecution of none but the most important or difficult cases is imposed upon the director of public prosecution. All others are prosecuted by the police and in important or difficult cases the police in many of the larger boroughs are represented by their own solicitors. Sometimes, as in the larger provincial cities, they are especially employed by the corporations and devote a large part, or all, of their time to the management of prosecutions, but they are controlled by the police. In England, then, there is usually a police or a private accuser, and the system differs from that of the U. S. where the state's attorney is the fountain head of the prosecution. Outside of the metropolises, cases rarely linger in the courts of petty sessions longer than a week. In the counties and boroughs, cases are tried within one to three months from the date of committal. Professional standards of conduct are on a higher plane than in the U. S. There is very little, if any, attempt on the part of either side to get improper testimony before the juries. The judge also takes an active part in the proceedings. In 1926, 90% of the defendants were tried without the use of the jury.—*Andrew A. Bruce.*

13829. JANKOVICH, LADISLAUS. Helyes-e a vércsoportmeghatározás alkalmazása az igazságszolgáltatásban? [Shall blood tests be used in judicial practice?] *Magyar Jogi Szemle.* 12(7) 1931: 334-344.—The author advocates the extensive use of blood tests in civil and criminal proceedings. Hitherto in Hungary they have been used with extreme caution.—*J. Moór.*

13830. LINN, WILLIAM B. Special interrogatories to juries in Pennsylvania. *Temple Law Quart.* 4(1) Dec. 1929: 3-25.

13831. MEDFORD, WILLIAM. Federal procedure— injunction against judgment of state court. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 209-211.—In the present case the defendant, in violation of a written contract of employment with the plaintiff, started suit for personal injuries in a state court against a railroad over which the plaintiff ran its trains. The plaintiff filed suit in a federal court to enjoin the defendant from proceeding and an injunction was granted to stay the execution of judgment if rendered. The federal judicial code, since 1793, has prohibited the granting of writs of injunction except where authorized by any law relating to bankruptcy. The courts vary in their interpretation of the statute. The instant case stays the enforcement of a judgment before that judgment is secured. Such a

decided change should be left to congress.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

13832. NILLES, HERBERT G. The right to interrogate jurors with reference to insurance in negligence cases. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3(8) Dec. 1931: 406-415.—Ingenious attorneys evade the prohibition of interrogating the defendant as to whether he carries liability insurance by interrogating jurors before the trial as to their connections with insurance companies as agents or stockholders, thus bringing to the attention of the jury the fact that the defendant is insured. The result is likely to prejudice the defendant's case, for the average juror likes to make the insurance company (or any large corporation) pay damages. He overlooks the possibility that the insurance may be limited to an amount less than the sum asked by plaintiff, or that the company is liable only if the defendant was negligent. The supreme court of Oregon has ruled that the jury may not be informed in any way of the fact that defendant is insured, while Iowa and many other states allow interrogation of the juror in order to prevent company agents or stockholders from serving. The problem might be solved by having the presiding judge propound questions to prospective jurors concerning their relations to corporations. This information could be collected at the beginning of each term of court and placed on file for the benefit of attorneys interested.—*E. F. Dow.*

13833. SPRUILL, FRANK P., Jr. Federal procedure: Test of jurisdictional amount in injunction cases. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 211-215.—In the instant case the plaintiff, a Massachusetts corporation, owning a hunting preserve valued in excess of \$50,000, sought an injunction in a federal court to restrain poaching by the defendants, citizens of North Carolina. It was held that since the defendant's acts were such as to substantially destroy the chief utility of the land, shooting wild fowl, the requisite jurisdictional amount of \$3,000, required in suits involving diversity of citizenship, is involved. It is suggested as a general rule that the amount in controversy should be determined by the pecuniary damage which the plaintiff would probably sustain if the defendant's acts were allowed to continue.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

13834. UNSIGNED. Procedure in private suits under the Sherman and Clayton Acts. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32(2) Feb. 1932: 335-346.—The successes scored in private actions under the anti-trust laws are not great in number. Of approximately 120 reported cases, the plaintiff has prevailed in only about 40. While the courts have not placed any peculiar procedural problems in the way of suitors, yet nearly 40% of the cases where the plaintiff failed hinged on such questions.—*L. T. Fournier.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 12551, 13371, 13781, 13784, 13896)

13835. AZAN, PAUL. L'armée d'Afrique. [The African army.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications.* 13 1929: 41-56.—A review of the activities of the African army and its accomplishments in history. They have not been insignificant.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13836. BATH, T. W. Medical military preparedness. *California & Western Medic.* 35 Dec. 1931: 431-433.

13837. CORWIN, EDWARD S. Martial law, yesterday and today. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 47(1) Mar. 1932: 95-104.—A brief survey of English and American legal history shows a tendency, especially in the last quarter-century, to allow the executive more freedom in establishing and maintaining martial rule.—*C. Edwin Davis.*

13838. CUSTANCE, REGINALD. On changes in naval thought. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(655) Sep. 1931: 315-320.—The phrase "command of the sea" has given way to a new one "control of communications." The older theory, enunciated by Lord Liverpool in 1813 and accepted as late as the 1902 Colonial Conference, was that the political objective was security, attained by command of the sea, and resulting from successful battle. But originating in 1894 and accepted by the admiralty by 1904, the doctrine grew that large battle cruisers must be built to offset other nations' battle cruisers. It meant concentrating on few ships and searching out the enemy cruisers individually. The importance of decisive battle was neglected for the "search system." At the same time the particular case of seaborne trade in wartime was neglected. The convoy system, to which it was necessary at last to return when the Emden and submarines had done such damage, was

not understood. An escort is not intended to give protection to the ships, but accompanies them because there it is that there is greater opportunity for battle. It is evident there are too few cruisers, too many capital ships.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 12959, 13703, 13732, 13769, 14058)

13839. BALÁŠ, ROBERT. Jak je v Československé Republice postaráno o četbu v menšinách. [How Czechoslovakia takes care of reading for the minorities.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 215-218.—The Czechoslovak law of July 22, 1919, provides libraries even in the smallest communities. The standard of books is much higher in the minorities' libraries than before the war. (Detailed statistics.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13840. BOLTON, FREDERICK E. Is the county unit necessary for effective rural school development? *School & Soc.* 35 (895) Feb. 20, 1932: 237-243.—Eleven recent school surveys have been made in as many states, and in eight of these the county unit for school administration has been recommended. A comparative survey of the ten county unit states and ten others which will maintain the district system shows that states with the district system rank higher. Success or failure of the educational system is due generally to social or economic causes. Local initiative in school matters should not be destroyed. The need now is for professional direction and control. A county board, selected by the district board or popularly elected, should elect the county superintendent; he should nominate teachers to be chosen by the district boards. Control of funds should not be centralized.—*J. A. Burdine.*

13841. CORMACK, JOSEPH M. Newspaper copyright. *Virginia Law Rev.* 18(5) Mar. 1932: 523-527.—Newspapers are copyrightable in this country. It is not necessary to expressly reserve rights, as in other countries. Copyright secured by the newspaper proprietor protects all parties interested. News as such cannot be copyrighted, but the literary form of its expression can be. Originality in form is required. The original form may consist only of the assembly and arrangement of a series of facts. This country has been comparatively backward in international copyright matters.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

13842. GREEN, O. M. Teaching China the three "R's." *Asiatic Rev.* 28(93) Jan. 1932: 114-122.—The recent adoption of the Pai Hua as the language for literary purposes was the prelude to the mass education movement in China, started by Y. C. James Yen in the coolie corps in France during the World War. A short vocabulary of selected characters was chosen after a long survey in China. Experiments were then made in selected localities, Chefoo being the first. The national movement was then launched and soon reached several million people. Since the agricultural village is the basis of the state, Yen next turned his attention to the education and elevation of the farmers. He chose the district of Tingsien in North China to become the model. Soon the district had 200 schools, all self-supporting, and 10,000 pupils. Yen has steadily held aloof from the conflicting political groups, and when the disorders of 1927 brought a crisis in his district he went to the U. S. and collected \$500,000 to further his movement.—*Charles A. Timm.*

13843. JOYAL, ARNOLD EDWARD. Factors relating to the establishment and maintenance of junior colleges, with special reference to California. *Univ. California Publ. in Educ.* 6(6) 1932: pp. vii+359-453.

13844. LIFSCHITZ, ANNA. Der Fünfjahrplan und die Volksbildung in Sowjetrussland. [Public education under the five year plan in Soviet Russia.] *Osteuropa*. 6(4) Jan. 1931: 191-203.—An enthusiastic description

of the efforts, decrees, present attainment and extravagant plans of the USSR in the realm of the public education of the working men and peasants. Overcoming illiteracy in adults, compulsory schooling for the young and interdependence of school and factory or farm are the combination of theory and practice within the polytechnic schools.—*Samuel Kalish.*

13845. LINKE, KARL. Not der Volksschulen, Not der Junglehrerschaft. [Distress of elementary schools and of young teachers.] *Aufbau*. 4(10) Oct. 1931: 292-298.—The author presents statistics on elementary school enrollments in Prussia in 1921 and 1929, on teachers employed, on elementary schools with less than 40 and with more than 40 pupils, showing that the restrictions by the local authorities and Prussian government will throw the German elementary school system back to the pre-war state, the more so as thousands of young teachers will be dismissed.—*Hans Frerik.*

13846. MEHNERT, KLAUS. Die russische Hochschulreform. [The reorganization of the Russian academic system.] *Osteuropa*. 6(5) Feb. 1931: 258-271.—At present engineers in Russia hail from the upper bourgeoisie and are therefore *non grata*, nor are they sufficient in number to meet the increased demand due to expanded industry. Competent instructors of modern technique are scarce. The educational system has been reformed to permit a close alliance of theory and practice in the higher schools of learning. The first seven years of general education are compulsory. The next three years may be spent at a technical institution in preparation for one's specialty. A diploma therefrom plus three years' actual experience entitle one to admission at the Academy. There 40% of the three years is spent in practical work in factory or field. The aim is to bring the worker and student on a common level to cooperate for the success of the socialist state.—*Samuel Kalish.*

13847. SELBY-BIGGE, AMHERST. Voluntary schools. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(653) Jul. 1931: 8-20.—An account of the present status of the controversy in England respecting public aid for sectarian schools.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13848. STRÁNSKÝ, RUDOLF. Účast naší státní péče na ochraně menšin v oboru školském. [The participation of the state in the protection of minorities in education.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2(3) Mar. 1932: 161-167.—In western Czechoslovakia the kindergartens are connected with the system of primary schools, supported by the communities, and numbering (1930) 8,929 public schools and 1,172 state-supported minority schools (11.6%). In Bohemia the Czech public schools number 61.4%, the German 38.6%; in Moravia-Silesia the Czech schools 70.9%, the German 26.6%, and Polish 2.5%; this though according to the census of 1921 there were in Bohemia 66.64% Czechoslovaks and 33.04% Germans, and in Moravia-Silesia 70.3% Czechoslovaks and 23.99% Germans. About one billion Czechoslovak crowns are spent on non-state primary and upper-primary schools; thus most of the support of the minorities schools comes from the state. In Slovakia the state supports one half of the kindergartens, nearly all of them in Carpathian Russia, while the communities support only 20% in Slovakia and none in Carpathian Russia. In 1930 there existed in Slovakia 22 upper-primary, 75 primary, and 15 kindergarten schools with various teaching languages.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 13500, 13608, 13652, 13769, 13972, 14033, 14053, 14060, 14096)

13849. CHADDOCK, ROBERT E. Housing in Vienna: a socialist experiment. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37(4) Jan. 1932: 560-568.—In 1919 the socialist government of Vienna assumed ownership of large areas of building

land. This enabled the erection of flats and houses for the working classes on a large scale and at relatively low cost. The socialistic system provided modern, sanitary, well-equipped living quarters at a cost of something more than one dollar per month—the sum necessary to provide for upkeep only. Municipal housing has gradually reduced crowding and eased the pressure of high rents upon the standard of living of the working classes and has become an important factor in raising standards of health and comfort. The plan seems likely to succeed.—*Courtesy Amer. J. Sociol.*

13850. COLSON, C. L'assistance d'état aux chômeurs. [State assistance to the unemployed.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 39 (447) Feb. 10, 1932: 1-11.—In times of depressed economic activity prices tend to become lower. Wages must necessarily be lowered to meet this situation and any state aid which attempts to maintain the wages of those employed at the old level or confer a like amount upon the unemployed will only aggravate the industrial crisis. Help to the unemployed should be dispensed only by local agencies, under national direction, and is a problem to be approached cautiously to prevent national bankruptcy.—*Vernon A. O'Rourke.*

13851. GOOD, GEORGE F. The drink problem. *Quart. Rev.* 258 (512) Apr. 1932: 273-284.—Temperance propaganda, the supply of other diversions, and government regulations in the direction of taxes and smaller alcoholic content have been influential in the falling off in the consumption of alcohol. The hours now permitted are conducive to sobriety. The recent royal commission reporting on the drink problem endorses the policy of the past, as does also public opinion, and proposes to continue in the same direction by accelerating the extinction licenses by the compensation process. Fortunately proposals for nationalization of the liquor traffic have been rejected but there is danger of too rapid an extinction of licenses.—*Chester Kirby.*

13852. GROHMANN, WOLDEMAR. La legislazione sociale degli stati baltici. [Social legislation in the Baltic states.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7 (5) 1931: 22-47.

13853. KOBRAK. Entwicklungslinien in der Fürsorge 1931. [Trends in public welfare 1931.] *Deutsche Z. f. Wohlfahrtspflege.* 7 (10) Jan. 1932: 521-530.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13854. LIESE, WALTHER. Raumhygienische Untersuchungen aus dem Reichsgesundheitsamt. [Research in housing hygiene by the federal health department (Germany).] *Arch. f. Hygiene u. Bakteriologie.* 106 (4) Jul. 1931: 209-240.

13855. LÖWENTHAL. Der Referentenentwurf für ein Reichsstädtebaugesetz. [The ministerial draft of a federal city planning act.] *Reichs- u. Preuss. Verwaltungsbl.* 53 (6) Feb. 6, 1932: 101-104.—*Fritz Morstein Marx.*

13856. MERRES, Dr. Zur Berichterstattung über die Ergebnisse der Lebensmittelüberwachung. [Reports on the results of food supervision.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Beih.* 4. 6 (50) Dec. 16, 1931: 91-93.—A set of general instructions for standardized reports on the inspection of food products. The instructions are supplemented by several pages of suggested report forms.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

13857. SLOTEMAKER de BRUINE, J. R. Das neue holländische Antialkoholgesetz. [The new anti-alcohol legislation in the Netherlands.] *Alkoholfrage.* 28 (1) 1932: 1-2.

13858. SMITH, MARY PHLEGA. Trends in municipal administration of public welfare: 1900-1930. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 371-377.—The last 30 years have witnessed a large expansion in the scope of welfare activities maintained by city governments and a tendency to consolidate such services in departments of public welfare. The old board type of organization has

been replaced in considerable measure by the single executive head. Though municipal welfare service still consists mainly of poor relief and institutional care, much greater stress is placed on case work and preventive and constructive measures.—*R. C. Atkinson.*

13859. SWAN, HERBERT S. The amenities in city planning. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 8 (2) May 1932: 137-147.—Among the elements which contribute to attractiveness of urban communities are: variety in architectural design; active art commissions to supervise public art and promote better individual effort; appropriate and foresighted street and house plantings; the development of vistas; careful plotting to secure maximum benefits in utilization; intelligent treatment of hillsides, waterfronts, and all unique features of a particular community. To the promotion of these ends, both zoning and city planning can contribute much, but to secure the most effective results they must be conceived in broader terms than in the past.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

13860. UNSIGNED. Deutsches Reich. Verordnung des Reichsministers des Innern über die gesundheitliche Behandlung der Seeschiffe in den deutschen Häfen. Vom 21. Dezember 1931. [Health regulations issued by the minister of the interior for sea-going ships in German harbors.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsbl., Beih.* 4. 7 (2) Jan. 13, 1932: 1-7.—Detailed regulations regarding inspection, quarantine, rat control, and disinfection of sea-going ships, with particular regard for protection against plague, cholera, yellow fever, spotted fever and smallpox.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

13861. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of Ecuador. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* 559. Nov. 1931: pp. 36.—After an introduction and summary, the report is resolved into the following: Workmen's compensation, maximum length of working day, employment of women and minors, individual labor contracts and termination of employment contracts, legal actions on labor, all laws of Oct. 6, 1928; retirement annuities, laws of Mar. 8, 1928 and Oct. 6, 1928; general labor inspection service, laws of July 13, 1926 and July 29, 1926; and prevention of industrial accidents, law of Mar. 4, 1927.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

13862. UNSIGNED. Labor legislation of Paraguay. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat., Bull.* 554. Oct. 1931: pp. 19.—After an introduction and summary, the terms of the laws covering workmen's compensation, Sunday rest, and retirement of railroad employees are stated.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

13863. UNSIGNED. Die öffentliche Fürsorge im Deutschen Reich. [Public welfare in the German Reich.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (13) Jul. 1931: 474-480.—*Lina Kahn.*

13864. WILLIAMS, C. L. Rat infestation inspection of vessels. *Pub. Health Rep.* 47 (14) Apr. 1, 1932: 765-800.

13865. WITMER, HELEN LELAND. English health insurance and the poor law. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6 (1) Mar. 1932: 83-107.—Only in the case of indoor relief to the sick poor has the British health insurance act of 1912 produced the anticipated decrease in the amount of aid given the sick under the poor law. Outdoor relief granted under the poor law, especially to men for their own illness, has increased greatly since the war chiefly because unemployment benefits are denied the unemployed sick. In a period of chronic unemployment such as that since 1921, the sick benefits have been quite inadequate to secure even minimum needs, and they have had to be supplemented in many cases by poor law grants. About 9% of those receiving sick benefits in 1925 were securing aid from the poor law as well. The health insurance act is nevertheless to be regarded as a success.—*Arnold J. Zucher.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 12946, 13142, 13159, 13291, 13295, 13297, 13299, 13306, 13532, 13641, 13642, 13647, 13651, 13659, 13673, 13677, 13680, 13834, 13861, 14048)

13866. DAWSON, MITCHELL. The blue sky blues. *Amer. Mercury*. 25 (99) Mar. 1932: 353-361.—Violators of the blue sky laws are seldom convicted and sentenced because most of the chief witnesses against them drop their charges when they get a little money back. Statutes of some kind regulating stock promotion have been passed in all the states except Nevada. The old tricks, adapted to new conditions, work best. Some of these are described in the securities field and the oil field, as well as the free lot racket in real estate.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

13867. ELSTER, ALEXANDER. Das Zugabeverbotsgesetz im Rahmen der Bekämpfung des unlauteren Wettbewerbs. [The act prohibiting the granting of extras to purchasers as one of the measures against unfair competition.] *Juris. Rundsch.* 8 (1) Jan. 1, 1932: 4-10.—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

13868. JACOBS, NATHAN L. The Interstate Commerce Commission and interstate railroad reorganizations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (5) Mar. 1932: 855-889.—During the past 10 years the commission has passed upon more than 60 applications for the approval of security issues by reorganized railroads. Generally the commission has required a reduction in fixed charges and capitalization but has frequently approved financial structures that it considered defective. Drastic revision is necessary. The commission is well fitted to deal with the requirements that minorities be treated fairly, that financial structures be sound, and that reorganization expenses be reasonable. Legislation should seek the extension of its powers rather than the powers of the courts. The commission should be empowered to appoint reorganization managers immediately upon the appointment of a receiver. Upon the necessary approval of the reorganization plan first by the commission and then by the security holders, the commission should enter an order declaring the plan operative. Legislation should provide for the return of the property to the company upon entry of the commission's order.—*L. T. Fournier*.

13869. McALLISTER, BRECK P. Sales policies and price discrimination under the Clayton Act. *Yale Law J.* 41 (4) Feb. 1932: 518-538.—Under the past findings of the Federal Trade Commission and rulings of the courts it appears practically impossible to adopt any sales policy that will be wholly free from all price discriminations. The policy of straight quantity discount definitely favors those who purchase in large quantities, which places the independent retailer who must meet this competition at a distinct competitive disadvantage. To base the sales policy upon a functional classification of distributors would discriminate against the large retail purchaser who purchases in quantities equal to those of many wholesalers. Sec. 2 of the Clayton Act is a nuisance used by the disgruntled customer to bring disputes before a judicial tribunal. A more practical weapon could be fashioned from Sec. 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibiting unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce.—*John W. Boatwright*.

13870. OSTERHOUT, HOWARD. The ownership of the air. *Current Hist.* 35 (6) Mar. 1932: 817-820.—That each country was sovereign over the air space above its lands and waters had long been recognized. A perplexing question has been the ownership of air space above privately owned land. Old English law recognized that whoever owned the land also controlled the air

space above it. Through a "rule of reason" Great Britain permits flight of aircraft at a reasonable height above the land, taking into consideration the elements of the weather. The U. S. congress has also adopted regulations permitting flights at different distances above congested and non-congested areas. But the owner of the soil is protected against a nuisance that might result from low flights. The supreme court may yet have to determine the ownership of the air space.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

13871. OWENS, WILLIAM G. Cooperative state and federal laws. *Dakota Law Rev.* 3 (8) Dec. 1931: 391-405.—The earlier statutes were intended to supplement the existing corporation laws, but later legislation has distinguished between general business corporations and those organized for cooperative marketing of stockholders' products. Out of the disaster and failure which overtook many cooperatives and experience with unworkable, radical, or undesirable laws, efforts have brought laws now considered standard, and which have stood the test of state and federal court decisions. The National Counsel of Cooperative Associations is engaged in formulating a uniform act. Though congress has not passed any laws to incorporate cooperative associations, it has from time to time enacted laws dealing with the problems of agriculture. The Agricultural Marketing Act is the most notable.—*E. F. Dow*.

13872. PORESCU, FLORIAN. Ein Überblick über die Schutzmarkengesetzgebung Rumäniens. [Survey of trade mark legislation in Rumania.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 6 (2) Feb. 1932: 104-115.—*Johannes Matlern*.

13873. PUSCH, WILLIAM C. Restrictions upon transfer of corporate stock. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (5) Mar. 1932: 766-769.—Contracts have been made between corporations and their stockholders giving the former options to purchase stock before it is offered to third parties, but this has proved ineffective. Likewise the voting trust has been used to prevent dissipation of voting power, but in some jurisdictions this instrument is illegal. Most effective has proved the practice of including in the corporate charter and by-laws the provision that stock must first be offered to the corporation giving the latter a limited option to buy at an appraised price. Printing this contractual clause on the stock certificate provides effective notice to third parties, complies with the provisions of the Uniform Stock Transfer Act, and renders the option fully enforceable.—*M. H. Waterman*.

13874. RAMBACH, AXEL. Die Funkgesetze der U.d.S.S.R. [Radio laws of the USSR.] *Arch. f. Funkrecht.* 5 (1) Jan. 1932: 73-81.

13875. REITH, JOHN C. W. Broadcasting in America. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (654) Aug. 1931: 204-212.—There are five essentials in a sound broadcasting service: (a) public control over major policy; (b) absence of public interference in management; (c) right field of operation (i.e. sound objectives); (d) disinterestedness; (e) expertness. In the U. S. (a) and (b) are usually regarded as incapable of attainment. The U. S. is the only country which has not followed the British system of government operation. Federal control over the 600 stations is incomplete, and has not removed the chaos. The most effective restraint so far has been the development of chains of associated stations. But the greatest objections remain—irresponsibility and advertising.—*H. McD. Clokier*.

13876. SAMUEL, HERBERT. Beet sugar and the British tax-payer. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110 (654) Aug. 1931: 153-163.—The Baldwin cabinet passed the British sugar act in 1925 under which the state has given £30,000,000 to producers. The farmers have been paid a price twice as great as on the continent, though the cost of production is the same, on the ground of a smaller tonnage per acre (8.7 tons as against 10.7), and transportation distance to factories (costing $\frac{1}{3}$ more), while

at the same time factory costs add $\frac{1}{3}$ more to the expenses. The government has dug into the taxpayer's pocket to produce a new industry on unsound lines. Tax free dividends have varied apparently from 8% to 13%. It is not clear that there is any benefit in creating employment. The total claimed is 13,000 men. With a state subsidy of £5,500,000 a year this means £410 per man, far more expensive than any unemployment scheme proposed.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

13877. SCHUSTER, RUDOLF von. Das ungarische Kartellgesetz. [Hungarian cartel law.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 5 (12) Dec. 1931: 870-875.—The Hungarian law concerning agreements for the regulation of economic competition was enacted in 1931 but has not yet been promulgated. The only subjects for criticism are the provisions relating to litigation in the courts. The question whether and under what conditions a member of a cartel may withdraw from his agreement is to be decided by the ordinary courts and not by the court of cartels. The new law permits the dragging of cartel litigation through three courts and over a period of from two to three years. Within three years economic conditions may have changed to the extent of making the entire litigation illusory.—*Johannes Mattern.*

13878. SCHWENNING, F. R. Protection of employees against abrupt discharge. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30 (5) Mar. 1932: 666-698.—The dismissal compensation law movement is a recent development in labor legislation to stabilize employment contracts by limiting an employer's freedom of discharge. In countries where such statutes exist, employers are required to give from five days to two weeks notice of discharge, while discharge compensation ranges from one week's to five year's earnings. An imposing number of such statutes have been enacted in most of the industrialized countries of Europe with the exception of England. Ten Latin American countries have adopted such laws, including Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and Mexico. Even China and Japan have such enactments on their statute books. In the U. S. dismissal compensation has not got much beyond the purely "voluntary" stage, but the present unemployment crisis has stimulated interest in the few scattered proposals that have been heretofore made. A model bill has been drafted and presented to the press for the consideration of the American people.—*J. H. Marshall.*

13879. UNSIGNED. The anti-trust law of the British Commonwealth of Nations. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 324-335.—In England, contracts restraining competition or in restraint of trade are upheld if reasonably necessary for the protection of the interests of the parties and not adverse to the interests of the public. Resale price maintenance contracts have uniformly been upheld. Most of the Canadian litigation under section 498 of the criminal code (originally passed in 1889) consists of suits involving trade associations or other loose-knit combinations. In most of the cases the agreements were held illegal. Where an unreasonable enhancement of prices resulted, the combination was held illegal, and even if prices do not rise appreciably, the combination violates the statute if it unduly lessens competition. Resale price maintenance schemes are illegal if they raise prices unduly, but probably not if that result does not follow. However, under the 1923 law their validity is dubious. As supplementary to the earlier statute, the Combines Investigation Act was passed in 1923. In Australia the Industries Preservation Act makes criminal combinations or contracts or monopolies in any article to the detriment of the public but recognizes the producer, laborer, and distributor as part of the public to be protected. In New Zealand the Commercial Trust Act of 1910, which is limited to transactions in certain commodities, makes certain specific prohibitions and in sec. 5, makes a conspiracy to monopolize an offense when it is contrary to the public interest. A further means of control is provided by the Board of Trade Act, 1919.—*L. T. Fournier.*

olize an offense when it is contrary to the public interest. A further means of control is provided by the Board of Trade Act, 1919.—*L. T. Fournier.*

13880. UNSIGNED. A collection and survey of state anti-trust laws. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 347-366.—The chief characteristic of state anti-trust laws is their inclusiveness and the detailed attention given to the various forms of economic restraint and business control. Many state courts have followed the federal "rule of reason," thus tempering the effects of a literal application of the state laws. Despite meager literature on prosecutions, it appears that these laws raise more smoke than fire. A few states have had considerable success in prosecution and have effectively curbed particular combinations.—*L. T. Fournier.*

13881. UNSIGNED. Legislation affecting commodity and stock exchanges. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (5) Mar. 1932: 912-925.—The common law makes contracts for future delivery of commodities and securities invalid and non-enforceable when there has been no intent to deliver at the time the contract was drawn. Interpretation of statutes, however, has construed "setting off" and "ringing out" as constituting delivery in settlements between brokers. Contracts between brokers and customers are less settled in interpretation, however, because of the many laws designed to eliminate gambling and bucket shop activities. Unfortunately many such laws are so worded as to prohibit all speculation. New York and North Carolina laws, however, point the way to a means of eliminating bucket shops without preventing legitimate futures contracts by validating all contracts where delivery may be required and by prohibiting brokers from trading against customers' orders. Federal statutes have been drawn to permit future trading and "hedging" without intent to deliver, when transactions are carried on in recognized exchanges run under government administrative supervision. (Case citations.)—*M. H. Waterman.*

13882. UNSIGNED. The validity of penalties in trade association agreements. *Columbia Law Rev.* 32 (2) Feb. 1932: 313-324.—Although trade associations, particularly open-price associations, are now permitted to exist when formed for proper purposes and conducted without effecting restraint of trade, there are still practical questions of enforcement of trade association agreements within the association. Obviously the strength and value of trade association activities depends on 100% cooperation of members, and problems of enforcement assume importance. Penalties imposed by associations on recalcitrant members have, in general, been held valid as long as they are not imposed in an attempt to enforce agreements that are not in themselves illegal. Imposition of fines, expulsion and withholding of information have all been held to be reasonable penalties. However, in prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, any penalties imposed by associations which tend to restrain trade have been declared illegal. (Case citations.)—*M. H. Waterman.*

13883. WEGERADT, ALFRED. Die rechtlichen Grundlagen des deutschen und internationalen Luftverkehrs. [The legal principles of German and international air traffic.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (12) Mar. 23, 1932: 161-165.—According to law a possessor of real estate also owned the air above this land. The Air Traffic Act, which constitutes the legal principle on which air traffic in Germany is based, obliges a land owner to permit flying above his land, even though inconvenienced by it. The Commission Internationale de Navigation (Cina) provides for international sport or business air traffic. The most important legal provisions are discussed.—*H. J. Donker.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 13533, 13575-13576, 13671, 13961)

13884. CLAIRE, GUY S. A survey of municipal franchises in Oregon and comparative revenues therefrom. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 14(1) Mar. 1932: 33-41.—Reports from 52 Oregon cities reveal that only a few, chiefly the larger ones, are receiving fees or concessions for their utility franchises.—C. E. Rightor.

13885. CRUMBAKER, CALVIN. Service at cost under public ownership. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 14(1) Mar. 1932: 18-28.—A discussion of the terms "public utility" and "service at cost," and policies and problems involved in determining costs, including taxation, extensions, retirement of capital, and depreciation.—C. E. Rightor.

13886. GLAESER, MARTIN G. The Los Angeles bureau of power and light: a case study of public ownership. Development of market area. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 6(4) Nov. 1930: 343-353; 7(3) Aug. 1931: 249-254.—The history of the Los Angeles bureau grows out of the city's efforts to obtain adequate water resources. The franchise of a private water company expired in 1898 and the city began public ownership of its water supply. A few years later growth of the city necessitated bringing water from the Owens River Valley 250 miles away. By this expansion the city came into possession of by-product water power rights whence springs the history of the power bureau. Construction of power developments was authorized in 1910. Gradual expansion lifted the installed capacity in the city's power plants to over 100,000 kilowatts in 1928, which was less than half the capacity of all public plants in the state, about 5% of the total installed capacity in private plants, and almost equalled the installed capacity of the Los Angeles Gas & Electric Corporation. Pressure for water supplies has again thrust the Los Angeles bureau into the limelight surrounding the Boulder Dam project. (Maps and charts.)—E. W. Morehouse.

13887. HANFT, FRANK WILLIAM. Control of public utilities in Minnesota. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 16(5) Apr. 1932: 457-558.—Wilber G. Katz.

13888. LEWIS, JOHN H. Taxation of municipal utilities. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 14(1) Mar. 1932: 9-17.—Oregon, with almost unlimited quantities of water power, is concerned with the important economic and political question of taxing public power development. Use of public funds, as opposed to private, for state-wide power, transmission and distribution systems, similar to Ontario's, would directly benefit the state. A tax on power, advocated by private power interests, would increase the price of power, yield no revenue, and retard development.—C. E. Rightor.

13889. McARTHUR, J. W. Some business aspects of municipal ownership. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 13(5) Jan. 1932: 303-312.—Municipal ownership of public utilities enjoys many superior opportunities in the matter of credit, amortization of debt, continuity of franchise, publicity and overhead cost, long term planning, and inherent right to natural resources.—W. S. Sayre.

13890. RAVEN, PAUL JEROME, and SUMNER, MARION R. Municipally owned electric utilities in Nebraska. *Studies Pub. Econ., Res. Monog. (Inst. Econ. Res., Chicago)*. 5 1932: pp. 59.—Contains (a) statistical history of municipally owned electrical utilities in Nebraska including a correlation of factors with

respect to size of units, technological changes, development of transmission lines, etc. with the rise and fall in the number of municipally owned plants, based upon a questionnaire submitted to municipal officials and published data; (b) summary of reasons given for changes from public to private ownership and vice versa, based upon a questionnaire submitted to municipal officials and others; and (c) analysis of state statutes and judicial decisions affecting municipal ownership.—Wilber G. Katz.

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 12559, 12583-12584, 13793, 13804)

13891. GAYER, ARTHUR D. Financing the emergency public works program. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 71-75.

13892. LOUCKS, WILLIAM N. Municipal planning to prevent unemployment. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 89-93.

13893. O'GRADY, JOHN. A public works program for the present emergency. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 77-82.

13894. SAWYER, DONALD H. Federal planning of public works. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 22(2) Jun. 1932: 83-88.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entry 13776)

13895. CRONEMILLER, LYNN F. The Oregon reforestation law. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)*. 14(1) Mar. 1932: 1-8.—The legislature of Oregon passed a reforestation law in 1929. It is to (1) promote reforestation on forest type lands not suitable for more profitable use; (2) encourage owners to retain ownership of forest growing land for future forest crops; (3) encourage natural reforestation on forest-growing lands and through the creation of forest values encourage the protection of these lands from forest fires; (4) provide a fair and stable annual forest fee on the land itself during the long period a forest crop is being grown and then a yield tax from the forest crop at the time it is harvested. A fixed forest fee of five cents per acre is due annually and, whenever timber is marketed, an *ad valorem* tax of 12½% is payable. The compulsory classification of land by the State Board of Forestry as forest land is based exclusively on the nature of the land; 280,426 acres have already been classified and 400,000 more are under consideration.—A. J. Lien.

13896. SANDFORD, BURNETT. Some preliminary studies toward the development of a state forest fire protection policy. *J. Forestry*. 30(5) May 1932: 616-619.—For purposes of concentrating fire protection the California state division of forestry is classifying resources, including water, recreational lands, fish, game, timber, and wild forage. The pine region is amply protected by cooperative arrangement but in the redwood belt, sanctioning legislation and the local attitude towards burning complicate the problem. The forage resource presents the most difficult case as its utilization frequently conflicts with public policy. Moreover, stockmen favor burning and generally hinder the state in its costly suppression efforts. Two problems must be met: (1) control of fires approaching protected areas on a wide front; (2) settlement of the existing conflict of uses between local owners and the public.—Bernard Frank.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 12864, 13599, 13618, 13666, 13870, 13946)

13897. C., E. O. Torts in territorial waters. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(4) Feb. 1932: 588-600.—The cases relating to torts committed in territorial waters are incongruous. One group of cases adheres to the rule that such situations are governed by the law of the ship's flag. A second group gives expression to the doctrine that the general maritime law applies to the situation. A third group applies the familiar doctrine of the conflict of laws, namely, that the *lex loci delicti* governs. As a result of congressional legislation uniformity has been achieved in certain cases, but it remains for the supreme court to furnish an authoritative adjudication of the entire problem. In the absence of a controlling statute the general doctrine of the conflict of laws in tort cases should apply.—*Leon Sachs.*

13898. CARTWRIGHT, ROBERT. Yucatan divorces. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(5) May 1932: 307-309.—Many persons in the U. S., because of inability to secure a divorce in the state of their domicile, are resorting to the courts of Yucatan for relief. There is no inconvenience; it may be secured with ease; and there is practically no delay. However, in most cases the divorce is invalid and probably will not be recognized by any state in the U. S. Recognition of a divorce decree rendered by a court of a foreign country is based upon comity. It is safe to say that no state in the U. S. would recognize, under the principles of comity, a decree rendered by a court of another country where that court did not have jurisdiction. Without doubt any state of the Union would recognize a divorce granted in Yucatan to persons domiciled there.—*F. R. Aumann.*

13899. DICKINSON, EDWIN D. The recognition of Russia. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(2) Dec. 1931: 181-196.—The failure of the U. S. to recognize Soviet Russia is a departure from its traditional practices. The existing difficulties, advanced as reasons for refusing to recognize Russia, can more readily be ironed out by direct negotiation and adjustment. The consequences of withholding recognition are especially serious in legal relations. Uncertainty exists as to the nature and degree of protection that American courts can extend to Russian public rights, Russian nationals, and Russian transactions. Under such circumstances no stabilization in international law or international relations is possible.—*J. M. Landis.*

13900. FALKIN, LEO E. Domicile and allegiance as basis for extra-territorial jurisdiction in personam. *Cornell Law Quart.* 17(1) Dec. 1931: 117-126.—An interesting form of territorial jurisdiction is presented when a state attempts to exercise control over its nationals residing abroad. Problems are presented in the fields of conflict of laws, constitutional law, and international law. As a result of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal, congress passed the Walsh Act which provides a method whereby federal courts can subpoena as witnesses citizens of the U. S. and persons domiciled therein, who are without the territorial jurisdiction of the U. S. From the international viewpoint, the power of a sovereign to render a personal judgment against its national who may be resident or domiciled abroad is based upon the theory of allegiance. Although the sovereign cannot enforce its command by action in the foreign territory, its authority may be vindicated by the levying of fines on the property owned by the citizen within the state. As regards the states in the American federal union, since the relationship of allegiance does not exist between them and their citizens, similar results are obtained on the theory of domicile.—*Leon Sachs.*

13901. FELLER, A. H. The international unification of laws concerning checks. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(4) Feb. 1932: 668-696.—The work of the first session for unification of laws of bills of exchange, promissory notes and checks was confined primarily to laws governing bills of exchange and notes. The second session of this conference, which adjourned in March of 1931, was devoted to the more difficult task of unifying the laws relating to checks. This session resulted in opening for signature three conventions which provide for (1) a uniform law, (2) a settlement of certain conflicts of law and (3) a convention on stamp taxes. The convention providing for a uniform law deals with such matters as the definition of a check, the capacity of drawer and drawee, the time at which cover must exist, acceptance, cashier's checks and certification, endorsement, post dating, presentment, countermand, death of the drawer, partial payment, restrictions on payment, and recourse for non-payment. With respect to conflicts of law, the law of the country in which obligations arising from a check have been assumed are to govern and the law of the country where a check is payable determines the persons on whom a check may be drawn. The convention on stamp laws follows substantially the similar convention on bills of exchange and promissory notes.—*J. H. Marshall.*

13902. HÄRLE, E. Die allgemeinen Rechtsgrundsätze im Völkerrecht. [The general principles of law in international law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(2) Jun. 1, 1931: 206-246.—The general principles of law to which reference is made in the rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice were meant to be positive norms of general validity, recognized *in foro domestico* by practically all civilized nations. These norms are developed by tacit consent and assented to by unquestioned submission when applied in international arbitration. They have subsidiary validity only and yield to concrete agreements in any case. They show a tendency to develop into norms of equal dignity with special agreements and international customs and are ascertained by finding those general rules of positive law which are recognized by the most important civilized nations and legal systems and which can claim general validity on account of their more deeply rooted legal value. Yet, they never have the force of an independent and valid subsidiary source of law. All attempts to leave the positivistic basis and assign the general principles to the realm of natural law speculation must be rejected.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

13903. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The prospect for future codification. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 137-143.—Following the first Conference on the Progressive Codification of International Law at The Hague, Mar. 12 to Apr. 12, 1930, the participating states were asked to give their views of the value of the work accomplished and the value of future efforts. A large majority replied favorably to both questions. The Italian, British, and Indian governments expressed strong doubts as to the wisdom of continuing the work. A resolution adopted by the League Assembly Sept. 26, 1931, expresses appreciation for the work done, but decides to make the work that of a League committee to act on the suggestions of governments henceforth. Cooperation with non-official bodies is strongly urged.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13904. HYDE, CHARLES CHENEY. The termination of the treaties of a state in consequence of its absorption by another—the position of the United States. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 133-136.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13905. KALIJARVI, THORSTEN. Scandinavian claims to jurisdiction over territorial waters. *Amer. J.*

Internat. Law. 26(1) Jan. 1932: 57-69.—Scandinavian states have extended jurisdiction over marginal waters for four miles from low water mark for over 200 years. While the Bynkershoek rule of three miles, adopted by many states, was based upon the effective range of cannon in the 17th century, the Scandinavian rule seems to have sprung from range of view at low water. The line follows the configurations of the coast, including isles, reefs, and skerries not continuously submerged. Practice in war-time has frequently differed from that in time of peace, the jurisdiction often being contracted to the three mile limit. During the World War there was lack of uniformity in this respect.—*N. J. Padel'ford.*

13906. KUHN, ARTHUR K. *International conference for unification of the laws of river navigation.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 121-124.—A diplomatic conference held at Geneva in Nov. 1930 sought to regulate and codify the laws applicable to navigable international rivers in Europe. Three conventions were adopted, the first relating to collisions; the second, to the registration of vessels; the third, to establishment of right to fly a specific flag. Not all of the 21 states represented signed the conventions. They come into force when ratified by three states.—*N. J. Padel'ford.*

13907. LA MOTTE, ELLEN. "Limiting" drug manufacture. *Nation* (N. Y.). 134(3484) Apr. 13, 1932: 418-419.—An account of the Geneva conference for the control of the drug traffic, emphasizing the failure of the American delegation, the failure to control the enormous illicit traffic in such drugs, the serious weakness of the provisions of the treaty which was drafted and signed by 29 nations, and the scant likelihood that the treaty will be properly ratified inside a period of several years, during which time the illicit stores will be greatly increased and the traffic extended.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

13908. NIKITINE, B. *Le statut international de la Mongolie.* [The international status of Mongolia.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54(4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 590-609.—*F. M. Russell.*

13909. PÉRITCH, P. *Le droit de succession en droit international privé Yougoslave.* [The right of succession in the international private law of Yugoslavia.] *Inst. Belge de Droit Comparée. Rev. Trimestr.* 15(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 145-158; 16(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-18.

13910. RAUCHBERG, H. *Die erste Konferenz zur Kodifikation des Völkerrechts.* [First Conference for the Codification of International Law.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 10(4) Feb. 1, 1931: 481-526.—Of the three major problems confronting the conference, the codification of nationality laws only was partially successful. It is deplorable that the powers who adhere to the convention may make reservations as to any of its provisions. The arbitral tribunal which is to be set up should have been given jurisdiction over all disputes on nationality. Too many vital matters are added to the report in the form of wishes, rather than positive enactments. A number of important recommendations in the report will facilitate the next conference. In spite of the partial failure of the present attempt hope for the future success of codification need not be abandoned.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

13911. SACK, A. N. Feilchenfeld, Ernst H., "Public debts and state succession" (rev.). *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 80(4) Feb. 1932: 608-623.—A survey of the history of the international treatment of the succession of debts shows that in the case of the extinction of the debtor state the rule of maintenance has always applied. In the case where the debtor state does not cease to exist, but has only ceded part of its territory, the principle of allocation of public debts represents the universal usage of all civilized nations for the last centuries, but such usage is not a customary rule of international law. The following suggestions aim to

protect the creditor states: the creation of a permanent independent body to handle debt settlements whenever necessary and to develop principles to be followed in subsequent cases; the insertion of clauses in loan agreements to provide for charges and revenue pledges; the issuance of insurance risks against state succession.—*Evelyn Seufert.*

13912. SCHIFFNER, E. *Die moderne Behandlung des Problems der Staatennachfolge.* [Modern treatment of the problem of state succession.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(2) Jun. 1, 1931: 268-278.—In a recent treatise A. N. Sack advances the position that the total resources of a state are liable for the public debt. Accordingly, a political transformation has no influence upon the responsibility for indebtedness. In the case of territorial changes, liability follows the territory. The total debt of the old state falls upon the succession states according to the contributory capacity of the acquired territories. Regional debts, assumed on account of a part of the state, follow the territory; special debts, contracted on account of the entire state, though the proceeds are used to benefit particular regions, are chargeable to the entire territory of the state. Treaties between states concerning the assumption of debts do not bind creditors. The contributory capacity of a territory is best determined by considering its contribution to the budget, and not by the size of the population or the number of square miles. Sack considers his system a body of rules *sui generis*, apart from international law proper. His publication and others of recent times show a tendency away from the old theory of unlimited sovereignty and urge the formulation of individual international rights. If international law is not to lose ground, it cannot confine itself to the relations of states, but must also regulate the relation of individuals to states, except to their own.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

13913. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *The progress of international law during the last twenty-five years.* *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law—25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931.* 1931: 2-35.—The "oneness" of the world is the chief tendency in the evolution of international law during the past quarter of a century. This has resulted in the use of the multilateral treaty, with interpretation by international courts and codification of international law as the order of the day. The need for peace has led to a great extension of the use of arbitration. The British Commonwealth of Nations and Briand's plan for a U. S. of Europe are evidence of the peaceful tendency in international relations, while the new Vatican state is destined to render great service to the cause of international justice. Disarmament has made progress. The Americas are being further united by a common law, an international understanding. There has been extension of the suffrage and laws to eliminate the discriminations against women.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13914. SCOTT, JAMES BROWN. *The two institutes of international law.* *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 87-102.—The former president of the Institute of International Law discusses the work and projects adopted at the session in Cambridge in 1931. Three projects dealing with private international law were adopted: status and capacity; competence in dealing with criminal action within and without a state; domicile. Each project represented a compromise. Heated debate and divergent views characterized the adoption of a resolution on mandates. Many felt mandates to be a purely local, League, and constitutional matter. The resolution adopted by the majority declares mandates to be subjects of international law, having a status distinct from that of the mandatory. The resolution is largely a codification of League practice concerning granting, administration, and termination of mandates. The American Institute of International Law met through its governing body in 1931.

Plenary sessions are henceforth to be held preceding International Conferences of the American States.—*N. J. Padelford.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 13172)

13915. BELLQUIST, ERIC CRYIL. Finland's treaties for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 70-86.—Following the separation of Finland from Russia, Finnish policy first sought security in a system of alliances involving the Scandinavian states and the four Baltic states. Proving unwelcome to Scandinavia on the one hand, and rejected by the Finnish legislature on the other, this policy was abandoned in favor of a system of extensive conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement treaties designed to close the gaps in the League Covenant. All conventions run for three years, but are automatically renewed unless notice of desire to terminate is given in advance. Inquiry and conciliation pacts are not submitted to the legislature for ratification since their findings are not binding upon the state. Arbitration and judicial settlement treaties are submitted for ratification since their awards are binding and may involve financial liability.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13916. BLEIBER, F. Neutrale im Landgebiete Kriegführender. [Neutrals in the territory of belligerents.] *Z. f. Öffentl. Recht.* 11(2) Jun. 1, 1932: 247-267.—The general rule concerning the position of neutrals in the territory of belligerents has been that they are on an equal basis with the citizens of the belligerent nation in which they happen to reside. In 1907 Germany submitted a draft on the subject to the second Hague Conference, intended as an appendix to the Regulation of Land Warfare. Successive committees and discussions mutilated the German draft beyond recognition. The final convention left the question of military service on the part of neutrals unsolved. In the matter of property, neutrals were granted no special exemptions, but extensive rights of requisition and confiscation of neutral rolling stock were given the belligerents. The original German proposals were characterized by historical optimism and embodied the principle that war is a matter of state against state, while in the Anglo-Saxon conception war directs itself not only against the hostile state, but against all its citizens. The immigration countries were opposed to special protection of neutral property rights, while emigration countries favored such a protection. The proposal that neutrals should be relieved from military duty encountered the opposition of the colonial powers, in whose special interest is the drafting of neutrals in their colonies in case of colonial wars.—*Jean Wunderlich.*

13917. GARNER, JAMES WILFORD. Appeal in cases of alleged invalid arbitral awards. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 126-132.—As a result of the declaration by Rumania that the mixed arbitral tribunal sitting on the Hungarian-Rumanian lands dispute exceeded its competence and so rendered its judgment void, the League of Nations has been re-examining the question of appeal from arbitral awards. Finland has proposed that the Permanent Court of International

Justice be given authority to investigate such charges and to hear appeals. It is recognized that appeal opens the way to indefinite determination of issues, yet it is recognized that there may be justice in the claim of one party that the tribunal has exceeded its authority, has committed an essential error of procedure, or has had no competence to hear particular types of disputes.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13918. HILL, NORMAN L. International commissions of inquiry and conciliation. *Internat. Conciliation.* (278) Mar. 1932: pp. 134.—Commissions of inquiry and conciliation were but little used before The Hague Conference of 1899, but these conferences gave impetus to the idea. Later the Bryan treaties incorporated the device. The International Joint Commission for the United States and Canada (England) decided upon in 1909 is really a commission of inquiry and conciliation and has acted as such upon four occasions. Many treaties have been negotiated between the countries of North and South America since the World War that include either arbitration or commissions of inquiry or both. The League of Nations Covenant also embraces inquiry and conciliation. Locarno, the General Act of Geneva in 1928, and many other treaties negotiated between the countries of Europe since the war include provisions for commissions of inquiry and conciliation. Their practical use in the settlement of international troubles has been abundantly demonstrated.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13919. MARTIN, CHARLES E. The legal position of war and neutrality during the last twenty-five years. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law—25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931.* 1931: 137-179.—The legal definition of war has not changed during the past quarter of a century and the legal consequences of war are generally the same. War is the result of a constitutional action by various states. There have been many attempts lately to distinguish between wars of defense and wars of offense. Much effort has been made also to regulate the conduct of war, but the last war demonstrated the futility of this. Neutrality is an active condition in which a state undertakes to live up to its obligations and obtain its legal rights. The League would abandon the whole idea of neutrality, but this will be impossible until all states are in it. Should the U. S. enter the League, her attitude toward war and neutrality would be changed by arts. 11 and 16.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13920. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. Justiciable and other disputes. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26(1) Jan. 1932: 31-36.—Two standards exist for the settlement of international disputes, the one legal, the other political. The legal standard exists when there is some treaty or international legislation related to the states and subject matter in dispute. Where such does not exist the standard is political and the appeal is to the higher interests of the international community. International law or international wisdom guided by international "equity" is held to supply the solution for any international dispute. In treating conflicts it is first necessary to classify the basic dispute as legal, political, or containing elements of both. Once classified, it is felt a justiciable or non-justiciable course of action may be the more easily decided upon.—*N. J. Padelford.*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13584, 13709, 13740, 13742, 13815, 13917, 13919, 13940-13941, 13944-13945, 13954-13955, 13964, 13967, 14061)

13921. DAVIS, JOHN W. The World Court settles the question. *Internat. Conciliation*. (277) Feb. 1932: 66-83.—In the Austro-German customs union case the court was called upon to consider the compatibility of certain treaties and not the desirability of the customs union. Difference of opinion in the decision largely revolved around an interpretation of the word "independence" and what constituted a "compromise" of that independence. The proposed union certainly meant that in the future Germany and Austria would make "commercial war and commercial peace" by joint action. Joint policy was to take the place of individual policy. Austria would inevitably have come under German control of customs in the future.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

13922. DOMINOIS, F. Pour une collaboration économique des pays danubien. [Economic collaboration of the Danubian states.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (716) Oct. 31, 1931: 1472-1473.—*Luther H. Evans*.

13923. DUCHÈNE. Les principes directeurs de l'institution des mandats coloniaux. [The directing principles in the institution of colonial mandates.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances, Communications*. 10 1927-28 (pub. 1929): 209-211.—The juridical status of the mandates is vague. If the mandatory state advances sums to the mandate can it demand reimbursement if the mandate is abandoned in the future? Inhabitants born in mandates are neither citizens nor subjects of the mandatory state. The only conclusion which can be drawn, though an unsatisfactory one, is that they are protégés. All public and private property belongs to the mandated territory. There is also a question as to who is sovereign over the mandates, the mandatory state or the League of Nations. If the League of Nations, then is that organization a super-state?—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

13924. FINKELSTEIN, MAURICE. The World Court and the Anschluss. *St. John's Law Rev.* 6 (2) May 1932: 209-225.

13925. FOSDICK, RAYMOND B. A way of escape from war. *Internat. Conciliation*. (277) Feb. 1932: 53-65.—No nation was victorious in the World War. No nation can win a war in the future. Escape from the blind alley which ends in war lies through full utilization of the new international machinery.—*Howard White*.

13926. GODSHALL, W. LEON. What can China expect from the League of Nations? *Soc. Sci.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 186-190.—China can expect from the League of Nations nothing more than a possible alignment of world opinion.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13927. HUDSON, MANLEY O. Mexico's admission to membership in the League of Nations. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 114-117.—The belated admission of Mexico to the League of Nations in September 1931 is significant and unique. Not invited to become an original member in 1919 because of the fear that such invitation would be construed as according recognition on the part of Great Britain and the U. S., the League has now taken action to "repair" the omission, described as "wholly contrary to its true spirit." Mexico was invited by the League "as though it had been invited from the outset." The Assembly made it plain that such action must not be construed as precedent, but applicable merely to this unique situation. Mexican acceptance was without reservation, although she stated she had never recognized the regional understanding mentioned in Art. 21 of the Covenant.—*N. J. Padelford*.

13928. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The Permanent

Court of International Justice—the independence of the court in its constitution, in its jurisdiction, and in its application of law. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law*. 25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931. 1931: 92-110.—The Permanent Court is independent of all agencies except the states that have created it, though there is a definite relationship to the League in the election of judges and financial support. The court's jurisdiction to give advisory opinions upon request of the League does not make it dependent upon the League or place it in the position of being merely a legal adviser. The Court is in no way dependent upon the League of Nations for the law it applies in any case.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

13929. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The tenth year of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-30.—Four advisory opinions were handed down in 1931. Three cases and four opinions are docketed for 1932. Failure to pass language tests for admission to minority schools in Poland was held not to preclude right to be examined subsequently. The Austro-German customs regime was found incompatible with Art. 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain guaranteeing the "economic independence" of Austria. Neither the statute on freedom of transit adopted at Barcelona nor the Memel convention of 1924 obliges Lithuania to open for traffic the Land-warow-Kaisiadory's railway, closed partly as economic reprisal against Poland and partly to force League determination of the status of Vilna. Although the Versailles Treaty gave Poland free access to the sea through Danzig, and although the Council recognized Poland's particular fitness to defend Danzig by sea, the court refused to read into the treaty the right for Polish warships to use Danzig waterways freely without permission, Danzig not being Polish territory. Important procedural and administrative changes were made in 1931. Judicial conference is to be held between oral and written proceedings. Questions may now be put directly to counsel during argument, instead of in writing in advance as heretofore. Individual study shall precede the first deliberation at which each judge orally presents his views. Tentative written notes follow with discussion. Questions at issue are decided by majority vote after which the court elects by secret ballot two judges to compose with the president a drafting committee whose report may be edited by the court. Series A and B of the publications are combined as a new series A/B.—*N. J. Padelford*.

13930. JENKS, C. WILFRED. The Latin-American problem in the League of Nations. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (782) 1931: 209-218.

13931. JESSUP, PHILIP C. The customs union advisory opinion. *Amer. J. Internat. Law*. 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 105-110.—No attempt to align the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice into Latin or Nordic blocs and thus explain the decision of the court in the customs union case is satisfactory. Blocs appeared neither in previous nor in subsequent cases. The judges themselves lined up differently in the preliminary questions of admission or exclusion of Austrian and Czechoslovak *ad hoc* judges. The court was unanimous in excluding a judge of the latter nationality. The Italian, Spanish, Polish, German, Chinese, and Japanese judges voted against the admission of an Austrian judge. Honest difference of opinion accounts for the split in the court. The U. S. Supreme Court had to examine the nature of future action in the cases of *Smyth v. Ames*, and *Pennsylvania and Ohio v. West Virginia*. Any tribunal would be likely to differ on the interpre-

tation to be given to the meaning of a guarantee of "economic independence." The difference of opinion within the court affords no basis for loss of faith in the court.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13932. JESSUP, PHILIP C. The Root formula for the accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law 25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931.* 1931: 61-91.—The protocol of accession to the Permanent Court of International Justice constitutes a full acceptance of the U. S. Senate's reservations adopted in 1926. The right of withdrawal, included at the behest of the U. S., has fairly been accorded to all the states that are signatory to the court. In case of disagreement over the interest of America in a proposed advisory opinion, this country could withdraw or refuse to do so. If she did not, the court could not entertain the request for such an opinion. But the other states might exercise their right to withdraw. Then the protocol would be ineffective and the situation would be what it is today,—the U. S. an "outside" state and the court free to go ahead and consider requests of the council for advisory opinions.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13933. KNOLL, GOTTFRIED. Der deutsche Regierungsentwurf zu einer Völkerbundsverfassung vom April 1919 zugleich zur Völkerbundsverfassung und zu ihrer Reform. [The German government's proposal of a League of Nations, April 1919, and the reform of the League Covenant.] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaftl. Studien.* (61) 1931: pp. 98.—The plan of the German government written by Simons and Schuecking, and based mainly on German documents, was composed in clear language and was intended to show the world the good will of the German people. Its main object was the prevention of international disputes; it provided for disarmament, free commercial relations and general economic equality, protection of national minorities, an international labor charter, the regulation of colonial matters, a world parliament, an international marine force to replace all warships, and other similar international bodies. The German plan was not considered; yet it is of permanent value and may be used in amending the present covenant. The present phrase "allied and associated powers" should be replaced by "members of the League." Equality of armament should be established. All colonies should come under the mandates system.—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

13934. MATHEWS, ROBERT ELDEN. Judicial attitudes in the customs union case. *Michigan Law Rev.* 30(5) Mar. 1932: 699-708.—Since the line-up of judges in the 8-7 vote in the Austro-German customs union case corresponded closely to their political affiliations there was the expected storm of criticism. However, this close division represents a judicial, and not a geographic, cleavage. A court, in its ordinary process of interpreting provisions, takes judicial notice of the attending circumstances. Judges are trained to weight considerations that are economic, social, and even political. The entire case hinged on problematical effects. It was a question of threatened impairment of Austria's economic independence which had to be determined. Consequently the judicial attitude was based on considerations of probabilities.—*Evelyn Seufert.*

13935. MAZZEI, JACOPO. Le unioni doganali "aperte." ["Open" tariff unions.] *Economia.* 8(5) Nov. 1931: 393-414.—Post-war tariff proposals can be classified under three heads, typified by the Oslo convention, the Austro-German tariff union, and the European customs union. The first is a "closed" agreement; the second permits the admission of third parties whenever the two principal contracting parties agree; the third gives other states the right to demand admission under

conditions similar to those imposed on the original signatories. The third type is the only one which is acceptable to the League of Nations, but it is unpopular with the various countries because of its liberal nature. In fact, it renders the conditional most-favored-nation clause unconditional. However, it implies a certain preference because a third party joining the agreement is in an inferior position due to the fact that he is joining a treaty elaborated by others. Thus it is undesirable that partial customs unions should be used as first steps towards a European union.—*Carmen Haider.*

13936. PEASLEE, AMOS J. Obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law—25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931.* 1931: 48-61.—Obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice is to be treated under three headings: (1) historical development; (2) present extent; and (3) practical operation. Under the first must be considered The Hague Conferences and pre-war bilateral treaties, the Versailles Conference, the League Covenant, and the statute creating the court. Under the second would come treaties and conventions that have expressly conferred upon the court compulsory jurisdiction over certain categories of controversies, advisory opinions as possible sources of obligatory jurisdiction, and the optional clause of art. 36 of the statute. Cases have come up under the optional clause and have been settled satisfactorily. The future development of the principle may be slow, but it seems assured.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13937. UNSIGNED. The League and Manchuria. The first phase of the Chinese-Japanese conflict—September 18-30, 1931. *Geneva Spec. Studies.* 2(10) Oct. 1931: pp. 34; (11) Nov. 1931: pp. 60; (12) Dec. 1931: pp. 91.—A day by day analysis of the events in the Far East and of League action in dealing with them, from the outbreak of the trouble on Sep. 19 to Dec. 31, 1931.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

13938. WEBB, RICHARD. The problem of the Straits. *J. Royal Central Asian Soc.* 18(3) Jul. 1931: 307-334.—The problem of protecting the freedom of the Straits of Bosphorus in the passage of warships and military air craft into and out of the Black Sea can be met only by putting that territory under the control of some power or powers able to guarantee freedom. There are four alternatives: control by condominium of littoral Black Sea states with headquarters at Constantinople under the League of Nations; control by Turkey under guarantee of the League of Nations; continuance of the present Straits Commission under the League of Nations; or transfer of the League of Nations to the shores of the Bosphorus.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

13939. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER. The convention on financial assistance. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(4) Jun. 1931: 530-537.—The convention on financial assistance, signed by 29 members of the League, offers to guarantee a loan to a state attacked in violation of international obligations or even threatened with attack. Unanimity of the Council of the League is required; but this unanimity favors the attacked, for it will receive the financial assistance unless the Council decides otherwise. Art. 16 of the Covenant will be strengthened. Guarantee of the loan is inconsistent with neutrality; the convention deals on the same footing with the rights of individuals and the rights of states; the sovereignty of the adhering nations is not what it was before adhesion; it interests in international organization persons of a kind whose word carries a certain authority. Entry into force of the convention is dependent upon an agreement on reduction of armaments.—*Aaron M. Margalith.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 12495, 12530, 12551, 13028, 13202, 13427, 13573, 13734, 13899, 13904-13905, 13915, 13926-13927, 13930, 13932, 13935)

13940. BENEŠ, EDUARD. The economic cooperation of the Central European countries. *Central European Observer*. 10 (13) Mar. 25, 1932: 185-190.—Czechoslovakia is willing to take part in concrete negotiations between the 5 smaller central European states and would accept the system of preferences for the basis of such negotiations as outlined by Tardieu. No negotiations are possible without Yugoslavia and Rumania. The French memorandum mentions for the first time the basis for a sound solution of the Central European problem. Germany starts from a wholly opposite point of view. She fears that Austria might become an instrument of anti-German policy. However, any Central European policy which would endeavor to press Austria into any type of an anti-German political conception is fundamentally wrong. Italy desires to neutralize all political influences in Central Europe.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13941. BERDAHL, CLARENCE A. Relations of the United States with the Assembly of the League of Nations. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 26 (1) Feb. 1932: 99-112.—U. S. participation in League activities has grown in amount and importance and has become increasingly friendly, frank, and official; its continuous character has been recognized and regularized by maintaining a state department official at Geneva. This cooperation on the part of the United States has been mainly with subsidiary, advisory, and semi-autonomous committees and conferences, but there has also been a good deal of relationship with both the Assembly and the Council. Instances in 1923 and 1931 are described. The significance of this collaboration lies in the fact that another precedent has been set.—*J. J. Burns*.

13942. BERKES, THEODOR. Die Aussichten der Donauföderation. [The prospects of a Danubian union.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (11) Feb. 1932: 698-711.—The Hungarian Social Democrats fight Italian fascism for domestic political reasons, praise the democracy of Prague and of Paris, and approve of a Franco-Czech Danubian federation. The two Danubian grain states, Yugoslavia and Rumania, suffering from the world's depression, do not look upon a Danubian confederacy as a solution of their plights. They do not trust Hungary as regards her attitude towards revision of treaties, royal aspirations, and interest in minorities. Yugoslavia would like to achieve hegemony in the East. Rome is favoring another combination: Italy, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, with the possible addition of Rumania. Such a union of states in the southeast of Europe would disrupt the French plans of forming a Balkan federation under the rulership of Belgrade.—*Werner Neuse*.

13943. BOUTELIER, ANDRÉ. La politique extérieure du gouvernement travailliste. [The foreign policy of the Labour government.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 541-578.—The leaders of Labour are not revolutionaries; they adapt their ideas to the traditional foreign policy of Britain. Although favoring a pacifist policy in foreign affairs, they have been above all alert to protect the interests of England and the empire. It happens that a pacifist policy has coincided with the conservation of British interests. Such divergence of foreign policy as has appeared represents a difference of form and expression rather than of substance. Traditionally, British foreign policy has been motivated by considerations of national security and economic interests.—*Frank M. Russell*.

13944. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL. Mexico and the Monroe Doctrine. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26

(1) Jan. 1932: 117-121.—Mexican avowal that in joining the League she did not recognize the Monroe Doctrine as a "regional understanding" within Art. 21 of the Covenant raises several issues. In stating that Mexico adhered without reservation, the Assembly seems to have inferred that it no longer regarded the Monroe Doctrine as a regional understanding. Latin American opposition to the U. S. and to the Monroe Doctrine might be readily removed should the U. S. permit the doctrine to become multi-lateral and Pan-American. It would then be an "understanding," still effectively safeguarding American rights and interests.—*N. J. Padelford*.

13945. CHMELAŘ, JOSEF. Tardieuův plán středoevropské spolupráce. [Tardieu's plan of Central-European cooperation.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 11 (3) Mar. 1932: 185-192.—The idea of Central-European cooperation was already embodied in the Saint-Germain Treaty and the attempts of the Little Entente to create such foundations. The willingness of the states concerned to discuss the proposition is, however, a step forward. The Little Entente agrees that any political aspects of such cooperation are absolutely excluded. Economically, the preferential systems on industrial and agricultural products are the limit, excluding all customs union considerations. Beneš asks the disinterestedness of the great powers in Central Europe and refuses the direct participation of Germany and Italy.—*J. S. Rouček*.

13946. HACKWORTH, GREEN H. The policy of the United States in recognizing new governments during the past twenty-five years. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Internat. Law—25th Ann. Meeting, Washington, D. C. Apr. 23-25, 1931*. 1931: 120-137.—Jefferson's "the will of the people" has been the guiding principle in American recognition of new governments down to the present. Various degrees of caution have been exercised in the application of this doctrine at different times, Seward adding the idea of an organic law which had been accepted by the people. Beginning with the twentieth century an ability and a willingness to honor past and future obligations came to be an added requirement for recognition, doubtless because of the expansion of American trade and commerce. Governments resulting from revolutions often have had difficulty in getting U. S. support, although such a policy does not come within the scope of international law. Since the war U. S. policy has followed closely the doctrine laid down by Jefferson plus the qualification that international obligations be respected.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

13947. HAWKIN, R. C. A German free state in Africa. *Contemp. Rev.* 140 (789) Sep. 1931: 337-340.—As a friendly gesture to Germany, Britain should allocate an area of land in East Africa (perhaps part of Tanganyika) as a German free state within the British Empire.—*H. McD. Clotie*.

13948. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Polens aussenpolitische Stellung. [Poland's international position.] *Osteuropa*. 6 (7) Apr. 1931: 373-390.—With a large common frontier; with 25% of her total foreign trade with Germany alone; with some 30% of the population either German or Russian, it is an anomaly that Poland should have united with France and Rumania in a military alliance. During 1931 French interests built a railway which will eventually connect the port Gdynia with Rumania, giving the French fleet more strategic access to both countries. Yet Poland's future depends upon its re-orientation politically to those countries to which it is geographically and economically complementary, namely Germany and Russia.—*Samuel Kalish*.

13949. HOETZSCH, OTTO. Das russische Problem—Versuch einer Orientierung. [The Russian prob-

lem—An attempt at orientation.] *Osteuropa*. 6(8) May 1931: 439-453.—No longer an actively militant agitator, Soviet Russia is now concentrating on establishing a commonwealth by socialist means, the superior of that created by capitalism. The present stage, the foundation of industry, depends upon the cooperation of the external world. The isolationists are losing ground. Only a threatened intervention can help them. Should the world at large solve the economic difficulties of the present depression and simultaneously insure international peace, then communism will be forced to merge into some resultant form that cannot now be accurately visualized.—*Samuel Kalish*.

13950. KOROSTOWETZ, WL. von. Die polnischen Propagandalösungen und ihre Hintergründe. [Polish propaganda slogans and their background.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(12) 1931: 715-719.—Polish propaganda purposes to show that the existence of the Polish Republic is a necessity as it is a powerful factor in Europe for the protection of culture, peace, and the balance of power. The Poles, however, are not the natural opponents of bolshevism which they claim to be. Many of them consider its existence a fundamental condition for the continued existence of Poland. They are also firmly convinced that the bolsheviks will avoid war by all means.—*John B. Mason*.

13951. KUTSCHABSKY, W. Die Grundlagen der polnischen Politik gegen die Ukraine. [The basis of Polish policy toward the Ukraine.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(12) 1931: 693-697.—The view, prevalent among Germans and Ukrainians, that the breakdown of the Ukrainian fight for independence in 1919 and the consequent partition of the Ukraine was due merely to the superior military power of Poland and Soviet Russia is a mistaken one. It was rather a part of the French-Polish plans for the new order in Europe. The encirclement of Germany would have been incomplete if she would have been able to influence parts of the old Russia. At present, the USSR has to keep down the rebellious Ukrainians, which necessity constitutes an element of weakness for her. It causes a common Russian-Polish interest in the subjugation of the Ukrainians and prevents a Russian-German community of interest against Poland.—*John B. Mason*.

13952. MOTHERWELL, HIRAM. El imperio americano. [The American empire.] *Rev. Bimestre Cubana*. 28(2) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 226-236.—There are three kinds of United States imperialism: (1) actual possession (Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam, Samoa, the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone); (2) unofficial control (Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Panama, Mexico); (3) economic control through trade and loans (the greater part of Europe and Asia). The idea of imperialism is no more inherently bad than that of nation or municipality. Evils have arisen from the attempt to mix nationalism and imperialism. They could have been avoided by a frank recognition of imperialistic aims.—*Jessie Bernard*.

13953. NERON, EDOUARD. La protection douanière britannique. [The British protective tariff.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(446) Jan. 19, 1932: 5-22.—The tariff law of June 9, 1921, marked a definite about-face in Britain's traditional policy and was her first imposition of a tariff for other than revenue since the struggle over the corn laws. In the law of Nov. 20 the British government was given the right to impose tariffs up to 100% of the value of merchandise. This protectionist policy directly affected France, who is a very important element in the import and export trade of Great Britain, and was particularly injurious to French agriculture. Consequently, France has retaliated with a "compensatory surtax."—*Vernon A. O'Rourke*.

13954. NICOLAS, G. A. Les États-Unis et le conflit sino-japonais. [United States and the Sino-Japanese

conflict.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 150(448) Mar. 10, 1932: 16-27.—The author here pictures the growth of American influence in China in the religious, economic, and political life, with the U. S., especially during the last few years, developing great markets in China. On many occasions the U. S. has shown a protective, conciliatory, lenient attitude toward China, in spite of the fact that American nationals have suffered the insults at the hands of the Chinese. To this is attributed a loss of prestige in the eyes of the Chinese, and a subsequent turning from the U. S. to the League of Nations for aid against Japan. The attitude of the U. S. toward China is maintained because of the former's refusal to admit a yellow race (Japan) into the circle of first class powers; because of this there is a growing hatred in Japan, which will some day bring about a war. France is involved because of her hold in Indo-China.—*M. E. Wittenberg*.

13955. POTTER, PITMAN B. Sanctions and security. An analysis of the French and American views. *Geneva Spec. Studies*. 3(2) Feb. 1932: pp. 21.—France holds that protection of rights is the primary aim in international relations, the U. S. that peace is. France contends that unless international protection of rights, particularly territorial rights, is provided, national armaments must be maintained. The U. S. objects on several distinct grounds, but is animated chiefly by reluctance to become too greatly involved in international politics. The French case is weakened by French opposition to revision of existing rights, the American by its undervaluation of protection of existing rights as a basis for both peace and revision. The historical and logical case in favor of sanctions seems conclusive although the difficulties involved are tremendous. Nothing serious has been accomplished to perfect the defective sanctions in the covenant and hardly any efforts have been made in that direction since the great debate of 1922-24. Perhaps the next steps lie in the direction of partial revision of existing rights plus consultation pacts and regional sanctions systems (Locarno).—*Pitman B. Potter*.

13956. QUIGLEY, HAROLD S. The Japanese offensive in China. *Current Hist.* 35(6) Mar. 1932: 757-764.—The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods accounts for the Japanese aggression at Shanghai, although Japan attributed her action to the need for protecting the lives and property of her nationals in that city. In using the International Settlement as a basis of operations, Japan plainly violated treaty obligations.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

13957. STRESEMANN, GUSTAVO. L'occupazione della Ruhr. [The occupation of the Ruhr.] *Nuova Antologia*. 67(1438) Feb. 16, 1932: 436-448.—The French motive for the occupation of the Ruhr was not the German failure to pay reparations, for the French government had refused to come to an understanding with Germany on that subject, but rather the realization that the French population would be indignant if France accepted a new reparations settlement without a show of protest. Strategic reasons contributed to the decision.—*Carmen Haider*.

13958. TRAMPLER, KURT. Der Kampf um die bayrische Ostmark. [The fight for the Bavarian eastern border.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8(10) Oct. 1931: 752-756.—Along the eastern border of Bavaria the influence of Czechoslovakia is strongly felt. Czechs, less heavily taxed than Germans, can sell their products more cheaply, and the impoverished Bavarian population has started to buy its supplies in the less expensive borderland. The present crisis has affected both agriculture and home industry, and living standards have gone below the minimum of existence. Young people emigrate and weaken the front against the Czechs. The latter are planfully carrying out a denationalization of their German territory. By expropriation of the forests along the border the Czechoslovak state has taken hold of

valuable strategic points and found territory for new Czech settlers.—*Werner Neuse.*

13959. WEINER, RICHARD. Evropa—nikoliv snadno a rychle. [Europe—not easily and quickly.] *Přítomnost.* 9 (10) Mar. 9, 1932: 147-148.—The interest of France in the Danubian states is intimately connected with French security and prosperity. The Germans consider the Danubian plan of France but a miniature edition of Briand's plan. To create a new Europe means a revolution in European historical thinking.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

13960. WILLIAMS, E. T. Japan's interest in Manchuria. *Univ. California Chron.* 34 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-27.—A plan of Japanese conquest in the Kurile and Luchu Islands, Formosa, Kamchatka, Korea, and Manchuria was suggested as early as 1854 by Shoin Yoshida and other leaders of the restoration period. Shoin Yoshida inspired Ito, Inouye, Kido, Shinagawa, and their followers. The Treaty of Shimonoseki, the Treaty of Portsmouth, the 21 demands, and the present movement of Japan are but successive steps toward the execution of his program. The part which the writer and Secretary Lansing played in the exchange of notes relative to the 21 demands and the Shantung clauses of the Versailles Treaty is revealed in detail.—*W. F. Hummel.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 12496, 12514, 13921, 13931, 13934)

13961. ANDERSON, CHANDLER P. The St. Lawrence waterway project. *Amer. J. Internat. Law.* 26 (1) Jan. 1932: 110-113.—The development of power and navigation on the international section of the St. Lawrence river involves fundamental conflicts of jurisdiction between the state of New York and the federal government on the one hand, and between the province of Ontario and the dominion government on the other. While the local governments recognize that the national governments possess the sole treaty making power and the right to regulate commerce, both insist that as to the water and the river beds they are sovereign and have the sole voice as to the construction and operation of power projects.—*N. J. Padelford.*

13962. COLLINS, J. WALTER. The Turko-Greek rapprochement. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (782) Feb. 1931: 203-208.

13963. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Der polnisch-russische Nichtangriffspakt. [The Russo-Polish pact of non-aggression.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (11) Feb. 1932: 681-688.—The Russo-Polish treaty of non-aggression which was signed on Jan. 25, 1932, constitutes a great Russian success, inasmuch as it contains no reference to the League of Nations Covenant. The decision in all conflicts between the two countries is left to an arbitral tribunal, the outlines of which are yet to be settled by a special convention. The USSR has expressly declared that the pact is no renunciation of the Rapallo policy. Another friendly gesture was the Russian refusal to have any guarantee regarding boundaries in the treaty. Russia also shattered Polish hopes for hegemony by signing separate treaties of non-aggression with neighboring states instead of allowing Poland to take the lead in an Eastern European combination of states. Poland signed the treaty under French pressure, for France is still hoping she will succeed in getting Russia out of the Rapallo atmosphere and isolate Germany completely. She wishes to see Russian activities shifted to the Far East. This treaty will no longer excuse Poland for spending 40% of her budget on armaments.—*Werner Neuse.*

13964. MOSSDORF, OTTO. Die politischen Hintergründe des mandchurischen Konfliktes 1931 und seine Lösungsversuche. [The political background of

the Manchurian conflict and attempts to solve it.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21 (10) Jan. 1932: 639-653.—China has lost the war in Manchuria and in Paris. Japan does not think of leaving Manchuria, and there is no country that would enforce evacuation.—*Werner Neuse.*

13965. MUJÍA, RICARDO, and MORENO, FULGENCIO R. Últimas notas cambiadas entre los plenipotenciarios Mujía y Moreno, en el debate de límites boliviano-paraguayo. [Latest notes exchanged between the plenipotentiaries Mujía and Moreno, in the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute.] *Bol. de la Soc. Geog. Sucre.* 29 (310-311) Aug. 1931: 160-193.—Bolivia maintains that she is heir to the ancient Audiencia of Charcas, while Paraguay supports the thesis that Bolivia should be limited to the provinces of old Upper Peru. Paraguay contends that when Bolivia recognized her as a republic, it was understood that the Chaco territory was included as part of Paraguay. Even when old Spanish documents are consulted, declares Paraguay, it can be seen that the Chaco was governed from Asunción. The Bolivian note, July 3, 1917, and the Paraguayan reply, July 23, 1917, add nothing new to the subject matter of this dispute.—*P. L. Green.*

13966. NATHAN, ROGER. Les conversations de Washington et l'Europe. [The conversations of Washington and Europe.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (716) Oct. 31, 1931: 1454-1457.—The problem of Franco-German relations is placed back upon Europe.—*Luther H. Evans.*

13967. RHODE, HANS. Der japanisch-chinesische Konflikt. [The Sino-Japanese conflict.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 227 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-15.—After giving a survey of the tangled relations and treaty rights of China, Japan, and Russia in Manchuria, which is an economic hinterland essential to Japan's existence in spite of its overwhelmingly Chinese population, the author points out four stages in the development of the present conflict: (1) Japanese military operations without Chinese resistance until the intervention of the League; (2) The Council's first dealing with the conflict in September-October; (3) The coordinating of action by the U. S. with that of the League, extension of the conflict to northern Manchuria, nomination of the League commission of inquiry; (4) the Seiyuka cabinet in office, or the victory of the military faction in Japan, and the resignation of Chiang Kai-shek, i.e., the swing of China into alliance with Russian diplomacy.—*Hans Frerck.*

13968. UNSIGNED. Les entretiens Laval-Hoover. [The Laval-Hoover conversations.] *Europe Nouv.* 14 (716) Oct. 31, 1931: 1479-1480.—Hoover's statement of Oct. 7, and the communiqué of Oct. 25.—*Luther H. Evans.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 13603, 13925, 13937, 13939)

13969. BAILEY, S. H. The political aspects of discrimination in international economic relations. *Economica.* (35) Feb. 1932: 89-115.—It is generally recognized that states may regulate their economic systems unilaterally, with law and practice of the state determining the agency and form to be used in each case. Such discrimination is always a potential source of international friction, which may be said especially to have arisen in the past out of five sets of circumstances: interference with existing channels of trade, imposition of discriminations, discrimination practiced on quasi-political grounds, discrimination to overseas areas, and discrimination for racial motives. Such practices result in economic instability and acts of retaliation. The economic and political dangers have been recognized, and steps have been taken to combat them, such as bilateral and multi-lateral treaties, the most favored nation clause, general international agreements, League activities in regard to communications and transit and to commercial practices. Political progress still lags behind economic technique.—*M. E. Wittenberg.*

13970. FLEMMIG, WALTER. Zur Erdölpolitik der Grossmächte. II. [The oil policies of the big powers.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (10) Oct. 1931: 768-773.—When political relations between Russia and England were severed in 1927, in order to avoid a price war, the Standard Oil Co. of New York and its dependency, the Vacuum Oil Co., closed a trade agreement with the Russian naphtha syndicate. The conflict between Standard Oil and Shell has strengthened the position of the Russians in the European market and in Persia. The necessity of keeping control over the Indian market led to the unexpected end of the Anglo-Russian oil conflict early in 1929. Of the South American states, Venezuela holds the interests of the oil companies. Early in 1929 strong competition developed between Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell (Venezuelan Oil Concessions Ltd.). Standard Oil has won the game so far. Argentina's oil fields have turned out to be less productive than anticipated. Colombia represents a good reserve for the sole exploiting company, Imperial Oil Co. (Standard Oil of N. Y.). Standard Oil of New Jersey has finally been granted concessions in the Dutch East Indies owing to

energetic interference of Washington. (See Entry 4: 12223.)—*Werner Neuse.*

13971. MYRES, S. D., Jr. Approaches to disarmament. *Southw. Rev.* 17 (2) Jan. 1932: 119-134.—Influences working toward disarmament include a growing realization of the futility of war, a recognition that the next war must be more devastating than the last, the fact that history proves armaments to be a primary cause of war, the cost of armaments, and a feeling of the growing interdependence among nations. By direct action much disarmament has been accomplished in regard to sea forces. Further disarmament may be obtained through the organization of all nations to further acceptance of arbitration, the League of Nations, general security agreements, and regional guarantees. There must be established a common authority with a definite power to act to keep order and insure fair dealings among nations.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

13972. WISSLER, ALBERT. Die Opiumfrage. Eine Studie zur weltwirtschaftlichen und weltpolitischen Lage der Gegenwart. [The opium question. A study of the present world economic and political situation.] *Probleme d. Weltwirtsch.* (52) 1931: pp. 278.

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 13598, 13612, 14070, 14176-14177)

13973. BRYSON, GLADYS. Sociology considered as moral philosophy. *Sociol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1932: 26-36.—What is neglected in most accounts of the history and scope of sociology is the fact that it took over almost the whole range of interests characteristic of the old moral philosophy and the continuance of certain directive concepts of moral philosophy which have rendered sociology relatively sterile. Among these are: (1) the absorption in analyses of human nature, and efforts to reduce social life to terms of innate equipment; (2) the story of human achievement, highly generalized and interpreted as progressive; (3) the rationalizing of the function of certain social institutions; (4) the aim at fairly immediate reconstruction of sections of society; (5) the notion that science is any body of material organized about a few basic conceptions. This latter point alone was enough to lead sociologists into endless system-building characterized by logomachy and logical analysis, rather than into investigation of how things actually work in the realm of social life. These directive concepts are characteristic of early sociologists everywhere, and analysis of the writing of a group of American pioneers reveals them as prominent even here where less hampering by old methods might have been expected. It is not unfair to say of the work of Ward, Ross, Giddings, Small, that it was "a moral philosophy conscious of its task," to use Small's own characterization of what sociology should be. Even Sumner did not quite escape the old thought-patterns.—*Gladys Bryson.*

13974. DEHOVE, H. Sur les limites des explications sociologiques en générale. [Limits of sociological explanations in general.] *Rev. de Philos.* 31 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 32-57.—Durkheim and his followers put the cart before the horse when they say that man is reasonable because he lives in society. He lives in society because he is reasonable. The problem of collective representations resolves itself into two—that of their existence and that of their origin. As to their existence, there can be no doubt. But their origin is open to different interpretations. The Durkheim school practically

denies the role of individuals in the development of collective representations. This is erroneous. Tarde rather than Durkheim should be followed here. As Allport says, we describe social phenomena in collective terms, but explain them in individual terms. The origin of every new social form can be traced back to exceptional individuals, ranging all the way from absolute innovators to simply representative men. In any case, even though they were dependent upon the social heritage behind them, and even though they might be products of circumstances, they are nevertheless individuals and exceptional.—*Jessie Bernard.*

13975. LICHTENBERGER, JAMES P. Franklin Henry Giddings: 1855-1931. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 316-321.

13976. MIREK, FR. Socjologia w Polsce. [Sociology in Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (187) 1930: 156-169.—The author divides the history of social thought in Poland as follows: (1) 1772-1863; (2) 1863-1919; (3) 1919 to the present. These periods are described in detail by giving the life and work of various scholars.—*A. Walawender.*

13977. MURDOCK, GEORGE PETER. The science of culture. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 200-215.—A general statement of the position of cultural anthropology with frequent citation of Lowie, Kroeber, Willey, Sumner, Watson, Koehler, etc. in their definitions of culture as group-habits, folkways, etc. as distinguished from merely biologically determined responses, and practically identifying an adequate sociology (conceived as the study of culture) with social anthropology. [Bibliography.]—*W. C. Lehmann.*

13978. TAZEROUT. Orientations nouvelles dans la sociologie allemande. [New orientations in German sociology.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 410-434.—According to Fritz Sander, will, effort, and power constitute the foundations of the science of society. These imply interaction or community. He analyzes community in terms of the communicating person (*l'âme expéditrice*) and the person communicated with (*déstaïnnaire*). The reactions of the *déstaïnnaire* (*Verhalten des Adressaten*) become the sociological categories *par excellence*. Communities consist of pluralities (masses, groups, classes, orders, etc., of equals); while societies are made up of dualities (solicitors and respondents). Both are efforts of propaganda. Social

organization is a reciprocal function of the holder of power and the aspirant to power. Sander's analysis of economic society is weaker than his analysis of political society. Sombart finds in economic science three different conceptions: (1) The normative theory (St. Thomas, Physiocrats, A. Smith, socialists, pantheists, etc.) which believes in final values, believes it knows how they can be realized, and appeals to the will to get social justice. (2) The classificatory or classical theory grew up as a reaction or substitute for the first. Those who adhere to this school may be called naturalists because they attempt by successive eliminations of magic, theology, and metaphysics to realize a natural field of phenomena to explain, measure, and analyze. The first reduces to an esoteric philosophy, the second to a poetic description. (3) The third is the understanding (*verstehende*) theory of Sombart. Koigen attempts to construct a new social physics freed from all biological, psychological, and ethical preconceptions. His system is a dialectic one. According to Landschut, the matter of liberty-equality is the theme of sociology and the primordial social fact. Peuckert is attempting to construct a science of the proletariat on the basis of historic monographs supported by contemporary texts. Like Ranke and Spamer, he wishes to enlarge ethnology to include the petty bourgeois, the proletariat, the hunter, etc.—*Jessie Bernard*.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 11431, 12296-12297, 12302, 12627, 12636, 13996, 14006, 14085, 14118)

13979. BAKWIN, HARRY. The Negro infant. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 1-33.—Differences between Negro and white infants include, among other things, greater uniformity in normal physical characteristics among colored than among white and a higher proportion of twin-births in the colored group than in the white. The Negro mother is employed away from the home more frequently than the white mother. Syphilis, contracted and rachitic pelvis are more frequent among Negro than among white mothers. Differences at birth include a lower sex ratio among Negroes; a slightly higher percentage of premature births among Negroes; and smaller body weight. The stillbirth rate is much higher for Negroes than for whites, due largely to syphilis, although many other factors are also involved. The infant mortality rates for both Negro and white groups are falling with about the same rapidity. Gesell found that Negro infants equaled white infants in motor and language development, but fell below them in tests involving adaptations requiring memory and insight. Wide differences in disease incidence can be explained largely by the differences in environment of Negro and white infants. The only definitely racial factors involved are those connected with differences in physiology due to skin color. (Bibliography of 91 items.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

13980. BURKS, BARBARA S., and TOLMAN, RUTH SHERMAN. Is mental resemblance related to physical resemblance in sibling pairs? *Pedagog. Seminary & J. Genetic Psychol.* 40(1) Mar. 1932: 3-15.

13981. HABERLANDT, A. Volkscharakter und Rassenpsychologie. [Group characteristics and race psychology.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 36(3-4) May 1931: 57-65.

13982. KRUGER, M. S. A contribution to the theory of instinct. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 11(4) Mar. 1932: 283-294.—The author distinguishes between in-

telligent behavior and instinctive behavior by considering the former a spontaneous variation or mutation, and the latter this variation when inherited. Thus, instinct is a "racial habit" and is dependent upon "racial memory." This concept is contrasted with that of McDougall.—*Helen Lasker*.

13983. LOTTIG, HEINRICH. Hamburger Zwillingsstudien. [Hamburg studies of twins.] *Beihefte z. Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* (61) 1931: pp. 122.

13984. NEWMAN, H. H. Mental and physical traits of identical twins reared apart. *J. Heredity.* 23(1) Jan. 1932: 3-18.—*L. M. Dickerson*.

13985. PINTNER, RUDOLF. The influence of language background on intelligence tests. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(2) May 1932: 235-239.

13986. WILCOCKS, R. W. On the distribution and growth of intelligence. *J. Genl. Psychol.* 6(2) Apr. 1932: 233-275.

ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entry 13995)

13987. SLADE, W. G. Earthquake psychology. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 10(1) Mar. 1932: 58-63.—The observations of an eyewitness of the earthquake at Napier, Hawkes Bay, N.Z., as well as the accounts of the victims prove that the immediate effect of shock is to stimulate the more elemental emotional reactions. Under certain conditions, the self-regarding instinct leaps into prominence, and immediately through the pressure of fear produces definite physical reactions.—*Lina Kahn*.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 14000, 14077, 14083, 14091, 14095)

13988. BRUNK, CHRISTINE. The effects of maternal over-protection on the early development and habits of children. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 261-273.—*O. D. Duncan*.

13989. EZEKIEL, LUCILLE FINSTERWALD. An aggressive child in a nursery school. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23(4) Apr. 1932: 291-298.—Ann, a dominating child of 27 months, entered a nursery school where her unpleasantly tactless tendencies were redirected into socially acceptable channels. The child learned to adjust without suppressing or destroying her qualities of leadership.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

13990. FIGGE, MARGARET. Some factors in the etiology of maternal rejection. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 237-260.—In some cases rejection is manifest by over-protection arising out of feelings of guilt; in others the mother shows an overt dislike for the child and definitely neglects him. The purpose of this paper is to test the validity of Levy's theory of rejection. The data concern 35 rejecting mothers who were chosen on the basis of unanimity of staff opinion at the Institute for Child Guidance, New York. There were also 35 cases in which there was no evidence of rejection which were used as a control group. Between the two groups there was a fairly even distribution as to sex, age, and I.Q.'s among the children. On the basis of these traits the sample was random. Ordinal position and the size of the family were of no importance in differentiating the two groups. Unhappy childhood, social frustrations in marriage, thwarted ambitions, social and sexual incompatibility, economic and social change through marriage, dominance of mothers, and unwanted children were traits which were present in much higher proportions among the rejecting mothers than among those of the control group. (Seven tables.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

13991. FOLEY, PATRICIA. Early responsibility and affect hunger as selective criteria in maternal over-

protection. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 209-223.—The object of this paper is to determine in a random group of child guidance clinic cases the relationship between a mother's early experiences and her attitude toward her child. The method used is similar to that started by Hough, but the cases were selected at random rather than on the basis of an over-protected or a non-over-protected group. Affection is defined in terms of the mother's attitude in childhood toward her own parents. Responsibility implies that demands were made on the mother which interfered with her own pursuits. Affection and responsibility characterized the childhood of about one-third of the mothers; of this group 64% neither over-protected nor rejected their children. Over-protection seems to be association with no affection and responsibility. Affection and responsibility in childhood were characteristic of the mothers who were neutral toward their children. Affection and no responsibility were to some extent associated with the attitude of rejection. (Nine tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

13992. HATTENDORF, KATHERINE WOOD. A study of the questions of young children concerning sex: a phase of an experimental approach to parent education. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 3(1) Feb. 1932: 37-65.—To study children's interest in sex, the Women's Co-operative Alliance of Minneapolis, Minnesota, made an investigation, involving 981 homes and 1,955 children between 2 and 14 years of age. There were 1,763 questions, asked by 563 boys (61.9%) between the ages of 4 and 12, and by 546 girls (61.5%) of the ages of 4 to 13 years. The greatest number of questions asked by boys occurred at the ages of 5 and 10; by girls at 5, 10, and 13. The questions pertained to the origin of babies, the coming of another baby, physical sex difference, organs and functions of the body, the process of birth, the relation of the father to reproduction, intra-uterine growth, and marriage. The conclusions are that, considering the ages at which the questions occur and the trend in the child's interest in sex, sex education should start at an early age and should be graded. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

13993. HOUGH, ELIZABETH. Some factors in the etiology of maternal over-protection. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(3) Mar. 1932: 188-208.—The purpose of this paper is to compare two groups of women, one that over-protected its children and one that neither over-protected nor rejected them, in respect to certain traits, that, according to Levy's hypothesis, were believed to be associated with the attitude of maternal over-protection. The data were given for 32 children in each of the two categories. These children were similarly distributed as to age, I.Q., and mother's nationality and religion. Differences were found in the distribution of sex, ordinal position, and number of siblings; the over-protected children were more frequently boys and "only" children. The over-protective mothers exceeded the control group in the possession of such traits as unhappy childhood, early development of a responsible role, and extra hazard presented by the children, the latter being the trait that most sharply differentiates the two groups. Dominant role in marriage was found to be more frequent among the non-over-protective women, while thwarted childhood ambitions and lack of social contacts were equally common in both of them. (Eight tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

13994. JOHNSON, WENDELL. The influence of stuttering on the personality. *Univ. Iowa Studies. Studies in Child Welfare.* 5(5) 1932: pp. 140.

13995. PETERSON, RUTH C., and THURSTONE, L. L. The effect of a motion picture film on children's attitudes toward Germans. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23(4) Apr. 1932: 241-246.—The motion picture film *Four sons* changed measurably the attitude of the high school

students in Genoa, Illinois, toward the Germans.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 12332, 12413-12414, 12628, 12630, 13992, 14076)

13996. BRACHFELD, OLIVER. Crítica de las teorías sexuales del Dr. Marañón. [Criticism of the sex theories of Dr. Marañón.] *Rev. Médica de Barcelona.* 16(96) Dec. 1931: 548-561.—According to Marañón, femaleness is an intermediate stage between adolescence and maleness, which is the final stage. There are no pure males nor pure females, for all individuals are potentially either male or female, carrying both types of sexual characters in their constitutions. Marañón does not specify when the sex of the organism is finally determined. According to Tandler, this occurs at the point of fertilization. Marañón depends a great deal on the experiments of Steinach on lower animals, although in other places he criticizes the application of the results of animal experiments to the solution of human biological problems. His theories show lack of knowledge of ethnology and history of civilization. Sex traits and behavior are frequently the result of suggestion rather than of biological constitution. He does not believe homosexuals should be punished since they are merely following their biological instincts. According to him all homosexuality is inherited, although actually he admits the influence of education. On the contrary, all homosexuality is acquired. Marañón makes the mistake of ignoring psychological discoveries about sex.—*Jessie Bernard.*

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 13477, 13479, 13799, 13821, 13898)

13997. BENNER, R.-CHARLES. Note sur la situation actuelle de la famille dans le principaux états du monde. [The status of the family in various countries.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 97(8) Oct. 1931: 474-484.

13998. CARPENTER, NILES. Courtship practices and contemporary social change in America. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 38-44.—Four functions are fulfilled by courtship in contemporary western society. It is, first, an adjunct to the process of sexual selection. It serves as an apprenticeship in mutual accommodation. It is a stimulus to maturation and a link in the chain by which prospective mates are ultimately carried on towards biological union. Urbanization, the changed status of women, and increased speed of transportation are phases of social change affecting courtship.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

13999. KIRKPATRICK, CLIFFORD. Techniques of marital adjustment. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 178-183.—Three types of marriage role are played by the modern woman: the wife-and-mother type, the companion, and the emergent partner type. Discord may be analyzed according to the balance of privileges and obligations fulfilled in these types. Premarital advice clinics would form a means of approach in aiding adjustments, and would amass a mine of data. Psychoanalysts have developed techniques useful to the marital adviser, but few advisers are wise enough to mold personalities in marriage to a predetermined pattern.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

14000. LOWENBERG, MARTHA. Marital disharmony as a factor in the etiology of maternal over-

protection. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2 (3) Mar. 1932: 224-236.—The study concerns 45 over-protective mothers and 45 non-over-protective mothers. The over-protective mothers were older both at marriage and in point of motherhood than the non-over-protective mothers. Among the over-protected children there was a larger proportion of boys; also of only children than in the control group. The median I. Q. of the over-protected group was 115, of the control group 103. In the over-protective group there was evidenced greater preponderance of such factors as disagreement, over-desire for children, social maladjustment, sexual maladjustment, interfering relatives and economic dissatisfaction than in the control group. As a whole the data seem to justify the belief that over-protection can be traced in part to a piling up of adverse conditions in the marital situation. (Three tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

14001. PARTEN, MILDRED. A statistical analysis of the modern family. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 160 Mar. 1932: 29-37.—An investigation made by the U. S. Bureau of Census at the Yale Institute of Human Relations was based on a special retabulation of census data for the New Haven area for 1920. This report attempts to answer two questions: (1) What is the frequency distribution of various sized families? (2) What is the composition or structure of these families? The "social" family was used in the study, defined as composed of all individuals related to the head of the household and living under a common roof. It seems clear that the conception of a typical family of parents and three children must be abandoned, since only 14% of the families included in the survey correspond.—*Frances W. Binkley.*

14002. TERHUNE, W. B. Marital maladjustments. *Yale J. Biol. & Medic.* 4 Dec. 1931: 149-165.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 11969-11974, 11978-11986, 11988-11992, 11994, 11996-11999, 12464, 12994, 13008, 13016, 13113, 13699, 13701, 13703, 13705-13706, 13708, 13710-13713, 13715, 13741, 13835)

14003. BEL, ALFRED. Les industries d'art indigène Afrique du Nord, Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc. [Native crafts in Northern Africa—Algeria—Tunis—Morocco.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (10) Oct. 1931: 589-602.—While Tunis and Morocco have preserved their medieval artisans with their technical traditions, Algeria is handicapped by having abandoned them. Forsaken by wealthy patrons, indigenous crafts have disintegrated through catering to a poorer clientele and to tourists. France, therefore, has undertaken to preserve a type of art entirely different from her own. The method employed is to set artisans to imitate the best examples of the most brilliant periods of Hispano-Moorish and Oriental art. Another reason for the decadence of native art is that European firms, ignoring completely the traditions of Moslem art, have set up factories to produce so-called native pottery, carpets, etc., cheaply. Though the results are encouraging, much still remains to be done to re-establish the integrity of native art.—*Pierre Winkler.*

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

(See also Entry 14069)

CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 12798, 12990, 13143, 13581, 14021, 14038)

14004. KOYAMA, Y. The mobility of occupations. *Res. Bull. Takaoka Comml. College.* (3) Mar. 1931: 203-243.—The writer attempts to survey the vertical mobility of the population constituting social strata, taking occupations as standards. It is necessary to ascertain beforehand the tendency and situation of the horizontal mobility of population, i.e., occupational mobility. The hereditary situations of individual occupations on the basis of statements taken from the students of the Takaoka Commercial College are used. Three investigations into the hereditary occupational situations of both successors and branch families since the time of their grandfathers down to the present, among (1) the third year students, (2) the second year students, and (3) the first year students respectively were made. The results of the investigations have revealed that the percentage of hereditary occupation for successors, which is 71.4 to 77.8 in the time of grandfathers, drops to 59.5 to 39.3 in the time of fathers. In the case of branch families, the percentage shows a marked decline, being 53.8 to 80 in the time of grandfathers and 26.3 to 17.4 in the time of fathers. Further, the writer has taken occupational population statistics since the time of great-grandfathers down to the present time from each of above mentioned (1) (2) and (3) investigations and has demonstrated that hereditary occupations are gradually decreasing.—*Teizo Toda.*

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 12492, 12636, 12662, 12689, 13003, 13020-13023, 13036, 13078, 13086, 13094, 13108, 13143, 13162, 13451, 13678, 13707-13708, 13718, 13720-13724, 13732-13733, 13739-13740, 13742, 13759, 13839, 13947, 13958, 13995, 14026)

14005. BROWN, W. O. Racial inequality: fact or myth? *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-60.—The doctrine of racial inequality is usually supported by four types of evidence: the inequality of cultures, differences in historic achievements, the fruits of racial amalgamation, and the results of the intelligence tests. The doctrine of racial inequality is merely the ideological aspect of race prejudice, the arguments providing rational grounds for already existing emotional attitudes.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

14006. MÜLLER-FREIENFELS, RICHARD. Beiträge zur Rassenpsychologie. [Contributions to the psychology of race.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 39 (1-3) 1931: 1-31.

14007. SIMS, NEWELL L. Techniques of race adjustments. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 79-87.—The traditional and most common relation between the white and Negro races is that of domination and subordination, with segregation as the main technique. Yet in spite of its vogue, segregation undermines the relations it is designated to uphold, destroying the psychological basis for any kind of unity. Cooperation has been sought in lieu of segregation. The appeals of ethics and democracy have been employed but they are not sufficient to evoke good will on a large scale.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

14008. THOMSON, HARRY. Über nationale Unterschiede des Gefühlslebens Jugendlicher. [National differences in the emotional life of youth.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol.* 40 (3-4) 1931: 257-365.

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 12473, 12475, 12540, 12546, 12788, 13075, 13105, 13127, 13156, 13165, 13286, 13516, 13735, 14001)

14009. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. *Cycklická teorie populační*. [Cyclical theory of population.] *Statist. Obzor*. 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 39-44.—*J. S. Rouček*.

14010. BOHÁČ, ANTONÍN. *Výsledky nových sčítání lidu*. [The results of the new censuses.] *Statist. Obzor*. 13(1-2) Feb. 1932: 45-62.—(Summaries of statistics for Rumania, Norway, U. S. and Latvia.)—*J. S. Rouček*.

14011. DORNEDDEN, H. *Der Selbstmord in Deutschland*. [Suicide in Germany.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 57 Oct. 9, 1931: 1750-1752.

14012. GELDEREN, J. van. The census of 1930 in the Netherlands East Indies. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25(3) 1931: 135-156.—A regular census was taken in the Dutch East Indies for the first time in 1920. Developments since then rendered a more reliable census possible in 1930. The present article contains information on the general plan of the census, the preparations made by a committee appointed by the government, the organization of the census, the schedules used, and the compilation of the results. In a post-script preliminary results are given. According to these the population of Java and Madura was 41,720,000 and the population of the outer provinces 18,786,000. (French summary.)—*H. Fehlinger*.

14013. HOG BEN, LANCELOT. Some biological aspects of the population problem. *J. Econ. Soc. Sci. Africa*. 3 Pt. 2 (6) 1930: 8-30.—The decline of fertility has been ascribed to (1) a biologically self-regulating process, (2) the spread of contraceptive practices, (3) various physiological factors, such as diet, directly referable to conditions of urban life. The weakness of the hypothesis that population growth is a biologically self-regulating process in all organisms is shown by the way in which fertility has actually declined in modern communities. The third hypothesis is at best a reminder that more knowledge of the physiology of human reproduction is an urgent necessity.—*R. Leslie*.

14014. *THOOF, F. W. Über das Analysieren des Bevölkerungswachstums. [The analysis of population growth.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(4) Sep. 1931: 256-261.—Methods of population analysis based on birth and death rates may show population increase, but not the extent to which it is due to the desire for offspring. The method based on life expectancy, however, provides a way to analyze the annual increase of a population and to determine how far population growth is due to life extension and how far to the increase in births. An application of this method to the population statistics of Germany shows that in spite of a decline in births due to economic conditions since 1911, the population increased because of life extension. The application of the method to the statistics of the Netherlands shows how the population grew due to the increase in births during a period of prosperity. (Graph, tables.)—*Lina Kahn*.

14015. HUSSON, RAOUL. *Natalité et accroissement de la population de la France et à l'étranger avant et après la guerre*. [Birth rates and increase of population in France and in foreign countries before and after the war.] *Bull. de la Stat. Générale de la France*. 20(2) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 245-300.—In France the population had been almost stationary for many years, and the birth rate is declining. This result is due chiefly to conditions existing in the large cities; individual habits as well as the general mentality of urban populations are

responsible for the restriction of births. In recent years the birth rate of France diminished less than in several other countries and it is now a little higher than in England and Germany.—*H. Fehlinger*.

14016. KAHN, ERNST. *Der Geburtenrückgang als internationales Problem*. [The decline of the birth rate as an international problem.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 10(4) Jan. 1932: 409-414.

14017. LULL, G. F., and LOPEZ RIZAL, L. Causes of death among white residents of Manila. *Military Surgeon*. 69 Dec. 1931: 619-624.

14018. MEYER, PERCY. *Lettland nach der Volkszählung 1930*. [Latvia's census of 1930.] *Osteuropa*. 6(8) May 1931: 469-475.—A statistical survey of the movement of population in Latvia. The minorities, Jews, Germans, Russians, are estimated separately, as are the urban and rural groups. The re-entry of Latvians ceased about the time of the 1925 census; a general exodus to Canada and other countries has been resumed.—*Samuel Kalish*.

14019. MINER, JOHN R. Birth rate and density in a logistic population. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 119-120.—The relation between reproductive rate and density in a logistic population follows the same functional form $[K/d+c]$ as the relation between mean free path and density in a gas. Although this does not prove that the underlying mechanisms are the same, it certainly suggests that they may be. This view is further supported by the experimental results of Pearl.—*Jessie Bernard*.

14020. MUCKERMANN, H. *Onderzoekingen betreffende de differentiatie in de voortplanting van een stads- en een plattelandsbevolking*. [Differences between rural and urban birth rates.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 8(2) Mar. 1932: 87-104.—The populations of the towns of Ahaus, Borken and Emsditten in Münster have been studied. From the short historical summary it appears that the population of Borken is a mixture of Bructers, Chamaves, Franks, and Saxons. In the 13th century, the settlement acquired municipal rights. The town has been temporarily occupied by Spaniards, Hessians, Swedes, French, Cossacks and Prussians. The average number of children in urban families is 4.3; rural families, 6. The interval between births is 20-28 months in the rural districts. In the city it is often more than 40 months. In the country the number of children during the first 5 years of marriage is 2.5 to 3; in the city, 1.5. According to the trades it appears that with a ten year marriage in the country (mostly small farmers) the percentage of families with 0-3 children is 15. In the city these figures are, for the workmen, 32 and 68; for artisans 36 and 64; for merchants 44 and 56; for the officials 50 and 50; for the college men 32 and 68%.—*C. Lekkerkerker*.

14021. NOTESTEIN, FRANK W., and SALLUME, XAFIRA. The fertility of specific occupational groups in an urban population. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10(2) Apr. 1932: 120-130.—This inquiry into the fertility of fairly homogeneous occupational groups of the native white population of northern cities leads to some tentative generalizations which should point the way to more precisely controlled investigations. The wide variation in the birth rates for each broad class of occupational groupings indicates that factors other than socio-economic status affect fertility. There was an inverse association between fertility and the social status of the white collar, skilled worker, and unskilled labor classes, as usually ranked. Persons of different income groups but of the same occupational status had similar birth rates. There is no evidence that persons of higher economic status had characteristically different birth rates from those of the lower economic status in the same social class. An interrupted home life may partially account for low fertility among certain groups. High fertility is associated positively with occupations

that require unusual amounts of physical exertion. The data for this study were taken from the 1910 census returns relating to the total number of children ever born to each married woman, the length of the marriage, and the husband's occupation.—O. D. Duncan.

14022. PTOUKHA, MICHEL. La population de l'Ukraine jusqu'en 1960. [The population of the Ukraine to 1960.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 59-88.—The natural increase of population in the Ukraine during the period 1923-1929 is discussed. The birth and death rates show considerable fluctuation, rendering estimates of future developments difficult. If the rates were to remain stationary, the total population would increase from 30.7 million on January 1, 1930 to 35.9 million in 1940 and to 46.1 million in 1960.—H. Fehlinger.

14023. ROMANELLI, I. Prime ricerche sulla mortalità degli obesi rifiutati dall'Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni. [First researches on the mortality of the obese refused insurance from the "Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni."] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 54-62.—P. Smolensky.

14024. SANDERS, J. Periodiciteit, rythme en symetrie bij de geboorten. [Periodicity in births.] *Mensch en Maatschappij.* 8 (2) Mar. 1932: 104-113.—G. Wolda of Wageningen has found in his investigation of 1,698 families of Amsterdam, with 6 or more children, that: (1) in Holland there is a periodicity of birth; (2) it tends toward a flat curve; (3) this trend is more apparent in the city than in the country; (4) periodicity grows less marked up to 30-35 years; (5) after this age, it often tends to become more marked; (6) with younger women the high point of spring conceptions comes earlier (January) than with women of 30-35 years (March); (7) the fertility of women decreases until the age of 30-35; after that it generally increases again; (8) births of twins and repetitions of date (births from one mother on the same date or with only one day difference in several years) seem to be in some respect related. Wolda has not taken into consideration sufficiently environmental factors.—C. Lekkerkerker.

14025. SAVORGHAN, FRANCO. Alcuni risultati del censimento del 21 Aprile 1931-anno IX. [Results of the census of April 21, 1931.] *Riv. Ital. di Stat., Econ. e Finan.* 4 (1) Mar. 1932: 54-65.

14026. -SKÝ. The Jews in Czechoslovakia. *Central Europ. Observer.* 10 (16) Apr. 15, 1932: 234.—The Czechoslovak Jews are divided into Zionists and those who favor assimilation. In Bohemia there are 125,000 Jews, 136,000 in Slovakia and 93,000 in Carpathian Russia. After the war many Jews became acculturated.—J. C. Rouček.

14027. THOMPSON, WARREN S. Probable future growth of the population in the United States. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 89-98.—For several years the Scripps Foundation, Miami University, has been studying the factors which are likely to affect the growth of population in the United States in the near future. The growth of the several groups of the population is estimated separately and then these results are combined into a total. If no changes were to take place in any of the conditions assumed when the estimate was made, the total population would increase from 106.3 million in 1920 to 175.1 million in 1975. But several factors in the situation have changed already and the population growth is almost certain to be slower than appeared probable a few years ago. (French summary.)—H. Fehlinger.

14028. UNSIGNED. Recensement de la population de Hongkong. [Population census in Hongkong.] *Bull. Econ. de l'Indochine.* 35 Jan. 1932: 1-5.

14029. WAGENFÜHR, HORST. Internationaler Kongress für Bevölkerungsforschung. [International congress for the study of population problems.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 136 (1) Jan. 1932: 95-

102.—An international congress for the study of population problems was held in Rome on September 7-11, 1931. The most important subject considered was the decline of birth rates. The author himself dealt with the theories of the decline, F. Vieuille with its physical, psychical, social and economic motives, A. Siredey with the influence of biological factors. Other lectures were by Yasama Fakata on the differential birth rates by classes, by H. Woolston on the connections between the movements of population and prosperity, by J. J. Spengler on the social and economic consequences of the cessation in population growth, by C. Conyers Morells on the cycloperiodicity in vital rates and its possible relationship to meteorological and astrophysical cycles, etc.—H. Fehlinger.

14030. WASHIO, K. Social mobility of population in Japan. *Tokei-Shushi.* (595) 1931: 1-14; (596) 1931: 1-24; (597) 1931: 1-18; (598) 1931: 1-25; (600) 1931: 1-11; (601) 1931: 1-5.—This treatise is a study of social mobility of population in Japan proper (three urban prefectures, viz., Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, 43 prefectures and Hokkaido) based upon the figures for place of birth in the statistical abstracts of the first population census conducted in 1920, and compares the social mobility of population in Japan with that of other countries. The author divides population residing in prefectures into the natives of the prefectures and those who were born in other prefectures, and figures out the extent of incoming and outgoing movement of population for each prefecture. The mobility of population in Japan is governed by various circumstances such as industries, cities, exploitation of land, emigration, geographical surroundings, traffic, etc. The characteristic feature up to the time of the first population census was the concentration of population in cities. The extent of population movement of Japan in comparison with that of France, England and the United States indicates that the population is far less mobile in Japan than in France and England.—Teizo Toda.

14031. WILLCOX, W. F. A westerner's effort to estimate the population of China and its increase since 1650. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (3) 1931: 156-171.—After examining certain newly discovered information about the meaning of the Chinese population return of 1910, Willcox discusses the evidence for and against his belief that the return affords the best basis for estimating the population of the vast empire of the East. In those four provinces for which the return of persons was completed, the estimated population in 1910 was 71.9 million. If the results obtained for the four provinces are accepted and extended to the old 18 provinces of China proper, they would indicate a population of 323 million; about 19 million are to be added for the outlying districts. In the second part of his article, the author summarizes the development of Occidental opinion and argument about the population of China, going back as far as the 16th century. (French summary.)—H. Fehlinger.

14032. XXX. La formation ethnique des États-Unis, d'après M. André Siegfried. [The ethnic composition of the U. S. according to André Siegfried.] *France-Etats-Unis, Suppl. Mens. de France-Amérique.* 23 (242) Feb. 1932: 37-44.

HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 13980, 14021, 14085)

14033. AMES, BLANCHE. Permission versus prohibition. *Birth Control Rev.* 16 (4) Apr. 1932: 115-119.—The illegality of physicians' furnishing contraceptive advice in various American states has been greatly exaggerated. Out of 48 states, 24 do not mention the prevention of conception in their obscenity statutes, 7 others expressly exempt physicians, making a total of 31 states where physicians are unquestionably free to

exercise their best judgment and skill. Regarding Massachusetts, the latest legal opinion secured by the Massachusetts Birth Control League upholds the view that a physician may give oral contraceptive advice; that there is no danger of a physician's license being taken away or suspended for doing so; that medical treatises do not come under the obscenity statutes; that complaints against sellers of contraceptive articles have resulted in findings of not guilty; and that there is no prohibition of sterilization in the Massachusetts law. In short, the statutes do not purport to regulate in any way the practice of physicians and should not be held to apply to physicians who are in the *bona fide* practice of their professions. There is no decision known of the high courts of the various states holding that the obscenity statutes apply to registered physicians.—*Norman E. Himes*.

14034. BLEULER, M. Contribution to problem of heredity among schizophrenics. *J. Nervous & Mental Disease*. 74(4) Oct. 1931: 393-467.

14035. MACKLIN, MADGE THURLOW. The relation of the mode of inheritance to the severity of an inherited disease. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 69-79.—*Jessie Bernard*.

14036. PEARL, RAYMOND, and RAENKHAM, T. Studies on human longevity. V. Constitutional factors in mortality at advanced ages. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 80-118.—Among 72,320 deaths of white persons at ages of 90 years and above, over 45% in each sex were chargeable to breakdown or failure biologically of the circulatory system; approximately 12% (in males) to 13% (females) to breakdown or failure of the respiratory system; about 12% (males) and 9% (females) to the kidneys; and about 7% in each sex to the alimentary tract. The remaining 25% of all the deaths are distributed among the other organ systems, and attributed to "senility." The percentage of total mortality due to causes associated with organ systems directly exposed to the external environment decreases with age, and the percentage of total mortality due to causes associated with organ systems not directly exposed to the external environment increases with age. Longevity behaves as an inherited character. What is inherited is the biological constitution; the present study throws light on the way this affects longevity by showing how the different organ systems stand up under the strain of long-living. (Tables, graphs, charts.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

14037. PENROSE, L. S. On the interaction of heredity and environment in the study of human genetics (with special reference to Mongolian imbecility). *J. Genetics*. 25(3) Apr. 1932: 407-422.

14038. TAKATA, Y. The differential birth rate. *Keizai-Ronso*. 32(1) Jan. 1931: 68-84.—A study of the birth rate of the wealthy classes and the poor in connection with a question of the crude birth rate is yet to be made. The author has attempted to open a new field of inquiry into this problem. The crude birth rate in Osaka city does not show any decrease of late, so that modern Occidental causes for the decrease of birth rate cannot be found in Osaka. Upon this premise, the difference in birth rate between the rich and the poor, utilizing the statistics of Osaka for 1928, is computed. The amount of taxable income per head, dividing the total amount of income on which an income tax was imposed in each ward by the number of population in the respective ward, and the number of births per 1,000 women of 15 to 59 years old are used as a basis. The figures indicate that the richer a ward, the smaller its birth rate, and the poorer a ward, the larger its birth rate, the difference in birth rate reaching as high as 50%.—*Teizo Toda*.

14039. WHITNEY, LEON F. Religion and the birth rate. *Birth Control Rev.* 16(4) Apr. 1932: 101-105.—Conservative religion cannot influence the birth

rate materially by the condemnation of contraception; but by an appeal to the ideal of large healthy families it may do so. Roman Catholic and Protestant families in the same economic class have approximately the same sized families. The loss of ability owing to the celibacy of the Roman Catholic clergy is considerable. We can learn much by way of encouraging more adequate reproduction among the well-endowed by studying the principles of the Mormons: youthful marriage, encouragement of marriage of all healthy persons; denial of marriage to defectives; preaching the large family ideal.—*Norman E. Himes*.

14040. YUAN I-CHIN. The influence of heredity upon the duration of life in man based on a Chinese genealogy from 1365 to 1914. *Human Biol.* 4(1) Feb. 1932: 41-68.—Statistical analyses of 4,478 fathers, mothers, and sons of a Chinese genealogy from 1365 to 1914 indicate that: (1) A son's chance of long life is to a high degree related to the life duration of his parents; (2) the hereditary influence upon longevity is about the same from the father or the mother; (3) life curves for parents exhibit very similar differentiation in respect of the life duration of their sons as in the case of sons in respect of their parents' life duration; (4) the trend of increase in the expectation of life for sons at a stated age runs closely parallel to the changes of mean life duration of their fathers and mothers; (5) the marked correlation between the life duration of parents and of their sons cannot be explained on the ground of similar environmental conditions. (Tables, graphs.)—*Jessie Bernard*.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 12522-12523, 12528, 12537, 12550, 12587-12588, 12655, 13453, 13517, 14020, 14064, 14106)

14041. AARTSEN, J. P. van. De bevolking van Zuid West-Frankrijk. [The population of southwestern France.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 23(3) Mar. 15, 1932: 90-91.—In large areas of southwestern France, especially in Guyenne and Gascogne, depopulation of the rural districts has become a serious problem. Although undoubtedly the French inheritance laws have something to do with this, they cannot be held solely responsible. Many of the farmers are tenants who work under bad conditions. These conditions, coupled with absenteeism of the landlords, have resulted in the abandonment of the poorer farms. Exploitation by the landlord with the aid of day laborers is difficult, because of the scarcity of agricultural help which is content with low wages. In recent years some Italians have settled on a few of the abandoned farms.—*W. Van Royen*.

14042. KOEPP, FRIEDRICH. Die ländliche Siedlung in der Krise. [Rural settlement during the crisis.] *Volk u. Reich*. 8(1) 1932: 57-60.—Mistakes, as in the settlement of men ignorant of farming, satisfaction of land hunger without consideration of the abilities of applicants, etc., have been very costly and have led to a series of failures, especially during the general agricultural crisis. Experiments in Mecklenburg with the German peasants driven from the USSR have resulted in a large decrease in building costs. Settlers have been induced to extensive "self-help." Plenty of land suitable for settlement is now available in the open market, and efficient prospective settlers are numerous. Only money at reasonable rates of interest is scarce.—*John B. Mason*.

14043. MANNY, T. B. The human factor from the viewpoint of social relations. *J. Farm Econ.* 14(1) Jan. 1932: 128-137.—Recent research projects indicate the following trends and relationships: With respect to rural standards of living a study in Wisconsin shows that variations between family units within each sample area are decidedly greater than are differences between

average for the several areas; several localities had distinct consumption-behavior patterns; the standard of living appears to be not significantly related to net farm income; size of family is fairly closely related to standard of living; there appears to be some tendency for the number of biologically incomplete farm family units to increase. With respect to rural organizations, sociological and psychological factors seem to condition behavior of farmers quite as much as do economic factors; problems of membership relations are due to the persistence of long-established habits of thought and action acquired under the traditional systems of marketing and merchandizing. Non-economic forces and influences play no inconsiderable role in determining movements of population to and from farms. A combined socio-economic basis for agricultural production can provide the best buffer or shock absorber. In certain farm production policies there are important though often unrecognized sociological implications.—*S. W. Mendum.*

14044. WIEHL, DOROTHY G. Sanitary conditions in a rural area of Cattaraugus County. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 137-150.—There are two parts to this study, the first dealing with a sanitary survey of farm homes, and the second with analyses of water supplies on 212 farms. Although ignorance is a basic factor in the sanitary condition of farm homes, it was found that economic status has an important contributing influence. (Thirteen tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 11046, 12344, 13136, 13588, 13744-13745, 13749, 13755)

14045. ULICH, ROBERT. The German youth movement and its social effect. *Proc. Inst. Pub. Affairs, Bull. Univ. Georgia.* 31 (4) Mar. 1931: 43-56.

14046. YOUNG, ERLE FISKE. German youth movement. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16 (4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 367-379.—The life-cycle of social movements can be studied by observation of a historic movement such as the youth movement in Germany. The unsatisfactory character of contemporary institutions gave rise to this movement. Its first stage was widespread social unrest leading to organized wandering which shortly became an elaborate ritual affecting speech, dress, morals, mode of life and ceremonials and eventually entailing a genuine culture-revival. It was a search for a new style of life and a flight from the evils of modern life. Like other social movements it had its prophets and organizers and soon acquired a tradition, history and philosophy. It produced a new personality type. A large portion of German youth was drawn into the movement thus modifying its original character and forcing many adjustments of old institutions to it. It is now institutionalized and unrest has again appeared thus completing the life-cycle.—*Erle F. Young.*

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 12689, 13062, 13091-13092, 13119, 13146-13147, 13152, 13769, 13770, 13841, 13950, 14060)

14047. AUERHAN, J. Odběr českých a slovenských časopisů zahraničními Čechy a Slovaky. [Supply of Czech and Slovak periodicals for foreign Czechs and Slovaks.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 81-86.—The figures are limited to the periodicals sent in larger

numbers and sent directly to the subscribers. On Nov. 15, 1930, 38,246 issues of 149 periodicals were sent abroad. The majority of the periodicals were picture and family publications, dailies, religious, emigration and national publications, periodicals for youth, physical culture, and adult education. Most of the periodicals are sent to Austria (8,998); the United States (7,534); Yugoslavia (5,777); Germany (4,603); France (4,163); Poland (2,327); Hungary (1,636). The Slovak periodicals predominate in Hungary (90%) and U. S. (66%); Canada (50%); Rumania (33%); France (33%); Yugoslavia (25%); Argentina and Brazil (20% each). Of the periodicals sent to Yugoslavia and Poland 72.2% are agricultural.—*J. S. Rouček.*

14048. DELL, ROBERT. The corruption of the French press. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 193-197.—The condition of the newspaper press in many European countries, and particularly in France, is far from satisfactory as a result of deterioration during the last quarter century. There are few really independent papers and the press as a whole is corrupt. This corruption takes various forms, direct and indirect; it is the work of the French government, of foreign governments, of bankers, financiers, and great industrial interests; it affects both the newspapers and individual journalists. The foreign sources of corruption are much more numerous than before the war; today subsidies pour in from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy. The governments of the new European states spend enormous sums on propaganda and on bribing the press in foreign countries. Most of the French papers go in for "puffs"—concealed advertisements in their news columns. The financial article is also a source of revenue. The financial editor of a newspaper is usually paid by the companies whose shares he recommends. Book reviews, criticisms of plays and similar matter are usually "puffs" and are paid for. The majority of papers in Paris are also subsidized by the French government.—*Evelyn Bartshi.*

14049. HART, HORNELL. The reliability of two indexes of newspaper behavior. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 358-363.—The dependability of the newspaper socialization-sensationalism scores, obtained by means of the news interest spectrum analysis developed in the Carola Woerishoffer Department press study at Bryn Mawr College, is tested by two statistical measures of unreliability. The indexes obtained are even more accurate than the best tests of intelligence and of honesty now in use.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

14050. SALKIND, EUGENIE. Die junge russische Literatur in der Emigration. [The new literature of the Russian émigrés.] *Osteuropa.* 6 (10) Jul. 1931: 575-588.—An account of the work of the more important younger authors among the émigrés in Europe, their subject matter, style and language problems. The few, highly individualistic, seek an outlet in the world of unreality; the rest follow the modern trends of western Europe.—*Samuel Kalish.*

14051. SEDMAN, VIRGINIA RANKIN. Some interpretations of public opinion. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (3) Mar. 1932: 339-350.—Public opinion is an active or latent force derived from a composite of individual thoughts, sentiments and impressions, which composite is weighted by the varying degrees of influence and aggressiveness of the separate opinions within the aggregate.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

14052. UNSIGNED. Newspapers in the USSR. *Soviet Union Rev.* 10 (5) May 1932: 112-113.

14053. YUST, WILLIAM F. Censorship—a library problem. *Library J.* 57 (4) Feb. 15, 1932: 176-179.—Authors, librarians, and liberal elements have been trying for years to modify the drastic Massachusetts law which permits conviction on the basis of separate passages, phrases and words. On the other hand, the New York law, which requires that a book be judged as a

whole, has been under the fire of religious and welfare organizations. Libraries may censor through methods of book selection, by withdrawing books that cause complaint from the open to the closed shelves; or where complaint is based on conspicuous evidence, withdrawing books entirely from circulation.—*Carroll D. Clark.*

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 6257, 8058, 8069, 8078, 8093, 8130, 8133, 8251, 10017)

14054. GANEFF, V. *Společnost a stát.* [Society and state.] *Sociologická Rev.* 3(1-2) 1932: 7-13.—Functional social groups manifest an interdependence similar to that between individuals, hence in this sense the state as an entity does not differ from a social group. The real difference lies in the non-spontaneous interaction imposed by the constitution or other social force on the part of the state upon the social groups and individuals comprising it. (French summary.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entry 13989)

14055. COWLEY, W. H. The traits of face-to-face leaders. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(3) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 304-313.—The face-to-face leaders chosen for study were criminal leaders, non-commissioned officers in the U. S. army, and student leaders. It was found that in all three classes they have a rapid finality of judgment and are not open to suggestion. They have speed of decision, aggressiveness, and self-confidence.—*Jane Marsten.*

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12957, 12959, 13009, 13094, 13135, 13162, 13703, 13732, 13750, 13839-13840, 13842-13848, 13992, 14053, 14091, 14143-14144, 14155, 14170-14171, 14175)

14056. ABEL, J. F. A survey of education in Bolivia. *School & Soc.* 35(903) Apr. 16, 1932: 539-540.

14057. CROWLEY, MARY R. Cincinnati's experiment in Negro education. *J. Negro Educ.* 1(1) Apr. 1932: 25-34.—An attempt was made to compare the academic attainments of Negro children educated in segregated schools with the academic attainments of Negro children educated in mixed schools. This was possible in Cincinnati where Negro children may attend either type of school, and actually do in approximately equal proportions. The curricula and administrative and supervisory conditions were similar; the varying factor was the race of the teachers and of associates of the children. The factors of age, grade and intelligence quotients were equated and a battery of tests given, including the Stanford achievement tests. In the composite scales the two groups showed greater similarity than difference with a slight advantage in favor of the mixed school. Such differences in efficiency as were revealed in favor of the segregated schools were in activities other than those of academic training.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

14058. CROWTHER, J. G. Technical education in Soviet Russia. *Nineteenth Cent.* 110(653) Jul. 1931: 41-55.—A visit to advise the Supreme Economic Council on technical education permitted the study of 20 institutions in November, 1930. There are three main types: the higher technical school of university rank, the *technicum* for producing workers of high skill and shop managers, and the *rabfac*, secondary education for adults 18 to 30 years of age. Among special features noted was the monotechic training of a specialist type (instead of the polytechnic type as in England). The

students are paid by the government 80 rubles a month, though many prefer to earn 220 rubles as workers and study at night. The laboratories were well stocked. Particularly noticeable was the eagerness of the students, who showed surprising social responsibility. The method of teaching is the American "recitation" mode, though varied by student self- and mutual-help. Statistics of attendance and expenditures at the various types of institution are given.—*H. McD. Clouie.*

14059. HUNZIKER, PAUL. Le surmenage scolaire et les conditions actuelles de l'enseignement en France. [The overworked pupil and the present condition of education in France.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C.R. 91 Jan.-Feb. 1932: 78-100.—A committee of the government made a study of conditions of fatigue among French school children and reported them serious. The heavy emphasis on classical subjects, which required much study, is partly to blame. The rise of industrialism has affected the whole school life of France, and the days of the supremacy of the classics are numbered.—*J. A. Rickard.*

14060. KNOT, ANTONI. Lektura gazet w szkole średniej. [Newspaper reading in high school.] *Muzeum (Lemberg)*. 47(1) 1932: 29-39.—In the 18th century Polish school children were taught to read the papers. At present the matter is left to the initiative of the teacher. Suggestions growing out of experience are: (1) Have all pupils read the papers and keep records; (2) divide the group into sections, each specializing on some subject; (3) encourage debates and discussions.—*W. J. Rose.*

14061. KRAENTZEL, FD. Les savants étrangers en Belgique. [Foreign scholars in Belgium.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 12(1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 35-48.

14062. N. Naše vysoké školství. [Our high schools.] *Čechoslovák.* 12(3) Mar. 15, 1932: 76.—In 1930-31, out of 32,507 students in Czechoslovakia, 4,894 were foreigners, mostly Jews from Poland. The Czech institutions had 23,720 students, of which 2,646 were foreigners; the German institutions had 8,787 students, with 2,248 foreigners. Charles University in Prague, with 10,435 students, had 1,069 foreigners.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

14063. POWELL, JOHN W. Henry Adams and democratic education. *Standard.* 18(6) Feb. 1932: 172-178.—The University of Wisconsin is achieving Henry Adams' aims in its Experimental College at moderate expense. The view that education is only for the scholar presupposes the passing on to the next generation of the achievements of earlier thinkers. The new ideal is to improve the thinking of everyone along new lines. Grades, instead of dividing students into intellectuals and clubmen, often divide the acquiescent seekers of relief from social maladjustment from those whose interests are merely antagonized.—*Russell H. Anderson.*

14064. ROWID, HENRYK. O środowisku wychowawczem. [The pedagogical environment.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 19(1) Jan. 1932: 8-13; (4) Apr. 1932: 103-112. Research in rural education with the aim of discouraging rural-urban migration is vitally necessary.—*W. J. Rose.*

14065. SEGEL, DAVID. Differential prediction of ability as represented by college subject groups. *J. Educ. Res.* 25(2) Feb. 1932: 93-98.—(See also Entry 4: 8702.)—*H. M. Beckh.*

14066. VILLALBA OLIVA, MARIA MARTA. La educación de los niños anormales. [The education of defective children.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 5(1) Jul. 1931: 120-141.—(Photographs. List of tests.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

14067. WENTWORTH, PHILIP E. What college did to my religion. *Atlantic Mo.* 149(6) Jun. 1932: 679-688.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entry 14100)

14068. ARTEMJEV, M. Neue Gesellschaftsformen im heutigen Russland. [New types of social organization in contemporary Russia.] *Orient u. Occident*. (6) 1931: 26-37.

14069. BRAILEANU, TRAIAN. L'état et la communauté morale. [The state and the moral community.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 341-374.—Absolute specialization never exists among men, as it does in animal societies. Thus all social forms above the purely biological ones have unstable equilibrium. Social division of labor is ruled by laws of the mind, not by natural laws, by norms of conduct elaborated within the community, by education. These norms refer to what ought to be. Since each type of activity (political, moral, economic, etc.) has its own ideals, conflicts ensue in society, resulting in more or less revolutionary social transformations.—*Jessie Bernard*.

14070. WODON, LOUIS. Les traits généraux de la vie sociale et le mécanisme des institutions. [The general traits of social life and the mechanism of institutions.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 10 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 655-681.—Since social life is conditioned by mental interaction, its fundamental phenomenon is communication. All social institutions are systems of symbols; the principal one is language. Communication creates social coordination. The authority behind institutions tends to be personified, thus substituting an abstract, permanent authority for the actual, human one. Both lack of organization (disorganization) and surplus of organization (formalization) have bad social effects.—*Jessie Bernard*.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 12632, 12990, 14039, 14067)

14071. BHATTACHARYYA, HARISATYA. First principles of Indian ethical systems. *Philos. Quart.* 7 (3) Oct. 1931: 308-314.—It is possible to define Hinduism in such a way as to include the three systems, Brahminism, Buddhism, and Jainism; they are substantially in agreement on important doctrines of morality. It is particularly the virtue of Ahimsā (abstinence from killing) which is common to the moral codes of the three schools. Upper class Hindus of all three faiths regard vegetarianism as a great virtue, because it avoids killing animals. The doctrine and its implications are most highly developed by the Jainas.—*F. N. House*.

14072. FISHER, MILES MARK. Jobs for Negro preachers. *Opportunity*. 10 (5) May 1932: 142-143.—The excess of Negro preachers, many of whom are untrained, causes undesirable competition for pulpits, and encourages churches to make choices for irrelevant reasons.—*E. L. Clarke*.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

(See also Entry 13865)

POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 12567, 13030, 13495, 13801, 14042, 14096)

14073. KRAUS, SIEGFRIED. Familiengemeinschaft. [Family unity.] *Deutsche Z. f. Wohlfahrtspflege*. 7 (9) Dec. 1931: 477-484.—The economic structure of the average lower class family in West and Central

Europe with father or mother or both working outside the home gives rise to a problem of care of the children which demands measures of additional social education.

—*Fritz Morstein Marx*.

14074. UNSIGNED. The housing of agricultural wage-paid workers. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 25 (3) Mar. 1932: 368-387.—The general standard of housing of wage-paid laborers in Europe is poor. The financial weakness of employers makes difficult the problem of improvement of laborers' housing. Workers are at a disadvantage in bargaining concerning housing while such accommodations are regulated exclusively by their employment contracts. There is much to be said for removing this problem from the bargaining process and treating it by special legislation. The principal points in existing enactments, regulations, and collective agreements as to accommodations (1) for resident farm servants in the farm house, (2) for married farm workers and their families in separate dwellings, and (3) for seasonal workers in huts temporarily are discussed.—*Josiah C. Folsom*.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 12770, 13606, 13809-13812, 13815, 13819, 13821, 13825-13826, 13829, 14098-14099, 14107, 14117)

14075. BARNHART, K. E. A study of homicide in the United States. *Soc. Sci.* 7 (2) Apr. 1932: 141-159.—The lowest rate of homicide is found in the eastern cities, the western cities have only a trifle higher rate, the middle western cities have a rate approximately twice that of the eastern or western cities, and the southern cities have the highest rate of homicide of any section in the United States—nearly three times greater than the middle western cities, and more than five times the rate of the eastern or western cities. (Statistics.)—*J. S. Rouček*.

14076. BELTRÁN, JUAN RAMÓN. El crimen sexual. [Sex crime.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18 (104) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 165-181.—Strictly sex crimes are: (1) those committed by sadists, masochists, exhibitionists, homosexuals, and other comparable types of sexual perverts, (2) those resulting from the strength of the sex impulse, such as crimes against modesty, seduction, pornography, etc., and (3) certain types of acts recalling the sexual act in certain species of animals, necrophily, eating of sexual organs, etc. In addition are crimes in which sex passion plays a leading role but is not the central motivation, such as murder and suicide, or theft and other property crimes, where the form of the crime is not sexual. This type of crime takes two forms: (1) crime by passion, in which the personality of the delinquent is unstable, and (2) crime from violent emotion, in which the act is the result of a temporary distortion of an otherwise normal personality. The former type of personality is always potentially criminal and therefore dangerous. Love never kills its object, but it may easily kill the person who stands in the way of the attainment of its object. (Cases.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

14077. BUNBURY, DORIS ELIZABETH. Juvenile delinquency in girls in Colorado. *Colorado Univ. Studies*. 18 (4) Nov. 1931: 215-229.—A study of 100 girls, 11 to 19 years old, of the State Industrial School for Girls at Mount Morrison, Colorado, was made from the point of view of the girls' environmental situation as regards home, community and school, their age, physical condition, mental level, and reactions in the form of different types of delinquency, predominantly sex delinquency. The conclusion is that many of the cases of delinquency were preventable. Hence recommendations that more money be spent for the prevention of delinquency than for the segregation of individuals with criminal or asocial tendencies. There are

also recommendations as to the disposition and after-care of the cases in question. (Tables; case reports.)—*Lina Kahn.*

14078. CANTOR, NATHANIEL. Crime and the Negro. *J. Negro Hist.* 16 (1) Jan. 1931: 61-66.—The assumptions regarding the criminality of the Negro are especially faulty. Until the ratio between the number of criminals apprehended and crimes committed is known, there can be no valid index to crime. The ease of arrest of Negroes, longer sentences, and inability to pay fines operate to alter the racial commitment rates. If the number of criminals arrested rather than the number of arrests was made the criterion, the ratios between Negro and white criminals would be altered. In general, the problem of crime and colored groups does not differ from the general problem of crime causation.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

14079. CARPENTER, NILES, and HAENSZEL, WILLIAM M. Migratoriness and criminality in Buffalo. *Soc. Forces.* 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 254-255.—This is an investigation of the places of birth of 100 males convicted of felonies in Buffalo during the year 1929. The records of the chief probation officer were selected for this purpose. As a control group, the birth places of 220 male students of a Buffalo high school were chosen. A significant difference was discovered between the categories "Born in Buffalo" and "Born in the United States outside of New York State." The high criminality of interstate migrants is interpreted to mean that either criminals are, by the nature of their profession, migratory, or that continual shift from one environment to another involves personality strain which eventuates in criminal behavior along with other forms of pathological conduct. Further study is necessary.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

14080. KIDD, A. M. The causes of crime. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (4) Apr. 1932: 263-264.—A discussion of Report No. 13 of the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement.—*F. R. Aumann.*

14081. KRÄMER, KARL. Mord und Todesstrafe in Hessen 1817-1929. [Murder and capital punishment in Hesse, 1817-1929.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 23 (3) Mar. 1932: 129-176.—Between 1817 and 1929, 45 of the 121 persons convicted of murder in Hesse were executed. There were no executions during 1843-1851, 1860-1879 and 1925-1929, although with the exception of the years 1849-1851 the laws concerning capital punishment remained the same. There is no evidence that variations in the frequency of murder were followed by corresponding variations in the use of capital punishment, nor that a decrease in the use of capital punishment was followed by an increase in murders or vice versa, either over a short or long time period.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

14082. LOVELAND, F., Jr. Place of science in treatment of criminals in prevention of crime. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 205 Dec. 17, 1931: 1190-1195.

14083. LUCIFERO, FALCONE. Sulla criminalità minorile nel primo semestre 1931 in Italia. [On the criminality of minors in Italy during the first half of 1931.] *Scuola Positiva.* 12 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1932: 28-50.—This is a statistical analysis of juvenile delinquents between the ages of 9 and 18 from the courts of Rome, Milan, Turin, Palermo and Genoa. Other provinces did not report. Comparable data were available only for Rome and Palermo. The most common crime is stealing. Abnormal home conditions were found in 25% of the Roman cases and 33% of the Palermo cases. The median school grade reached by the Roman group was the fourth, while the Palermo group averaged below second grade. The majority of the delinquents came from families with three to seven children. Of the 245 children accused of crime in Rome, 48% were released; in Palermo, of 124 accused, 58% were released. Trials are held in private. It was found that the majority of

delinquents plead guilty and confess in full or in part. The court of Genoa is doing the best work in this field.—*G. I. Giardini.*

14084. SOLOMON, M. Modern psychiatry and criminology. *Illinois Medic. J.* 60 Nov. 1931: 429-435.

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 14017, 14035-14036, 14044, 14129, 14141)

14085. EMERSON, H. Significant differences in racial susceptibility to measles, diphtheria and scarlet fever: statistical study of case incidence and deaths among tenement dwellers in New York City, 1921-1925, inclusive. *J. Preventive Medic.* 5 Sep. 1931: 317-350.

14086. HOFFMAN, F. L. Cancer in North American Negro. *Amer. J. Surg.* 14 Oct. 1931: 229-263.

14087. UNSIGNED. Is syphilis declining? *Stat. Bull. (Metrop. Life Insur. Co.)* 13 (3) Mar. 1932: 4-7.—For the white population, the death rate from syphilis has shown a downward trend since 1917. Since 1924 the death rate among Negroes traceable to syphilis has decreased each year, but the rates are still higher than they were for the years immediately preceding that time.—*O. D. Duncan.*

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 12973, 14011, 14034, 14037, 14076, 14084)

14088. CHOPRA, R. N., and BOSE, J. P. Psychological aspects of opium addiction. *Indian Medic. Gaz.* 66 Dec. 1931: 663-666.

14089. EAST, W. NORWOOD. Mental defectiveness and alcohol and drug addiction. *Brit. J. Inebriety.* 29 (4) Apr. 1932: 145-168.

14090. GADELIUS, B. Spiritualism, mysticism and excesses of religious nature as cause of mental disease. *Svenska Läkarsällskapets Handl.* 57 1931: 185-203.—(Original article in Swedish.)

14091. GRZYWO-DĄBROWSKA, MARJA. Samo-bójstwa młodzieży szkolnej na podstawie ankiety. [An inquiry on suicide in high schools.] *Oświata i Wychowanie.* 4 (1) Jan. 1932: 38-75; (2) Feb. 1932: 133-163.—A study of 129 cases of suicide by school pupils, on the basis of an inquiry embracing 27 points, shows that one-third were between 17 and 19, that one-fourth were children of officials, that three-fifths were of moderate and one-fourth of well-to-do parents; that nearly half had parents living and in friendly relations, that one-third revealed abnormalities, that three-fifths were orphaned, that only one-third were poor students, that very little could be learned as to sex or emotional situations, that 40 reported as religious, that over half used revolvers, that 35 did the deed in February and March and 38 in May and June. Twenty cases were solely school difficulties, in some cases only imaginary. Being tired of life, with all its possible combinations, accounts for others, and a love of solitude marks some. These latter show schizoid tendencies. In 18 cases no reasons could be found—mostly because of secrecy. Love affairs account for some suicides. But for the most part the root of the matter lies in the field of school studies.—*W. J. Rose.*

14092. MUNCIE, W. Rigid personality as factor in psychoses. *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.* 26 Aug. 1931: 359-370.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 13999, 14077)

14093. BAKER, EDITH. Medical social service. *Missouri State Medic. Assn. J.* 29 Jan. 1932: 26-28.

14094. BLACK, ELLINOR I. Salaries and status of women social workers in Great Britain. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6(1) Mar. 1932: 21-36.—An inquiry into the range of salary paid to full-time social workers with the hope that data might be secured for comparison with standards of remuneration in other professions requiring a comparable amount of training; that information might be secured to confirm or discount the general impression that the position as regards salary within the field of social service was slowly improving and that the status of trained and untrained workers might be compared. Sufficient information could be secured only on the first point. Such information indicated that for non-graduates the range of salaries did not compare unfavorably with standards of remuneration in other occupations requiring a similar amount of training. As to the other two points, it would appear that until there has come organization and agreement as to delimitation of activities, standards of entrance, training, professional conduct and so on, the salaries of trained workers will present little difference in comparison with the salaries of untrained workers except in certain of the higher administrative posts and that at the present time the status of the trained worker is not materially better than the status of the untrained. (Charts and supplementary notes).—L. A. Merrill.

14095. COMBY, JULES. La pédiatrie à Montevideo. [Child welfare in Montevideo.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. d. Protección a la Infancia.* 5(1) Jul. 1931: 150-162.—A detailed survey of the institutions, agencies, chief personalities and methods used in child prophylaxis in the capital city of Uruguay by a distinguished French physician.—L. L. Bernard.

14096. SMITH, T. V. George Herbert Mead and the philosophy of philanthropy. *Soc. Service Rev.* 6(1) Mar. 1932: 37-54.—Almost 25 years ago George Herbert Mead attempted to relate science and ideals in a social philosophy. His philosophy of philanthropy conceived on the one hand our obligation to relieve suffering and under-privilege in a social system which normally perpetuates gross injustices and in so doing makes impossible an effective discharge of the generosity which we feel; and on the other hand, our obligation to work for a social order in which full justice would supplant service as service is supplanting charity. He saw charity as voluntary on the part of the giver and not susceptible to demand on the part of the recipient. Charity organizes itself to become more reasonable and becomes social service. Social service, however, remains with charity on the plane of the privately acknowledged but not enforceable obligation. Charity and social service break down in the face of the demands of an industrialized society. The principle of justice is served when what one man feels obligated to give another feels himself privileged to demand; the wise social worker will see as her goal some such general social reconstruction.—L. A. Merrill.

14097. WILUCKA, ANNEMARIE von. Hilfsmass-

nahmen für die erwerbslose Jugend. [Relief measures for unoccupied youths.] *Frau.* 38(4) Jan. 1931: 199-205.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 13815, 14107)

14098. GILLIN, JOHN L. Belgium's adventures in redeeming men. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(4) Mar.-Apr. 1932: 303-315.—The first new institution under the reform plan for Belgium is the prison at Merxplas, which includes an agricultural school for young delinquents, a prison for condemned epileptics and hystero-epileptics, a sanatorium for tuberculous prisoners and a prison asylum for the feeble-minded. Study of the incoming population, absence of the cell system, the honor system and individualized treatment during confinement and after release characterize the work with young delinquents. An industrial prison school for young delinquents has been established at Ghent.—Conrad Taeuber.

14099. SIEVERTS, RUDOLF. Die Wirkungen der Freiheitsstrafe und Untersuchungshaft auf die Psyche der Gefangenen. [The effect of imprisonment on the mentality of the prisoner.] *Hamburgische Schr. z. Gesamten Strafrechtswissensch.* (14) 1929: pp. 187.—A study of individual cases aided, though inadequately, by prison memoirs, shows that the effects of imprisonment on the mentality of the individual punished are lack of concentration, weakness of memory, phantastical illusions, an unbalanced emotional life, lack of self-control, will-power, and determination, weakened sociability and lack of joy in work. (Bibliography).—Lina Kahn.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 12500, 13701, 13854, 13860, 13864-13865)

14100. REED, LOUIS S. The healing cults; a study of sectarian medical practice: its extent, causes, and control. *Comm. Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #16. Mar. 1932: pp. 148.—There are in this country 7,650 osteopaths, 16,000 chiropractors, 2,500 naturopaths and allied practitioners, and 10,000 Christian Science and New Thought healers. Each year the public spends \$125,000,000 on these practitioners.—*Comm. Costs Medic. Care.*

14101. ROREM, C. RUFUS, and FISCHELIS, ROBERT P. The costs of medicines; the manufacture and distribution of drugs and medicines in the United States and the services of pharmacy in medical care. *Comm. Costs Medic. Care, Publ.* #14. Apr. 1932: pp. 268.—The annual bill for medicines in the United States is approximately \$715,000,000. This is nearly as large as the amounts spent annually for physicians or for hospitals. More than 70% of the total expenditure for drugs and medicines is for self-medication, that is, for patent medicines and home remedies. Physicians are writing fewer prescriptions, and the production and consumption of ready-made, packaged medicines is increasing. In a great majority of the 60,000 drug stores of the United States, pharmacists are called upon to devote only about half of their time to the practice of pharmacy.—*Comm. Costs Medic. Care.*

14102. SCHMÖLDERS, G. Alkoholverbot und Volksgesundheit in Finnland. [Alcohol prohibition and public health in Finland.] *Deutsche Mediz. Wochenschr.* 57 Nov. 27, 1931: 2023-2024.

RESEARCH METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 12627, 14148)

14103. JAMES, E. O. The function of folklore in ancient and modern times. *Folk-Lore*. 43 (1) Mar. 31, 1932: 13-28.—Present conditions are not dissimilar to those which proved fatal to ancient cultures. Aspects of knowledge which contain an emotional element are essential to folklore and it is this emotional element that gives it value in the life of a people. The science of folklore is therefore important in the study of former primitive and rural societies and in determining the trend of present and future civilizations.—*Constance Tyler*.

14104. PIWOCKI, KSAWERY. Zagadnienie metody w badaniach nad sztuką ludową. [The problem of artistic research.] *Lud*. 30 1931: 1-13.—The historic method goes astray over against the deep seated conservatism of folk art. In general there is no single method for research in popular art. Methods are determined by the specific problem in hand. Factors such as the religious, cultural level of a people, its social level, the comparison of children's art with that of primitive people, and studies in the subconscious must all be taken under consideration. Ethnology, sociology, anthropology and psychoanalysis are all valuable in the study of folk art.—*Adam Lutman*.

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN
SOCIOLOGY

14105. EDWARDS, A. S. Experimental social psychology. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26 (4) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 349-354.—A study of present texts (1930) reveals no generally accepted basis of a social psychology. They are in terms of various interests and training, but with little or no common experimental foundation. The net result of a study of six textbooks as to the main subject of discussion showed more differences than agreement, the subjects most common being original or instinctive and racial nature, habit and acquired nature, social behavior and personality. About 40 experiments in eight different groups are suggested: Four in group 1 on individual differences involve the technique of testing and of statistical treatment. Group 2 covering eight experiments in distraction and group influence requires definite experimental technique with appropriate apparatus and with control groups. Three in observation and report require immediate and accurate records and quantitative treatment of results. Four in social judgment permit comparison of judgments with more accurate methods and the determination of the variability of such judgments among individuals. There are four experiments in group influence

upon association and thinking. Ten experiments in attitude and prejudice, and feeling, call for the method of paired comparisons. Group 7 has five experiments in group activities and group 8 has four in leadership and personality. The possibility of the theater in connection with the scientific study of social psychology has been mentioned.—*Evelyn Bartshi*.

14106. SUDZUKI, E. A plan for a rural sociological survey in Japan. *Res. Bull. Gifu Natl. College Agric.* (19) Jul. 1931: 1-31.—The most important fundamental problem in a concrete study of rural sociology is to set a territorial limit for a comparatively independent community. Special attention is to be paid to the definite delimitation of social units in the rural world in Japan. Further, the boundaries of *mura* (a natural community) in the Tokugawa era, the site of *ujigami* (a Shinto shrine in a community) which served to strengthen the *esprit de corps* of a territorial grouping those days, as well as the circle of its congregations, are to be determined. The sphere of a rural community is to be made clear, by determining the territorial limit of a Buddhist temple and its followings, the site of an elementary school and the range of its students. In this way, all the phases of life within the boundary of a community such as history, descriptive maps, members, traffic, means of livelihood, religion, matrimony and sex matters, families, recreations and culture, schools and means of guidance, difference in occupation and property, authority and right, main social associations as well as social spheres and their interrelations are to be minutely investigated in an almost similar degree for each item. The territorial limit of the whole rural community is to be generally determined, and the elements which serve to strengthen or destroy it are to be ascertained.—*Teizo Toda*.

14107. SUTHERLAND, EDWIN H. The prison as a criminological laboratory. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 131-136.—Prisons, although they have certain disadvantages, may serve as laboratories for the study of the criminal. Here the criminal is always accessible and usually willing to cooperate, his statements are usually more reliable then, if compared with his statements before the proof of his guilt, his memories are vivid as a rule and his statements clear, because of the absence of distractions and rather a centered interest on his own personality. The obstacles in such study are: (1) the prisoners are a selected group of criminals and differ from those at large in many respects, (2) the prison laboratory is not the "natural habitat" of the criminal. Even intelligent criminals get into prison and these may be studied in a clinical manner. The Moscow experimental prison and the Massachusetts Prison Colony have the most ideal conditions, since they coordinate research with administration and control.—*Jacob Horák*.

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 7631, 8010, 10503, 10511)

14108. USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. The application of the quantitative method to economic history. [Clapham, an economic history of modern Britain.] *J. Pol. Econ.* 40 (2) Apr. 1932: 186-209.—J. H. Clapham's *Economic history of modern Britain* is the first attempt to apply quantitative methods to economic history on a large scale. The work is based on the concept that geographic diversity alone is the fundamental

fact of economic history. Although statistics are used to supply vital data, the statistical and historical methods are rigidly separated. There are no critical interpretations or valuations in the light of social institutions and the lack of unity and objectiveness is extremely evident. Economic history involves a philosophy of life and needs to be more than a mere record of events. It would seem then that both the institutionalist who describes what happened and the realist who gives primary attention to how it happened are needed in this field.—*Janet L. Weston*.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 13501, 13543, 14133)

14109. BOWLEY, A. L. The International Institute of Statistics, Madrid, 1931. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 95 (1) 1932: 105-107.—(Descriptive comment on the 20th Session of the Institute, with a list of the papers presented.)—C. H. Whelden, Jr.

14110. CHANG, C. C. A proposed plan for taking China's first agricultural census. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 209*-217*.

14111. FELLNER, FRÉDÉRIC de. L'Institut de Statistique à Madrid. Statistiques économiques. [The International Statistical Institute at its Madrid session. Economic statistics.] *J. de la Soc. Hongroise Stat.* 9 (4) 1931: 504-515.—The topics which received consideration by the International Statistical Institute at its Madrid session were: statistics on transportation; on national and local government finance; on the price of manufactured goods; on the employment of women in productive industries; on trusts; on consumption and the availableness of consumers' goods; on the mortgages of agricultural banks and statistics on the administrative personnel in public utilities. Other studies reported were: a study of the proportion of the cost of production that is due to salaries; frequency curves; a study of real wages and unemployment; research in historical statistics and family investigations.—B. S. Sanders.

14112. FOSSATI, ERALDO. La Società Ungherese di Statistica. [The Hungarian Statistical Society.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 4 (4) Dec. 1931: 354-356.

14113. LIEU, D. K. A brief account of statistical work in China. *Bull. de l'Inst. Internat. de Stat.* 25 (2) 1931: 88*-121*.

14114. MRÁZ, JOSEF. Pokus o zpracování materiálu z bulharského zemědělského sčítání ze dne 31. prosince 1926 metodou reprezentativní. [The use of the representative method in the Bulgarian agricultural census of Dec. 31, 1926.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 696-705.—Joseph S. Rouček.

14115. MRÁZ, JOSEF. XX. zasedání mezinárodního ústavu statistického v Madridě. [The 20th session of the International Statistical Institute in Madrid.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (9-10) Dec. 1931: 709-717.

14116. REIF, G. Čtvrtá mezinárodní konference statistiků práce. [The fourth international conference of labor statisticians.] *Stat. Obzor.* 12 (7-8) Oct. 1931: 511-517.—Joseph S. Rouček.

14117. SELLIN, THORSTEN. Report on criminal statistics. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18 (5) May 1932: 309-311.—This is a review of the *Report on Criminal Statistics* published April 1, 1931 as Report No. 3 of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. The commission stressed the basic need of a national plan, yet failed to propose one. They might have prepared a complete plan or drafted a uniform law if for no other reason than to furnish a point of departure and a subject for discussion among those who are now faced with the plan of devising a more comprehensive system of national criminal statistics.—F. R. Aumann.

UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entries 13985, 14049)

14118. MURSELL, JAMES L. Measuring musical ability and achievement: a study of the correlations of Seashore test scores and other variables. *J. Educ. Res.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 116-126.—The Seashore tests were given to 176 students at Lawrence College. As in previous studies the Seashore tests showed low intercorrelations. The use of the tests for individual diagnosis seemed

questionable, as reliabilities as revealed by the standard error were very low. There was almost no relationship between Seashore test performance and grades in applied music and estimates of musical talent. This was taken to indicate that the tests cannot make fine discriminations of musical talent within musical groups. A comparison of Seashore test scores and tests of specific musical ability seems to indicate that the battery may discriminate roughly, but it cannot do so very accurately.—H. M. Beckh.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 12788, 13212, 13389, 14012, 14110, 14117)

14119. GRAVELL, W. Statistische Abgabe und Anmeldung zur Handelsstatistik. [Statistical duty and declaration for commercial statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 22 (1) 1932: 69-80.—Under the second ordinance of the President of the Reich, June 5, 1931, firms importing or exporting are required to make monthly reports listing individual items according to date, kind, value, destination, source, etc. Since customs officials report the same figures, this presumably means two separate sources for the same statistics. The author discusses the possibility of using only the one source, the monthly reports of importers and exporters.—Richard A. Lester.

14120. RIGGLEMAN, JOHN E. Progress in making building occupancy surveys. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177 A) Mar. 1932: 130-132.

AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

14121. MASTERS, HARRY V., and UPSHALL, C. C. Table of probable errors for certain interpercentile ranges. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 23 (4) Apr. 1932: 287-290.—Present indications are that interpercentile ranges will be used more frequently in the future than they have been in the past. It is often advantageous to compare the range of the middle third or middle 75% of two groups. To be meaningful, it is necessary to have a measure of the probable error of these interpercentile ranges. Using a modification of a formula given by Kelley and the Kelley-Wood table, four place tables are constructed by which this probable error can be easily secured for twelve important interpercentile ranges from 5-95 to 45-55. Values are given for 14 populations varying from 30 to 2,000.—Walter C. Eells.

CORRELATION

(See also Entries 9894, 10512, 10531)

14122. DVORAK, AUGUST. A simplified computation of non-linear correlation. *J. Educ. Res.* 25 (2) Feb. 1932: 99-104.—Short presentation of the simplified method. The correlation chart worked out by the author is shown in the article with a sample problem.—H. M. Beckh.

14123. WAITE, WARREN C. Some characteristics of the graphic method of correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 68-70.—Methods of graphic correlation have been presented recently, and have been widely employed, especially in the study of agricultural prices. One method starts with the gross regression between two variables and successively compares the relation of residuals with the values of new variables. The graphic method of correlation will generally yield different results from the classical procedure in the estimated values of r_1 , the multiple correlation coefficient, and the slopes of the various regression lines except for the case where the independent variables are uncorrelated. The results of the graphic method are no

in themselves consistent, but yield different estimated values of x_{10} , indexes of multiple correlation and slopes of regression lines, if the order in which the independent variables are considered is changed.—*Walter C. Eells.*

14124. WALTER, HELEN M., and DUROST, WALTER N. A model to aid in teaching partial correlation. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 71-73.—Using the data for height, weight, and age of Glasgow school boys as reported in *Biometrika*, a model of seven layers of plate glass, each 8×20, was constructed, and distributions, regression lines, means, etc., for each age level were plotted on each layer. The device is useful for aiding beginning students to obtain a clearer concept of the various elements of a partial correlation problem and to give meaning to otherwise abstract mathematical formulas.—*Walter C. Eells.*

PROBABILITY

(See also Entry 14114)

14125. KOLMOGOROFF, A. Bemerkungen zu meiner Arbeit "Über die Summen zufälliger Größen." [Remarks on my article, "On the sums of magnitudes determined by chance."] *Mathemat. Ann.* 102 (3) Nov. 5, 1929: 484-488.—This article is a sort of postscript to a former article by Kolmogoroff on some problems concerning the sums of magnitudes determined by chance. (*Mathemat. Ann.* 99 1928: 309-319.) It consists of corrections and refinements for minor points in the former paper and the investigation of a special case of the law of large numbers resulting in proofs of the following two theorems. The necessary and sufficient condition for the stability of the mean value of independent quantities, $y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots y_n \dots$ having a given distribution, is

$$nW(|y|>n) \rightarrow 0.$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the normal stability of the mean value of independent quantities having a given distribution is the existence of the mathematical expectation. Hence $W(x)$ means the probability of the occurrence of x , and "stability" and "normal stability" are as defined in the previous paper.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

14126. PEPPER, ECHO D. On Poisson's series of trials. *Mathemat. Ann.* 101 (2-3) Apr. 4, 1929: 375-380.—Let $A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots A_n$ be a series of trials, each of which may result in the appearance or non-appearance of the same event. Denote the appearance of the event by E and the non-appearance by F ; and suppose that the probability of E at the trial A_k is p_k . This is called Poisson's series of trials. In previous papers on these series the question of probable values for the number of appearances of E in the course of n trials has been considered, but the question of inner structure of the series of probable results of these trials has remained almost untouched. Pepper considers the following problem for a Poisson's series: What is the probability that the number of consecutive appearances of E is less than k in the course of n trials? First she finds an exact expression for this probability and then an asymptotic expression as n increases without limit for values of k in the most important part of the interval of possible values.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

14127. WALL, H. S. On the expansion of an integral of Stieltjes. *Amer. Math. Mo.* 39 (2) Feb. 1932: 96-109.

FORECASTING TECHNIQUE

(See also Entries 13272, 13286, 13444, 14022, 14027, 14065)

14128. BEAN, L. H., and THORNE, G. B. The use of "trends in residuals" in constructing demand curves. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 61-67.—Bradford Smith in his study on *Factors affecting the*

price of cotton uses time as an independent factor to obtain a sort of composite net trend derived from residual variations relating to time, but unrelated to the other independent factors. The trend in residuals is presumed to represent a shift of the demand curve in the schedule sense. An analysis of retail beef and pork prices from 1922 to 1929 indicates, however, that by the method of "trend in residuals" an utterly erroneous forecast is obtained for 1930 and 1931. But if, in the analysis of the retail price of beef, the retail price of pork, and the buying power of consumers, as measured by an index of factory pay rolls, are given independent consideration the forecast of prices of beef for 1930 becomes well-nigh accurate. This is also true, *mutatis mutandis*, for the retail price of pork. This suggests that the use of the time factor as a catch-all for forces causing a shift in the demand curve is a procedure fraught with danger of error. The relation, even if true, may break down at any time, say after the end of 20 or 25 years. The time analysis should be supplanted by a more comprehensive analysis of all the factors.—*T. J. Kreps.*

RATES AND RATIOS

14129. SYDENSTRICKER, EDGAR. Statistics of morbidity. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 101-119.—The development of morbidity statistics has been very slow, and they are still in their infancy. Morbidity statistics may be classified into five general groups: (1) reports of communicable diseases; (2) hospital and clinic records; (3) insurance and industrial establishments and school illness records; (4) illness surveys; and (5) records of the incidence of illness in a population continuously or frequently observed. The completeness of a record of illness depends upon (1) its severity and nature; (2) the length of the period for which the informant is asked to report; and (3) the subjectivity of the record itself.—*O. D. Duncan.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 13177, 13519)

14130. DAVIES, GEORGE R. Index numbers in mathematical economics. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177A) Mar. 1932: 58-64.—Index numbers are at present under fire on two scores: the heterogeneous and abnormally distributed nature of the data and the mathematical validity of the computations. On the second point, there are two problems: (1) securing a ratio of averages (or an average of ratios), and (2) of aggregating incommensurable physical units. The choice of an average must be determined with reference to the data themselves since different types of averaging, including the transformation of data to relatives, constitute in effect different weightings of the data. Hence the various approaches to averaging imply variable weightings, and these in turn imply variable data, whereas a problem, adequately reported, furnishes fixed data. As averages of ratios, index numbers are comparable to averages in the field of physics, like average speeds. Because of the paradoxical nature of the averaging of ratio relatives, it might be best to confine the theoretical making of index numbers to aggregative methods. Laspeyres' and Paasche's formulas aggregate incommensurable units by re-measuring physical units in terms of a value unit such as a dollar's worth. The standard by which we aggregate incommensurable physical units may be called the frame of reference. The difficulty with respect to the circular test is really due to a confusion of frames of reference. Since there are many possible frames of references, we face a relatively in economics analogous to the relativity of physics. The variability of results from different frames of reference suggests the possible existence

of an invariant system of equations by which results consistent with every standard of reference could be obtained.—*C. Eliot.*

GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See also Entry 14123)

14131. CROXTON, FREDERICK E., and STEIN, HAROLD. Graphic comparisons by bars, squares, circles and cubes. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 27 (177) Mar. 1932: 54-60.—Studies of the accuracy with which simple comparisons can be estimated when represented by bars, circles, squares, or cubes are based upon experiments with 40 different diagrams each judged by 550 observers. Estimates based upon bar charts were found to be more accurate than estimates based upon circles, squares, or cubes. Estimates based upon squares were more accurate than estimates based upon cubes. Estimates based upon circles were more accurate than estimates based upon cubes. Suggestions are made for further experimental work in the arrangement of bar diagrams.—*Walter C. Bells.*

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entry 13310)

14132. PEARL, RAYMOND, and MINER, JOHN R. A table for ascertaining elapsed time in years and decimals of a year between any two dates. *Milbank Memorial Fund, Quart. Bull.* 10 (2) Apr. 1932: 151-154.—The most satisfactory way of dealing with a mass of material relating to elapsed time appears to be to express the time between any two calendar dates in terms of years and decimal fractions of years. To facilitate this a reference table has been constructed, based on the 365-day year. (Table.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

14133. SVĚTLÍK, A. Řízení práce strojovny statistických strojů ve Státním úřadě statistickém pomocí Ganttových diagramů. [The use of Gantt diagrams in the organization of work in the mechanical tabulating section of the state statistical office.] *Stat. Obzor.* 13 (1-2) Feb. 1932: 29-35.—(French summary.)

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

14134. BROGGI, U. Le funzioni quasi interpolari e l'interpolazione nella matematica attuariale. [Quasi-interpolating functions and interpolation in actuarial mathematics.] *Gior. d. Ist. Italiano d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 7-16.—A new class of functions is defined (quasi-interpolating functions) and its use in the actuarial mathematics is clarified.—*P. Smolensky.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 12535)

14142. CHAPIN, F. STUART. Summary of papers presented at the joint luncheon on Social Science Abstracts. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn. Suppl.* 27 (177 A) Mar. 1932: 123-125.

14143. GRAY, HOWARD A. Social science and the educational sound picture. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (5) May 1932: 232-234.—Steps should be taken to develop the sound picture for instructional purposes in the social sciences. A description of the research techniques used in developing such a program for junior high school social science is given.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

14144. HILL, HOWARD C. Social studies and professional preparation. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (5) May 1932: 214-217.—The complexity of the problem of preparing and training social science teachers for the junior high school is greatly aggravated when the teacher is assigned work in fields other than the social studies. A

14135. GRAMBERG, WILHELM. Das Verfahren der technischen Durchschnittsprämie. [The technical average premium procedure.] *Versicherungsarchiv.* (10) Apr. 15, 1932: 38-59.—A discussion of Sach paper given in the Association of Berlin Actuaries, No. 2, 1931. (See Entry 4: 14139.)

14136. JACOB, M. Sul calcolo dei premi per rischi tarati. [On the calculus of premium for abnormal risks.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-6.—The author shows, on the basis of the decomposition of premium in premium of risk and premium of saving, that, in endowment assurance with constant premium for abnormal risks, the premium increases linearly with the force of supermortality.—*P. Smolensky.*

14137. NIEDERER, EDUARD. Mitteilung über statistische Unterlagen zu einer Tuberkuloseversicherung. [The statistical basis for an insurance of the tuberculous.] *Z. f. Schweizer. Stat. u. Volkswirtschaft.* 67 (2) 1931: 249-253.

14138. REICHEL, MAX GEORGE. Die strenge mathematische Lösung des Integrals der kontinuierlichen Leibniz unter Zugrundelegung der Gompertz-Makeham'schen Hypothese. [Rigorous mathematical solution of the integral of a continuous annuity under the Gompertz-Makeham hypothesis.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2 (6) Apr. 1, 1932: 234-236.

14139. SACHS, WOLFGANG CARL. Gruppenversicherung mit technischer Durchschnittsprämie. [Group insurance with technical average premium.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (6) Apr. 1, 1932: 217-233.—Group insurance with technical average premium is possible only under exceptional conditions. (See entry 4: 14135.)

14140. STEFFENSEN, I. F. Sulla perequazione pseudo-analitica della tavole di mortalità. [On the pseudo-analytical assessment of tables of mortality.] *Gior. d. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 17-36.—The problem is that of the assessment of a table of mortality so that the result, without being an analytical function, is a function which has a continuous second differential coefficient. If the assessed function is l_x , the most common approximate formulas of actuarial mathematics may be substituted by an exact expression which permits direct calculation. Application made to the experience of mortality of the German Life Insurance Companies.—*P. Smolensky.*

14141. TOJA, G. Intorno ad un'indagine sulla morbidità in Italia. [A study of illness in Italy.] *Gior. Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 3 (1) Jan. 1932: 66-98.—Comments on the technical particulars of the plan proposed by the Cassa Nazionale Malattie per gli Addetti Commercio for statistical and actuarial tables based on persons insured in the Institute.—*P. Smolensky.*

program is offered in order to stimulate discussion: differentiation in the training of junior high school and senior high school teachers of the social studies, minimum requirements in subject matter of the social studies, the courses in educational subjects and special methods to be taken in the last part of the course, and finally observation and practice in teaching to be done for one quarter during the senior year.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 12557, 14152)

14145. HETTNER, ALFRED. Das länderkundliche Schema. [The schema of regional geography.] *Geogr. Anz.* 33 (1) Jan. 1932: 1-6.—The monotony in the presentation of geographical facts, is not a question

scientific understanding. It is a standardized representation of organic nature, fauna, flora, and man. Those phenomena that are more cause than effect should take first place in the order of our description. Therefore the order: the solid earth, the river system, climate, flora, fauna, and man is commonly used. Spethmann places first the phenomena which determine the impression of a landscape. Not the impression, but the understanding is essential in a systematic scientific treatise. The geographical scheme described guarantees the greatest clarity and completeness of the geographic picture.—*Werner Neuse.*

14146. OFFE, HANS. Geopolitik im Unterricht höherer Schulen. [Geopolitik in secondary schools.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (5) May 1931: 388-390.—Political geography as pure science and geopolitik as a practical science must be clearly separated in teaching. Systematic instruction in geopolitik must not be admitted. The method of using a special practical example should be applied. Geopolitik is too abstract for young people who stick to the visual world. Geopolitik needs the strong support of other fields.—*Werner Neuse.*

14147. STULL, DeFOREST. Needed studies in the field of educational geography. *Teachers College Rec.* 33 (5) Feb. 1932: 416-421.

14148. WEIERSHAUSEN, ADOLF. Dialektgeographie in der Schule. [Dialect geography in the school.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* 45 (10) 1931: 648-656.—The author urges that in the schools the historical development of language should be given greater consideration from the point of view of geographical location and its effect upon the structure of the language. The present development of the German language can be represented cartographically. For example, pursuing the phonetic laws that have to do with shifts in an old *p* and *k*, distinguished by the so-called *Apfel-Appel*, *Pund-Fund*, *maken-machen*, and *ik-ich* series, one can differentiate the upper [south] German idiomatic *Apfel* group from the central German *Appel* group, can divide the central German linguistic region into a west German and an east central German dialectic group, etc. A map of dialectic geography can show the peculiar mixing of the principles of sound change and the influence of one linguistic region upon another. For explanation, historical, physical, economic, and commercial geography must be drawn upon. By comparison, the dialect-geographical structure of the linguistic region may be determined. Through utilization of dialectic geography ethnology may be given a scientific basis.—*Karl Sedlmeyer.*

14149. WHITTLESEY, DERWENT. Current statistics as fresh test materials. *J. Geog.* 31 (2) Feb. 1932: 79-82.—A chart based on the statistical tables of the people per motor vehicle for each state of the U. S. and shaded by graded units of the ratio so as to display a type of region was given to the students in a final test in regional geography. The group was asked to explain and draw conclusions from the distribution of automobile ownership. The factors involved are classified: (1) special local factors as all year motoring conditions, easy road making, local petroleum, or automobile manufacturing center; (2) character and density of population as rural, sparsely settled, low percentage of recent immigrants or Negroes, etc.; (3) traditions and past conditions such as recent settlement, habit of land transport, or uninterrupted prosperity; and (4) character of the dominant economic life, as agriculture in its various phases, tourism, commerce, extractive industries, or manufacturing.—*Robert M. Brown.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 8917, 12609, 12611, 12655)

14150. CARAMANLIAN, P. A. Yervant Lalayan. *Hantes Amsorya.* 45 (3-5) Mar.-May 1931: 293-303.—Y. Lalayan, the late director of the State Museum at Erivan, Armenia, was the first and foremost of the Armenian ethnographers. He was inspired to study the subject by G. Khalatians (1847-1902) and by C. Serwantsdians (1840-1892) and from 1887 on he devoted his entire time to the researches in ethnography. He had studied at Geneva and at the École d'Anthropologie (Paris), and later had become a corresponding member of the Anthropological Society of Paris. In 1896 he returned to Armenia and founded the *Journal of Ethnography* (in Armenian), and in 1900 he organized the Armenian Ethnographic Society in Tiflis. In 1921 he became the director of the State Museum which position he held during the remaining ten years of his life.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

14151. GENNEP, A. van. Le folklore en France depuis la guerre. [Folklore in France since the War.] *Grande Rev.* 138 (2) Feb. 1932: 543-565.—Originally folklore was studied in France under the heading of common traditions as reflected in popular literature. The literature studied was that of the stories and ballads of the middle ages. A large number of collections of these songs began to appear from the very beginning of the 19th century and many were set to music. The world war divides the earlier from a later and more scientific approach. A good many folklore journals have appeared in France.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14152. GILMORE, MELVIN R. Importance of ethnobotanical investigation. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1932: 320-327.—Ethnobotanical inquiry and collection have been neglected in the past, although they are of prime importance to an understanding and an appreciation of the culture of any group. This study tends to prevent misapprehension of observed incidents and is necessary in many cases for making a correct diagnosis and explanation of ethnological facts. A knowledge of the relations of a people to the indigenous vegetation and that of other regions near or farther away aids in measuring their cultural status. A proper ethnobotanical study of any people includes much more than a knowledge of their economic botany. It should include an inquiry into the whole range of their knowledge of plants and plant life; what they knew of plant anatomy, of plant ecology, of plant geography, and if an agricultural tribe what they knew of plant breeding, of amelioration and acclimatization. In archeological exploration the greatest care should be taken to preserve every bit of vegetal material. From such remains we may obtain important evidence regarding prehistoric distribution of species, and of their former uses and of degrees of advancement in technique, of lines of distribution of cultivated species and of the stages of advancement in amelioration of such species.—*Melvin R. Gilmore.*

14153. GINSBERG, M. The conception of stages in social evolution. *Man (London).* 32 Apr. 1932: 87-91.—The conception of stages of cultural growth is still essential and useful in the study of culture. It need not necessarily involve commitment to any particular theory of social evolution or progress. The determination of such sequences will facilitate comparative culture morphology and causal explanation. Mere association or correlation does not necessarily involve causation, but the demonstration of such "adhesions" is chiefly valuable in the suggestion or verification of hypotheses regarding causation.—*Forrest Clements.*

14154. MEKEEL, SCUDDER. A discussion of culture change as illustrated by material from a Teton-Dakota community. *Amer. Anthropol.* 34 (2) Apr.-Jun.

1932: 274-285.—A full knowledge of culture processes cannot be achieved without an understanding of the psychological attitudes involved, for people do not react to "object-in-itself reality, but to its symbolic derivatives." The possibility of framing "laws" of culture processes depends upon knowledge of subjective attitudes toward culture traits and change as well as information on the actual traits. Alien cultures furnish laboratories for the comparative study of culture in both its static and dynamic aspects. The Dakota today retain part of their old pattern of government which functions during their summer migrations. These latter were once for the purpose of hunting but today the nomadism has been fitted to a new pattern—the attending of fairs and rodeos. The situation raises a number of questions. Is there sufficient stimulus today to account for the nomadism or are the existing stimuli merely reinforcing a deep cultural tendency surviving from the past? Is this summer nomadism a culture trait of the Dakota? Can a prediction be made for the future change in political organization, should the nomadism persist? New techniques are needed for the solution of such questions regarding the dynamics of culture change.—*Forrest Clements.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 12682, 12687, 13032, 13054)

14155. GRAU, KURT JOACHIM. Fort von der Historie! [Away from historicism!] *Aufbau*. 4(11) Nov. 1931: 321-328.—The basic principles for a republican education have not been clearly outlined by the German government. Instruction in history is still chiefly determined by chronological treatment of historical periods and events, both for elementary and secondary schools. Only a reduction of purely historical instruction will make room for the civic and political education needed. History for its own sake should not be taught until it can be understood.—*Hans Frerk.*

14156. HAUERT, ADOLF. Wir leben Geschichte! [History is alive!] *Aufbau*. 4(11) Nov. 1931: 328-331.—A report of the treatment of the cities in the middle ages in a Berlin elementary school. Handicraft being the center of medieval production, the pupils chose craftsmanship as the starting point for their study, which furnished evidence for the co-existence of antiquated and modern forms of production. The part machine work and capital played in the decline of handicraft could be realized by comparing these different forms; street trade and weekly markets were an object lesson for the rise and development of medieval trade. Staple goods and staple trade, the guilds, and the association of merchants in the Hanse were illustrated by the study of present forms of economic life.—*Hans Frerk.*

14157. LACHTIN, MICHAEL J. Die Geschichte der russischen Medizin von 1807-1927. I. Die Geschichte der Medizin an den russischen Universitäten (1871-1922). [The history of Russian medicine from 1807-1927. I. The history of medicine at the Russian universities, 1871-1922.] *Arch. f. Gesch. d. Mediz.* 22(3) Jul. 1929: 356-360.—Lectures upon the history of medicine were introduced into the University of Moscow by Koritari in 1807, and were continued by his successor, Wanotti, in 1810. Subsequent changes in the curriculum, however, pushed medical history into the background. Even the statutes of 1863 did not give a special chair to the subject in spite of the urgings of the University of Kiev. However, from 1870 to 1885, Michael Petrowitsch Tschernow held forth upon medical history at Moscow. In 1884 a special chair was dedicated to the subject, but up to 1917 the study had not reached a prominent position in the curriculum, and the instructors were mediocre. Under the Soviet régime

interest in the history of medicine has been revived.—*D. Maier.*

14158. MESNIL du BUISSON. Fouilles archéologiques. [Archaeological excavations.] *Rev. d. Synthèse*. 1(3) Dec. 1931: 333-340.—"Fouiller" as a word and as a process has grown in meaning; formerly it merely indicated digging up objects; now it connotes an exacting technique which aims at the sociological interpretation of vanished times, as well as the clearing up of historical facts.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14159. MESNIL du BUISSON. Rapport sur l'enseignement de la technique des fouilles archéologiques. [Report on instruction in the technique of archaeological excavations.] *Rev. d. Synthèse*. 1(3) Dec. 1931: 309-315.—Now that the ordinary sources for historical investigation are increasingly worked over, archaeology offers an attractive field for the discovery of fresh historical material. But the technical preparation is very important and should include a knowledge of the sciences as well: unless workers have an intellectual equipment broad enough to enable them to grasp the significance of all historical clues as soon as a discovery is turned up, valuable evidence may be ignored or destroyed. The *École du Louvre* annually gives a series of lectures on this technique; more formal instruction leading to some sort of certificate of attainment may soon be founded.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14160. MORGAN, JACQUES de. Les fouilles archéologiques: leur portée documentaire. [The documentary importance of archaeological excavations.] *Rev. d. Synthèse*. 1(3) Dec. 1931: 283-290.—Thanks to scientific archaeology, museums have become the "libraries" in which information about vanished civilizations may be secured. But scientific archaeology lays all other sciences under contribution; the more the archaeologist possesses encyclopaedic knowledge, the more chance has he to succeed. Often a detail, insignificant in appearance, is really very important.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

14161. OKAMURA, KINTARO. Orai-mono kenkyu. [Study of the early Japanese school text-books.] *Nihon Bungaku Kōza*. 15 Mar. 1932: 359-396.—Between 1046 and 1890 there are over 1500 text-books. They were used in the temple schools to teach children letters, rudiments of ethics, history, law, geography, and other useful arts. Those for girls stressed feminine virtue and their duty to the family. (Bibliography).—*Shio Sakanishi.*

14162. PARKHURST, HELEN. Geschichte nach dem Daltonplan. [History according to the Dalton plan.] *Aufbau*. 4(6) Jun. 1931: 172-183.—The author discusses a special curriculum developed in England from the Dalton plan. A survey given of several projects shows that history means reports on development, geography of environment, literature on religion, and art. In a course on American civilization there are five groups, dealing with five cultural regions from five points of view, viz. food, lodging, traffic, art, folklore. In the same way the author gives a survey of how Indian and Chinese civilizations were taught according to the Dalton plan.—*Hans Frerk.*

14163. POHOSKA, HANNA (STRAYER, J., and McMURRAY R., tr.). The teaching of history in the secondary schools of Poland. *Hist. Outlook*. 23(5) May 1932: 235-238.—After some general considerations the author takes up aims, courses of study, methods, textbooks and sources, and present tendencies. The aims are informational and educational. In the discussion of the course of study only the five upper classes, including ages 13 to 18, are considered. There is no uniform program in method. Textbooks belong to the pre-war period and do not satisfy the present tendencies.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

14164. SAGE, WALTER N. The teaching of history in the elementary schools of Canada. *Canad. Hist.*

Assn., Ann. Rep. 1930: 55-63.—The writer outlines the courses in history in all the Canadian provinces, and draws the following conclusions: (1) There is no uniformity in the teaching of history; (2) there is as yet no national view of Canadian history; (3) the Catholic schools of Quebec have definite objectives, but the point of view is limited; (4) the eastern provinces pay little attention to the development of western Canada, while the western provinces pay considerable attention to the history of the east; (5) British and Canadian history are taught by periods and not "comprehensively"; (6) general history is not taught to any great extent; (7) there is little attempt to place the local, provincial, and national history of Canada in its British Empire and world settings; (8) more attention might be paid to Canada's position in the British Empire and the world in general.—*Alison Ewart.*

14165. STURM, KARL. Der Geschichtsplan der Karl-Marx-Schule. [The curriculum for history in the Karl-Marx-school.] *Aufbau.* 4(12) Dec. 1931: 366-370.—History is a central subject in the curriculum of this Berlin school (a pioneer in education experiment and reform) as it will lead to an insight into the social conditions of our own time if starting from fields of study which are of real interest to the pupils. The six-year-plan of the school is divided into several "projects," viz., the country, agrarian problems, the city, the state, state and church, great powers, world economics, social movements; these are explained in detail. The starting point for every project is a study tour, the results of which are decisive for the choice of the subjects to be covered. The pupils are to acquire an idea of historical processes and a faculty of critically judging current history.—*Hans Frerk.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 12491, 13210, 13314, 14124, 14175)

14166. BATE, WILLIAM G. Occupational information as a social study. *Hist. Outlook.* 23(5) May 1932: 223-226.—(1) Occupational information has attracted the attention of the social studies from the beginning; (2) it contains objectives which belong to the fields of social science; (3) its content is that of the social studies; (4) it will enable the social studies to better satisfy the demands of the modern secondary school; and finally (5) it calls for especially prepared social science teachers. The time allotment of the social studies should be increased in order to take care of this new subject rather than eliminate one of the present social studies from the program.—*Herman Pinkerton.*

14167. GREGG, ALEX. The teaching of agriculture in a county without a farm institute. *Agric. Progress.* 9 136-143.—This paper, read by the County Agricultural Organiser for Cornwall is based on experience in that county where the policy of agricultural education has been "to carry instruction to the farmer, rather than to concentrate on an institute."—*Edgar Thomas.*

14168. HOMMES, RUDOLF. Zu der Behandlung von Wirtschaftsfragen in der Volksschule. [On the study of economic problems in elementary schools.] *Aufbau.* 4(12) Dec. 1931: 361-366.—Any educational procedure which takes the environment of the child as its basis will have to consider economic problems. The starting point should be the problem of consumption. The discussion of household expenses, prices, both domestic and foreign, tariffs, taxes, may be the first step; that of wages may be extended to problems as unemployment assurance, employers' associations, cartelization, trade unions, etc., as well as to the inspection of some industrial plants. A "project" on coal mining and coal output is given in detail.—*Hans Frerk.*

14169. MERCER, W. B. The teaching of agriculture in a county with a farm institute. *Agric. Progress.* 9 143-148.—The Principal of the Cheshire School of Agriculture outlines its curriculum of agricultural education.—*Edgar Thomas.*

14170. WEERTS, EMIL. Materialistische Geschichtsbetrachtung als Methode der Erziehung. [Historical materialism as a method in education.] *Aufbau.* 4(7) Jul. 1931: 199-204.—Marxism as a principle of education renounces the abstract notion of "man" as a central topic of educational philosophy. Mental as well as social and political development is believed to be exclusively determined by material production. Man's sole objective is to realize his special position within the dialectical processes of its evolution. A socialism thus conceived is no ideal aim opposed to capitalism, but the form of society created by capitalism itself in the period of its decrease. Marxist education has to proceed according to these principles; there cannot be any fixed ideals in education but only a clear insight into the vicissitudes of social production and life, and into its inconsistency which is due to its dialectical proceedings. A school may achieve socialist education even in capitalist society provided it be given a certain range of freedom and self-determination. School life and work is to be modeled after the necessities of production as a social factor; study tours and annual projects adapted to its present situation will be a means for reflecting the movements and changes of material life itself.—*Hans Frerk.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

14171. EAGLETON, WILLIAM L. Academic preparation for admission to a law school. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(6) Feb. 1932: 607-644.—Presentation and discussion of statistical materials assembled in connection with a survey in progress at the University of Chicago Law School. The object of the study was to determine the desirability of increasing the requirements for admission from three years of pre-legal training to four. The main comparisons are between the three and the four year students. On the basis of law school grades, the group entering with three years of pre-legal training does better law school work and will produce a larger percentage of graduates. Further study is necessary to determine the reason. Analysis of comparative records of those entering from the University of Chicago and from elsewhere, of the general academic records of the diverse groups, of intelligence and legal aptitude scores, and several other comparisons all indicated the same superiority on the part of the three year group.—*Charles W. Shull.*

14172. GAVIT, BERNARD C. Legal ethics and the law schools. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 18(5) May 1932: 326-328.—*F. R. Aumann.*

14173. HANNA, JOHN. The law school as a function of the university. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 10(2) Feb. 1932: 117-157.—The introduction of the case system resulted in a change of the methods of instruction and the removal of the practicing lawyer and the judge from university faculties. Hohfeld of Yale, in the pre-war period, started the movement for the analysis and evaluation of the work of the law schools in relation to outside changes and adjustments. In 1926 his challenge was taken up by the Columbia faculty when it voted to undertake a comprehensive study of the whole subject of legal education. One group viewed legal education as an aspect of social organization, while another regarded the major objective as that of providing an adequate scientific preparation for public service in law. Although no final opinion was expressed by the faculty, it is obvious that the latter objective represents the policies of the school. However, as a result of the

survey, the Columbia faculty concluded that part of the law should be classified more comprehensively, in terms of procedural and administrative devices and processes operative to obtain adherence to norms of human conduct. Resulting came several changes in the curriculum. A standard curriculum for a national law school would provide after the first year for three major integrated concentrations for training the business counselor, the counselor of the public, and the criminologist and penologist. Added to these would be courses in general jurisprudence and research activities.—*Floyd E. McCaffree.*

14174. JUDD, CHARLES H. Teaching government in public schools. *School & Soc.* 35 (891) Jan. 23, 1932: 103-108.

14175. VAUCHER, PAUL. L'École des Sciences Économiques et Politiques de Londres. [The London School of Economics and Political Science.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 54 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 161-173.—The London School of Economics and Political Science was originally the creature of a group of Fabians who sought for a means of training capable public servants for the task of directing the increasing functions of government. It was started as a night school in 1895 and five years later, after renouncing all partisan motives, was as-

sociated with the University of London. The school retains its autonomy and the faculties of the various departments enjoy full liberty of action. The school is co-educational and is youthful in faculty, student body, and outlook. Its approach to problems is distinctly international and students are being drawn in increasing numbers from foreign states, Germany in particular. Its faculty and graduates are filling posts of growing importance in government as well as in business.—*Frederic W. Heimberger.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 12655, 14029, 14107, 14153)

14176. ABRAHAM, RAYMOND, and HUCKLENBROICH, E. La XIIIe Semaine Sociale Universitaire de l'Institut de Sociologie Solvay. [The 13th University Conference of the Solvay Sociological Institute.] *Rev. de l'Inst. de Sociol.* 12 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1932: 1-34.

14177. WESLEY, EDGAR BRUCE. Bibliographies for teachers of the social studies. 7. Sociology. *Hist. Outlook.* 23 (5) May 1932: 227-231.—(Annotated bibliography.)—*Herman Pinkerton.*

Social Science Abstracts

as a source of information

TO ILLUSTRATE the wide variety of interesting and timely information carried in Social Science Abstracts, we are listing a few titles of abstracts appearing in this issue

An anthropologist's study of Negro life 12636
Barbers have not changed since Roman times 12781
The frontier school and Canadian history 13051
A five year plan for the world 13297
The principle of planning and *laissez faire* 13302
Automobile accident compensation and negligence 13371
The idea of world currency 13401
How business revival may be forced 13449
The earnings of labor 13485
Picketing legislation and the courts 13653
When politics seasons justice 13694
Economic advisory councils in other countries 13677
The average national party committeeman is a business man 13757
Civil service in Soviet Russia 13789
On changes in naval thought 13838
A statistical analysis of the modern family 14001
Probable future growth of the population in the U.S. 14027
Permission versus prohibition (birth control legislation) 14033
Studies in human longevity 14036
A study of homicide in the U.S. 14075
Crime and the Negro 14078
The costs of medicines 14101

For \$6 a year you are provided with a quick summary of developments in hundreds of fields, with an up-to-date reference work on thousands of subjects. "Nowhere else can you get so much so compactly."

Social Science Abstracts

611 Fayerweather Hall
Columbia University
New York City

Please enter my subscription beginning with....., 19....

I am forwarding Name

\$.....

Address

Send bill with

first issue....

.....

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

Published in October the first number of

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO QUARTERLY



The periodical is designed to provide opportunity for the publication of articles dealing with literary or scientific subjects and to encourage writing in these fields of intellectual activity.

The articles are not technical in character, but it is intended that they shall have distinctive value and maintain a standard which will appeal to educated readers.

The Editorial work is under the direction of G. S. Brett, assisted by an advisory committee.

The first and second numbers have brought a very large number of subscribers but copies are still available. If you are not already a subscriber fill in the following Subscription Blank.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS,
R. J. Hamilton, Manager,
Toronto, Ont.

My name may be entered for a year's subscription to the University of Toronto Quarterly beginning with the issue of for which you will find enclosed \$2.00. (October, January, April, July)

Name.....

Address.....

NOTE—THE CANADIAN HISTORICAL REVIEW is also published quarterly by the University of Toronto Press at \$2.00 per annum. Both periodicals will be sent to one address upon receipt of \$3.00.

The Quarterly Journal of Economics

Published in February, May, August,
and November

FRANK W. TAUSSIG, *Editor-in-Chief*

Contents for August, 1932

The Theory of International Values.....FRANK D. GRAHAM

Suggestions from Workers: Schemes and Problems.....
.....Z. CLARK DICKINSON

The North Atlantic Port Differentials.....R. W. HARBESON

Studies in Demand: Milk and Butter..ELIZABETH WATERMAN GILBOY

Unemployment and Consumption: The Mercantilist View.....
.....E. A. J. JOHNSON

Literature, Notes and Discussions:

Industrial Relations in Southern Textile Mills.....
.....CHARLES A. GULICK, JR.

\$5.00 a year

\$1.35 a copy

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
10 RANDALL HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

*Keep in touch with one of the basic
sciences through*

Psychological Abstracts

AN abstracting service which covers the world's literature in psychology and closely related subjects.

REFERENCES pertinent to the work of social scientists are readily accessible under such headings as:

Social Functions of the Individual
Industrial and Personnel Problems
Educational Psychology
Mental Tests
Evolution and Heredity
Biometry and Statistics
Childhood and Adolescence

THE Index Number at the end of each volume contains full alphabetical author and subject indexes.

COMplete sets from Volume I (1927) at \$6.00 per volume can be purchased from the Business Office of the American Psychological Association, Eno Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. Subscription \$6.00 per year, foreign \$6.25.

The American Public Health Association Announces

THE SECOND ANNUAL YEAR BOOK

1931—1932

232 pages

Sold at Cost, \$1.85

Contents

The American Public Health Association—Its Objectives and a Pledge of Their Attainment
Constitution and By-Laws
Governing Council
Section Councils
Western Branch
Annual Meetings
Past Presidents

Committee List 1931-1932
Affiliated Societies
Brief Description of the American Public Health Association
Publications
Executive Office Staff
Report of Executive Board to Governing Council
Resolutions

Reports of Committees

Vital Statistics

To Coöperate with the National Safety Council in Preparing Forms for Additional Information Regarding Accidents
Proper Allocation of Records
Registration Affairs
Registration of Births of Illegitimate and Adopted Children

Public Health Engineering

Disaster Relief
Milk Supply
Promotion of Environmental Sanitation

Scope and Policy
Sewage Disposal
Water Supply
Waterways Pollution

Industrial Hygiene

Industrial Fatigue
Lead Poisoning
Pneumoconiosis

Standard Practices for the Compensation of Occupational Diseases

Food, Drugs and Nutrition

Cereals and Their Products
Fish and Shellfish
Meats and Meat Products

Milk and Dairy Products
Nutritional Problems
Restaurant Sanitation

Child Hygiene

To Study and Report on the Problem of Infant and Maternal Mortality

The Year Book contains valuable reference material that will not appear elsewhere

Order

The American
450 Seventh Avenue

Are You Interested in Knowing

about new statistical techniques, new discoveries made possible by statistics, in short, about

What is New in Statistics?

This knowledge is important in these days when statistical science is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Do You Wish to Keep Informed About Statistical Progress in America?

There is but one convenient way to accomplish this end

Read the Journal of the American Statistical Association

The subscription price of \$6.00 per year entitles you to the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting and four additional numbers, the five totaling over 600 pages of actual reading matter.

Mail your check to

Willford I. King, Secretary-Treasurer
530 Commerce Bldg., New York University
New York City

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged

*Edited by JOHN HENRY MACCRACKEN
for the American Council on Education*

UNDENIABLY the reference book for condensed and classified facts concerning American colleges and universities—an accurate and comprehensive picture of higher education in America as it is today.

PART I. General exposition of the organization and operation of American higher education, with a survey of preparation for the professions and of facilities for graduate study and research.

PART II. The 521 accredited American schools, giving full details of each with respect to Organization, Control, Property, Resources, Fees, Requirements for Admission, Requirements for Graduation, Number in Attendance, Degrees Conferred.

Also: Lists of professional schools, of 15 different classifications; Alphabetic list of full professors in 28 graduate schools; Alphabetic list of administrative officers in 521 institutions; Index of 521 institutions geographically arranged; Many other useful and pertinent data; More than 1000 pages. \$4.00.

THE WILLIAMS & WILKINS COMPANY

Publishers of Scientific Books and Periodicals
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

You want to read—

THE PEACE PROPOSALS OF DECEMBER, 1916-JANUARY, 1917,
by Esther Caukin Brunauer

THE LEADERSHIP OF SIR JOHN ELIOT IN THE PARLIAMENT
OF 1626, by Harold Hulme

THE HANSA TOWNS AND SCANDINAVIA ON THE EVE OF
SWEDISH INDEPENDENCE, by Waldemar Westergaard

Bibliographical Article—

ITALIAN COLONIAL EXPANSION, by Robert Gale Woolbert

Review Article—

RECENT PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO NAPOLEON AND THE
NAPOLEONIC PERIOD, by G. M. Dutcher

in the September issue of

THE JOURNAL OF MODERN HISTORY

Published in the months of March, June, September, and December at a yearly rate of \$4.00. Members of the American Historical Association are entitled to a special price of \$3.00. A single copy is \$1.25. *The Journal of Modern History* is edited by Bernadotte E. Schmitt.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

A national organization founded in 1904 for promoting the scientific
study of government and public affairs.

The Association Publishes

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW

FREDERIC A. OGG, *Managing Editor*, University of Wisconsin

*A bi-monthly journal edited and written by experts for professional and
lay students of government and politics*

CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER

The Future of the Washington Conference Treaties	Arthur N. Holcombe
Theories of Majority Rule	John G. Heinberg
Judicial Organization and Procedure	Walter F. Dodd (ed.)
The Self-Governing Bar	G. W. Adams
The Federal Judicial Conference	Norman J. Padelford
Foreign Governments and Politics	
The German Presidential Election of 1932	Harwood L. Childs
International Affairs	
Relations of the United States with the Council of the League of Nations	Clarence A. Berdahl
Political Methodology	
A Scale for the Measurement of Attitude Toward Candi- dates for Elective Governmental Office	Herman C. Beyle
News and Notes, Personal and Miscellaneous	Managing Editor
The Democratic Joint Policy Committee	W. H. Humbert
Exchange of Official Publications Between Germany and the United States	Everett S. Brown
Book Reviews and Notices	A. C. Hanford (ed.)
Recent Publications of Political Interest	
Books and Periodicals	C. M. Kneier and C. S. Hyneman
Government Publications	Miles O. Price

The REVIEW is sent, without further expense, to all members of the American
Political Science Association. Dues, \$5 a year.

Persons wishing to become members of the Association, or desiring further in-
formation concerning it, are invited to correspond with the Secretary—

CLYDE L. KING, *University of Pennsylvania*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.